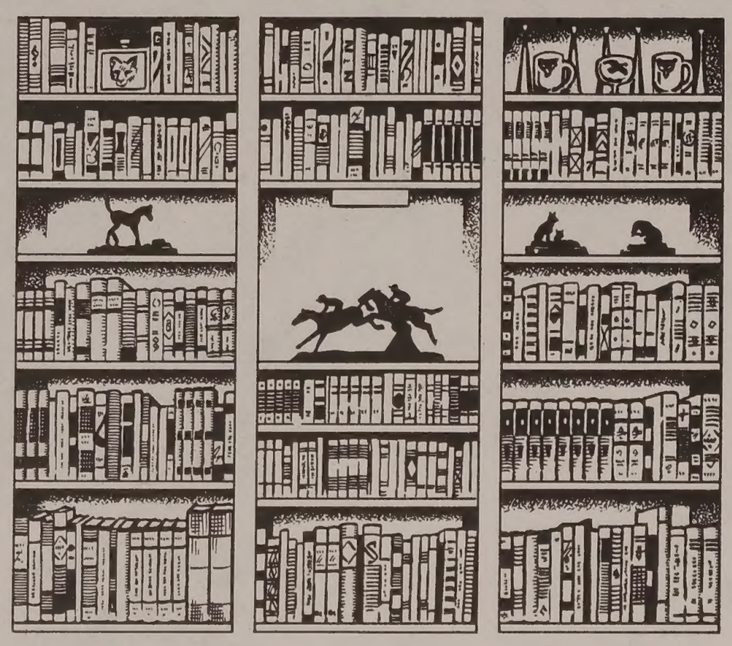

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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

Supplement

TO THE

Rural Sports.

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1813.

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SUPPLEMENT
to the
Rural SPORTS

The Rev.d W.m B. Daniel,

Il y a encore de quoi glaner.

Printed for B & R. CROSBY & Co. *Stationers Court,*
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1813.
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TO THE MOST HONOURABLE,

The Marquis of Blandford,

BARON **Spencer**, *of Wormleighton, in* WARWICKSHIRE, *&c. &c.*

MY LORD,

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Your Lordship's

Most obliged,

and

Obedient Servant,

W. B. DANIEL.

September, 1813.

Advertisement.

The further Researches, of the Compiler of the **Rural Sports**, have induced Him to add, a Supplementary Volume. Gratitude, for the estimable Reception, which has marked the Progress, of what He has *previously* published upon the Subject, He feels in its utmost Extent. His *prior* Purpose, was, and his *present* Design, is, to enhance the Pleasure, arising from the Diversions of the Field, by, at least offering some Instructions, to such as are commencing their Career in these Amusements; to yield Entertainment, to the more *experienced* Sportsman, and likewise to *Those*, who are already become Proficients. His Wishes will be Accomplished, should his Endeavours be so fortunately blended, as to acquire, their united Approbation, and Encouragement.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

PORTRAIT, to face the Title-page.
POINTERS and GAMEKEEPER *, to face Page 440.
CAT'S HEAD, ... do. 480.
DOG'S STOMACH, ... do. 502.
DOG'S TONGUE, ... do. 506.

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Angling.

¶ A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON ANGLING.

To the Lovers of the Amusement of ANGLING, *the following Account of the various Publications upon the Subject, may not be unwelcome. Many of these, from the Circumstance of the Editions being originally few in Number, or from other accidental Causes, now sell at large Prices.*

IN the second Edition of the Treatises of Hawking and Hunting, ascribed to Juliana Barnes,

" Here begynnyth the Treatyse of Fysshynge with an Angle." Fol. Lond. Wynk. de Worde. 1496.

. . . . . 4to. Wynk. de Worde.
. . . . . 4to. Lond. W. Copland.
. . . . . 4to. Lond. Ioh. Waley.
. . . . . 4to. Lond. Wyllyam Powell.
. . . . . 4to. Lond. Wyllyam Powell. 1550.
. . . . . 4to. Lond. Abr. Veale and W. Copland.
. . . . . fol. Lond. 1810, reprinted in fac simile from the Edit. of 1496.

[Juliana Berners, Barnes, or Bernes, the religious Sportswoman, to whom the above tract is ascribed, is said to have been of a noble family, sister to Richard Lord Berners of Essex, and Prioress of Sopwell, near St. Albans. She flourished, according to Bale

and Pitts, about the year 1460; and is celebrated by Leland, Holinshed, and other writers for her uncommon learning and accomplishments.

Beside being the first printed Treatise on the subject in the English language, this work affords us rude representations of the different kinds of Tackle in use: and contains directions and remarks, which have been copied even in some of the most recent Treatises on Angling.

Of the quarto edition, printed by Copland, Herbert mentions two other copies: one, printed "in Lothbury, over against St. Margarets Church;" the other, "in Seint Martyns parish in the Vinetre, upon the three Crane Wharfe."]

"Hawking, Hunting, Fouling, and *Fishing*, with the true Measures of Blowing, &c. now newly collected by W. G. faukener." 4to. Lond. 1596.

[W. G. is William Gryndall.]

"Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, with the true Measures of Blowing. Newly corrected and amanded, 1596." 4to. Lond. Edw. Alde. 1596.

"A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line, and of all other Instruments thereunto belonginge, made by L. M." 4to. Lond. 1590.

. . . . . 4to. Lond. 1596.

. . . . . 4to. Lond. 1600.

. . . . . 4to. Lond. 1606.

[This Treatise contains a few improvements on the directions of Juliana Barnes. It has wood-cuts of the Pike and Proche hooks, &c. with some remarks on the preservation of Fish in pools. L. M. is Leonard Mascall.]

"A New Booke of good Husbandry, very pleasaunt, and of great profite both for Gentlemen and Yomen: conteining the Order and Maner of making of Fish-pondes, with the breeding, preseruing and multiplyinge of the Carpe, Tench, Pike, and Troute, and diuerse kindes of other Fresh-Fish. Written in Latine by Janus Dubrauius, and translated into English at the speciall request of George Churchey, fellow of Lions Inne, the 9 Februarie 1599." 4to. Lond. 1599.

" Certain Experiments concerning Fish and Fruit practised by Iohn Taverner, Gentleman, and by him published for the benefit of others." 4to. London, (printed for Wm. Ponsonby) 1600.

[On the family of John Taverner, see Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. Cambridge.]

" The Secrets of Angling; teaching the choicest Tooles, Baytes, and Seasons for the taking of any Fish, in Pond or River: practised and familiarly opened in three Bookes. By I. D. Esquire." 8vo. Lond. 1613.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1652.

[In the centre of the Title of the first Edition of this work is a wood-cut, representing two Men. One with a Sphere at the end of his line, and on a Label,

" Hold hooke and line
Then all is mine."

The other with a Fish,

" Well fayre the pleasure
That brings such treasure."

Some large extracts from the second Edition, which is much enlarged, were published in the last volume of the " *Censura Literaria.*"

The original Author of the work is mentioned in the third Edition of Walton's Angler, under the name of Jo. Davors. But the following entry in the books at Stationers' Hall, probably affords the most accurate information.

1612, Feb. 28. " Mr. Rog. Iackson entred for his copie under thands of Mr. Mason and Mr. Warden Hooper a Booke called the Secrete of Angling, teaching the choysest tooles, bates, & seasons for the taking of any fish in pond or river, pracktised and opened in three Bookes, by JOHN DENNYS, Esquier. vj*d.*" Lib. C. pa. 236 b.

The second Edition, is said in the title, to be " augmented with many approved experiments, by *W. Lauson.*"]

" The Pleasures of Princes, or Good Mens Recreations: containing a Discourse of the general Art of Fishing with the Angle, or otherwise: and of all the hidden Secrets belonging thereunto. Together with the Choyce, Ordering, Breeding, and Dyetting of the fighting

Cocke, being a worke never in that nature handled by any former Author." 4to. Lond. 1614.

. . . . . 4to. Lond. 1635.

[This work forms a part of the "second Booke of the English Husbandman, by G. M. (Gervase Markham.)]

"A Briefe Treatise of Fishing: with the Art of Angling." 4to. Lond. 1614.

[This forms a part of the "Jewell for Gentrie, by T. S.;" and is, in fact, but a reprint of the work ascribed to Juliana Barnes.]

In "Cheap and Good Husbandry," by Gervase Markham, 4to. Lond. 1616, we have a short Chapter "On Fish and Fish Ponds."

Among the additions by Gervase Markham to "Maison Rustique, or the Countrey Farme, compyled in the French tongue by Charles Stevens, and Iohn Liebault, and translated into English by Richard Surflet." fol. Lond. 1616. Book IV. chap. xi—xvii. relate to "The Poole, Fish-pond, and Ditch for Fish."

"Countrey Contentments: or the Husbandman's Recreations by G. M."

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . 5th Edit. 4to. Lond. 1633.

. . . . . 6th Edit. 4to. Lond. 1639.

[From p. 59 to 102, in the fifth and sixth Editions, we have "The whole Art of Angling; as it was written in a small treatise in Rime, and now for the better understanding of the Reader put into Prose, and adorned and enlarged." The Edition of the "Country Contentments," of 1615, does not contain the Treatise on Angling. The Rimes from which the Art of Angling, in this book, was taken, were probably those in the "Secrets of Angling, by I. D." 1613.]

The "Country Gentleman's Companion," 2 vol. 12mo. Lond. 1753, said in the Title to be, "by a Country Gentleman, from his

own experience," and "printed for the Author," is nothing more than a reprint of Markham's work, without dedication, preface, or acknowledgment of the Author's name. The Treatise on Angling, with the same verbatim Title, occurs vol. ii. p. 61—106.

"The Art of Angling. Wherein are discovered many rare Secrets very necessary to be known by all that delight in that Recreation, written by Thomas Barker, an antient Practitioner in the said Art." 12mo. Lond. 1651.

. . . . . 4to. Lond. 1653, without the Author's name: subjoined to the "Countryman's Recreations." 4to. Lond. 1654.

. . . . . 2d Edit. [so called,] 12mo. Lond. 1657: with Commendatory Verses prefixed. This is the first Edition that has the title of "Barker's Delight."

. . . . . 2d Edit. [likewise so called,] 12mo. Lond. 1659. It has, in fact, only a new Title-page.

[In an epistle to the reader, prefixed to the first Edition, and in the Dedication of the two last to Edward Lord Montague, Barker speaks of himself as having practised Angling for more than half a century. He also says he was born and educated "at Bracemeale, in the liberty of Salop; being a freeman and burgesse of the same City:" adding, "if any noble or gentle Angler, of what degree soever he be, have a mind to discourse of any of these wayes and experiments, I live in Henry the 7ths Gifts, the next doore to the Gatehouse in Westm. my name is Barker, where I shall be ready, as long as please God, to satisfie them, and maintain my Art, during life, which is not like to be long."]

"The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers.

"Simon Peter said, I go a fishing: and they said, we aslo will go with thee." John 21. 3. 12mo. Lond. 1653. [By Isaac Walton.]

. . . . . 2d Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1655.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1664.

. . . . . 4th Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1668.

. . . . . 5th Edit. forming the first part of the "Universal Angler," by Walton, Cotton, and Venables. 12mo. Lond. 1676.

[The above are all the Editions of "the Complete Angler," that were published during the Author's life.

The second Edition, which was published but two years after the first, appears to have been almost rewritten, with the introduction of a third interlocutor in *Auceps*, and great additions in every part.

The third Edition is the first which has the "Postscript, touching the Laws of Angling," and an Index.

To the fifth, a second part was appended, on fishing for Trout and Grayling, by Charles Cotton, Esq. of Berisford.]

. . . . . 6th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1750, edited by Moses Brown.

. . . . . 7th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1759, by Moses Browne.

[Moses Browne, who rose by his own merit from the humble occupation of a pen-cutter to the station of a respectable Divine of the Church of England, was born in 1704. Early in life he distinguished himself by his poetical talents; and when only twenty years of age, published a tragedy and a farce, called "Polidus," and "All bedevilled." These were played together at a private Theatre in St. Alban's-street. He became afterwards a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, and, as far as concerned the poetical part, was, for a long time, one of its chief Supports.

Sir John Hawkins, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, says, he was a candidate for the fifty pounds prize, alluded to in the Doctor's first letter to Cave, as well as for the other prizes which Cave proposed for Poems on particular Subjects; in all, or most of which Compositions, he had the good fortune to succeed*.

His "Piscatory Eclogues," which were first published without his name, appeared in

* When Cave published a Translation of Du Halde's *China*, he inscribed the different plates to his friends, and one among them "To Moses Browne." With this blunt and familiar designation Mr. Browne was justly offended. To appease him, Cave directed the Engraver to introduce with a caret, under the line, "Mr.;" and thought, that in so doing, he had made ample amends to Mr. Browne for the Indignity done him.

1729: a second Edition came out among his "Poems on various Subjects," in octavo, 1739: and the third, in an extended form, by itself, accompanied with notes, in 1773.

For a long time, however, even after his Abilities were known, he remained in Poverty: being able to make little provision beyond the day that was passing over him. The following letter which he wrote to Dr. Birch, in 1745, who had before assisted his Studies, will probably have some interest with the reader.

"Sir,

"I am almost ashamed to presume on that very slender knowledge you may have of me by a few accidental interviews formerly at Mr. Cave's, to ask any favour of you, but not having the least acquaintance with any gentleman of the Royal Society besides, I trouble you with a few enquiries I want to make, which will be a great kindness and obligation if you will please to inform me of, by a letter directed as beneath. My sight decaying pretty much, and rendering it somewhat difficult for me to provide as formerly for my Family (I having a Wife and seven children) I am wishing to know how I might apply for some little place that does not require all one's time, to help me out with some little additional Support.

"I apprehend there must be something of Messengers, Door-keepers, or whatever kind of Officers they may be, belonging to the Society. If you will be so good as to inform me what their list is, what salary, and who must be applied to for a gift of this kind, it will be esteemed a very singular Favour. I have no thoughts nor aim of becoming troublesome to you, farther than for your kind intelligence, and shall use no liberties with your Name, unless you are pleased from your own good-will to allow me any other encouragements or services which I have no pretensions nor boldness to ask of you. I am a subject of pity in my circumstances that I have so few, very few Friends, but I entirely trust to that good Providence to support me, some way or other, through my remaining days, whose regards I have so kindly, beyond all my deserts, experienced hitherto.

I am, with great respect,
Sir,
your most sincere, and
affectionate Servant,
Moses Browne."

Next the Barley Mow, Mile-end Green,
Feb. 13th, 1745.

In 1750 he edited Walton and Cotton's Angler, with a preface, notes, and some valuable Additions; this was republished in 1759 and 1772; in the former year drawing

him into a controversy with Sir John Hawkins, who happened to be then publishing an improved Edition of the same work.

From his Poems, as well as from the scattered observations in the "Angler," he appears to have been always of a religious turn; and in 1752 he published, in Verse, a series of devout Contemplations, entitled "*Sunday Thoughts.*" Doctor Johnson, we are told, who often expressed his dislike of religious Poetry, and who, for the purpose of religious Meditation, thought one day as proper as another, read them with cold Approbation, and added that he had a great mind to write *Monday Thoughts*. They, however, went through a second Edition in 1764, and a third in 1781.

In a letter to Dr. Birch, dated Dec. 8th, 1752, he mentions the advice of many of his Friends, that he should endeavour to obtain orders. "A gentleman of Northampton, he says, wrote me word a few days since, that he had a promise of a Living for me, if I would get ordained directly, and be down by the 30th of next month." Early in the following year his Testimonials were signed by Dr. Birch, Mr. Nicholas Fayting, and Dr. John Groom of Childerdale in Essex; and soon after his Ordination, he was presented to the vicarage of Olney in Buckinghamshire, on the Cession of Mr. Wolsey Johnson.

In 1754, he published a Sermon, preached at Olney, on Christmas-day, entitled "The Nativity and Humiliation of Jesus Christ, practically considered."

In 1755, he published a small quarto Poem, entitled "Percy Lodge, a seat of the Duke and Dutchess of Somerset, written by command of their late Graces, in the year 1749."

In what year he was presented to the vicarage of Sutton in Lincolnshire, we are not informed by any of the writers who mention him: but in 1763, he was elected to the Chaplainship of Morden College in Kent. In 1765, he published a Sermon, "preached to the Society for the Reformation of Manners;" and, a few years after, a Visitation Sermon, delivered at Stony Stratford.

Beside these pieces, Mr. Browne is said to have published one or two political Tracts; and in 1772, a translation of a work by John Liborius Zimmerman, entitled "The Excellency of the Knowledge of Jesus Christ," 12mo. Lond. He died at Morden College, Sept. 13, 1787, in his 84th year.]

"The Compleat Angler," 8th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1760, edited by John Hawkins, Esq. afterwards Sir John Hawkins.

[A manuscript note of Mr. White, of Crickhowell, in a copy of the "Complete Angler," Edit. 1784, says, Sir John Hawkins was born March 18, 1719.

He was elected Chairman of the Session for Middlesex, Sept. 19, 1765, in which Capacity he published a Charge to the Grand Jury, Jan. 8, 1770, and received the Honour of Knighthood, Oct. 23, 1772.

He died at his house in the Great Sanctuary, Westminster, May 21st, 1789, in his 71st year, and lies buried in Westminster Abbey. The Public are infinitely indebted to him for the many valuable Anecdotes recorded in his History of Music: though his Biography of Johnson, it must be confessed, was undertaken in an evil hour.

Compare, for further particulars of him and his Works, Gent. Mag. Vol. XLVI. p. 522. XLVII. 29, 78, 125, 229, 273. LV. 875. LXIX. 473, and Kippis's Biogr. Brit. art. Addison, p. 55.]

. . . . . 9th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1766, edited by John Hawkins, Esq. A new title only.

. . . . . 10th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1772, edited by Moses Brown.

. . . . . 11th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1775, by Sir John Hawkins.

. . . . . 12th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1784, by Sir John Hawkins.

. . . . . 13th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1792, edited by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq.

. . . . . 14th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1797, also by Mr. Sidney Hawkins, but without the larger plates.

. . . . . 15th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

[Printed in three sizes.]

" The Complete Angler, 16th Edit. a fac simile reprint of the Edit. of 1653." 12mo. Lond. 1810.

In the third Edition of the " Compleat Gentleman," by Henry Peacham, the xxi. Chapter is " Concerning Fishing." 4to. Lond. 1661.

[It does not occur in either of the previous Editions of 1622 or 1634.

" The Experienc'd Angler; or Angling Improved: being a General Discourse of Angling." 8vo. Lond. 1662.

[By Col. Robert Venables, whose name appears at least in the three last of the subsequent Editions.]

. . . . . 2d Edit. 12mo. Lond.
. . . . . 3d Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1668.
. . . . . 4th Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1676.
. . . . . 5th Edit. 12mo. Lond. 1683.

[The fourth Edition forms the third part of the Universal Angler.

Among the Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection, are several Pedigrees of the family of Venables: particularly in the MS. 1393, f. 39, where the great Ancestor of Venables is stated to have been Galiard Venables, who came over with the Conqueror, and afterwards received the Earldom of Kinderton, in Cheshire, from Hugh Lupus. Another MS. 2059, recites a Deed from one of the family residing at Northwich, as early as 1260.

The Harleian Manuscript, 1993, f. 52, contains a paper, partly in the hand-writing of Colonel Venables, containing an account of the time he served the Parliament Army in Cheshire, and of the pay due to him between 1643 and 1646. From this it appears that in 1644 he was made Governor of Chester.

When Cromwell, by the persuasions of Card. Mazarine, fitted out a Fleet for the Conquest of Hispaniola in 1655, the command of the Army, (consisting of 2000 old Cavaliers, and as many of Oliver's standing Army, besides Volunteers and necessitated persons) was given to Col. Venables and Admiral Penn; who were ordered to take on board more forces at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

On the 13th of April, Col. Venables landed at Hispaniola, but was defeated, and retreated to the Fleet. On the 3d of May, however, they made a Descent on Jamaica, and took possession of the town of St. Jago by capitulation. Toward the close of the summer Venables and Penn returned home, and arrived in England in September, where they were both imprisoned for their scandalous conduct in this Expedition: which would have been an irreparable dishonour to the English Nation, had not the Island of Jamaica, which Chance, more than Council, bestowed upon them, made amends for the loss at Hispaniola. *See The British Empire in America, Vol. II. p.* 305. 8*vo.* 1741.

From other sources we learn that in 1645 Lieut. Col. Venables was Governor of Tarvin. In 1649 he was Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ulster, and had the towns of Lisnegarvy, Antrym, and Belfast, delivered to him.

Some of his actions in Ireland are recited in "A History or Brief Chronicle of the Chief Matters of the Irish Warres." 4to. Lond. 1650.

In "Certaine Passages of Every Dayes Intelligence, from Sept. 21 to 28, 1655, (published by Authority)," it is said, "Gen. Pen and Gen. Venables would willingly be petitioning his Highnes the Lord Protector for their Enlargement out of the Tower

again; but it is a little too soon yet; it were not amiss that they stayed till we hear again from the West Indies."]

" Angling improved to spiritual Uses," forms part of an octavo volume, under the title of " Occasional Reflections upon several Subjects," by the Hon. Robert Boyle, 8vo. Lond. 1665.

In " The Epitome of the Art of Husbandry," by I. B. Gent. 12mo. Lond. 1669. p. 182 to 196 are " Brief Experimental Directions for the right Use of the Angle."

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1670. p. 182 to 196.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1685. p. 145 to 159.

[The author's name was Blagrave.]

" The Angler's Delight: containing the whole Art of neat and clean Angling; wherein is taught the readiest way to take all sorts of Fish, from the Pike to the Minnow, together with their proper baits, haunts, and time of fishing for them, whether in Mere, Pond, or River.

" As also the method of fishing in Hackney Rivers and the names of all the best Stands there; with the manner of making all sorts of good Tackle fit for any Water whatsoever. The like never before in Print. By William Gilbert, Gent." 12mo. Lond. 1676.

. . . . . 12mo. Lond. no date.

[This second Edition was reprinted in fac simile, about 1780, by a Bookseller in Holborn.]

" The Compleat Troller; or the Art of Trolling," by Robert Nobbes. 8vo. Lond. 1682.

. . . . . 2d Edit. same date, reprinted in fac simile, about 1770.

. . . . . 3d Edit. prefixed to the Angler's Pocket Book. 8vo. Norw. no date.

. . . . . 4th Edit. appended to another Edition of the Angler's Pocket Book. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

" The Accomplisht Lady's Delight in Preserving, Physick, Beautifying, and Cookery." 12mo. Lond. 1684. p. 106 to 126. " New and excellent Experiments and Secrets in the Art of Angling, being directions for the whole Art."

[Taken entirely from Walton and Barker.]

" Gentlemen's Recreations: treating of the Art of Horsemanship Hunting, Fowling, Fishing, and Agriculture." fol. Lond. 1686.

. . . . . fol. Lond. 1710.

" The Gentleman's Recreation: in four parts, viz. Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing." 8vo. Lond. 1674. [By Nicholas Cox.]

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1677.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1686.

. . . . . 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1697.

. . . . . 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1706.

. . . . . 6th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

" The Angler's Vade Mecum: or a compendious, yet full Discourse of Angling," by J. Cheetam. 8vo. Lond. 1681.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1689.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1700.

" Northern Memoirs, calculated for the Meridian of Scotland. Wherein most or all of the Cities, Citadels, Sea-ports, Castles, Forts, Fortresses, Rivers, and Rivulets, are compendiously described.

" Together with choice Collections of various Discoveries, Remarkable Observations, Theological Notions, Political Axioms, National Intrigues, Polemick Inferences, Contemplations, Speculations, and several curious and industrious Inspections, lineally

drawn from Antiquaries, and other noted and intelligible persons of Honour and Eminency. To which is added the Contemplative and Practical Angler, by way of Diversion. With a Narrative of that dextrous and mysterious Art experimented in England, and perfected in more remote and solitary parts of Scotland. By way of Dialogue. Writ in the year 1658, but not till now made publick. By Richard Frank, Philanthropus." 8vo. Lond. 1694.

[One of the most curious parts of this work will be found at p. 279, in what relates to the Burbolt, a Fish rarely found even in the Trent. This Fish is represented as "absconding himself in eddies, and some times in arches, not far from streams and torrents of water." "He that takes him (says the Author,) gets a reward; which a well-scowred Red-worm certainly accomplishes as soon as any thing except the Gudgeon, for that is a Charm compels him ashore."

"The Gentleman Fisher: or the whole Art of Angling." 8vo. Lond.
. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1727.
"The True Art of Angling: by I. S." 24mo. Lond. 1696.
. . . . . 2d Edit.
. . . . . "The Compleat Fisher, or the True Art of Angling, by I.S. 3d Edit." 24mo. Lond. 1704.
. . . . . 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1716.
. . . . . 6th Edit. 24mo. Lond.
"The Complete Fisher: or the True Art of Angling. Revised and Corrected by W. Wright, and other experienc'd Anglers." 24mo. Lond. 1740.

[At the back of the Title is a Recommendation of the Work signed

Wm. Wright,	Robert Lewis,
Rob. Cole,	Roger Filewood,
Wm. Andrews,	Phillip Brice,
J. Turner,	J. Hollings,

which asserts that "This Book has pass'd several Editions." The Places round London for Angling, noticed in this Work, are worth Attention.

There is another Edition of the same size, title, and date, with a different wood Cut at the beginning, and with material variations.]

" The Compleat Fisherman. Being a large and particular Account of all the several ways of Fishing, now practised in Europe, by James Saunders, Esq. of Newton Awbery, upon Trent." 12mo. Lond. 1724.

" The Genteel Recreation: or the Pleasure of Angling, a Poem. With a Dialogue between Piscator and Corydon. By John Whitney, a Lover of the Angle." 8vo. Lond. 1700.

" The School of Recreation; or a Guide to the most Ingenious Exercises, by R. H." p. 158 to 182 [" On Fishing."] 8vo. Lond. 1701.

. . . . [p. 144 to 166 on " Fishing."] 8vo. Lond. 1710.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1720.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1732.

" The Secrets of Angling, by C. G." 12mo. Lond. 1705.

" Dictionarium Rusticum et Urbanicum." 8vo. Lond. 1704.

. . . . . 2d Edit.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

" The Angler's Sure Guide: or Angling improved and methodically digested, by R. H. Esq." 8vo. Lond. 1706.

" The Innocent Epicure; or the Art of Angling, a Poem." 8vo. Lond. 1697.

[The Preface is by N. Tate, who is supposed to have been the Author of the Book.]

. . . . . 2d. Edit. 12mo. 1713.

. . . . . " The Art of Angling," 8vo. Lond. 1741.

[This appears to be the same Poem with the foregoing; and is likewise called the second Edition, in the Title.]

" The Whole Art of Fishing: being a Collection and Improvement

of all that has been written on this Subject: with many new Experiments." 12mo. Lond. 1714.

. . . . . 2d Edit. entitled "The Gentleman Fisher: or the Whole Art of Angling." 8vo. Lond. 1727.

"A Discourse of Fish and Fish Ponds: by a Person of Honour." 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1713.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1715.

. . . . . This Work is also found as an Appendage to "The Gentleman Farmer." 8vo. Lond. 1726.

[The Author was the Hon. Roger North.]

"The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum," by G. Jacob, Gent. 8vo. Lond. 1717, contains p. 25—31. a few pages upon Fish, Angling, Fish-Ponds, &c.

"The Compleat Sportsman," by Giles Jacob. 12mo. Lond. 1718. Part III. of which relates to "Fish and Fishing."

"England's Interest; or the Gentleman and Farmer's Friend: by Sir J. Moore." 8vo. Lond. 1721. Contains (p. 99 to 157) "The Angler's Guide."

"The Gentleman Angler." 8vo. Lond. 1726.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1736.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Lond. without date.

. . . . . This Work was again printed as a novel publication in 1786, viz. "The Gentleman Angler. Containing brief and plain Instructions by which the young beginner may in a short time become a perfect Artist in Angling for all kinds of Fish. By a Gentleman, who has made it his Diversion upwards of fourteen years." 12mo. Lond. 1786.

"Piscatory Eclogues." 8vo. Lond. 1729.

[By Moses Browne.]

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1739.

. . . . . 3d Edit, entitled " Angling Sports, in Nine Piscatory Eclogues." 8vo. Lond. 1773.

" Piscatio. Or Angling. A Poem. Written originally in Latin by S. Ford, D. D. and inscribed to Archbishop Sheldon. Translated from the Musæ Anglicanæ, by Tipping Sylvester, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxon."

. . . . . Lucet, eamus
Quo ducit Gula, piscemur.

Hor. Epist. 4. Lib. 1.

8vo. Oxford. 1733.

[The Original is in the Musæ Anglicanæ, Vol. I. or rather " Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta: sive, Poemata quædam melioris notæ, seu hactenus Inedita, seu sparsim Edita, in unum Volumen congesta." 8vo. Oxon. 1692, p. 129. " Piscatio ad Gilb. Archiepisc. Cant." signed, " Simon Ford, S. T. P."]

" Sportsman's Dictionary; or the Gentleman's Companion in all Rural Recreations." 2 vols. 8vo. 1735.

" The British Angler; or a Pocket-Companion for Gentleman Fishers, by John Williamson, Gent. 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 8vo. Lond. 1740.

" Fishing and Hunting." 8vo. Lond.

" The Art of Angling, Rock, and Sea Fishing; with a Natural History of River, Pond, and Sea Fish, by R. Brookes." 8vo. Lond. 1740.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1743.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1770.

. . . . . 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1774.

. . . . . 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1781.

. . . . . 6th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1785.

. . . . . 7th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1789.

. . . . . " a new Edit." 8vo. Lond. 1793.
. . . . . " a new Edit." 8vo. Lond. 1801.
. . . . . " a new Edit." 8vo. Lond. 1807.

[In Ford of Manchester's Catalogue of Books for 1811, an Edition printed at *Dublin*, in 1788, is mentioned.]

" The Art of Angling, by R. Brookes, M. D. now improved with Additions, and formed into a Dictionary." 8vo. Lond. 1766.

" Angling, a Poem." 12mo. Lond. 1741. 2d Edit.

" The Art of Angling improved, in all its parts, especially Fly-fishing, by Richard Bowlker." 12mo. Worcester.

[Certainly published before 1759.]

. . . . . 2d Edit. by Charles Bowlker, his son, 8vo.
. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Birmingham.

[Printed with Baskerville's Types.]

. . . . . 4th Edit. 8vo. Birm. 1788.
. . . . . 5th Edit. 8vo. Birm. 1792.
. . . . . " a new Edition," by Charles Bowlker, of Ludlow. 8vo. Ludlow. 1806.

" The Angler's Magazine, or necessary and delightful Store-house; wherein every thing proper to be known relating to his Art, is digested in such a method as to assist his knowledge and practice upon bare inspection; being the compleatest Manual ever published upon the Subject, largely treating of all things relating to Fish and Fishing, and whereby the Angler may acquire his Experience without the help of a Master. By a Lover of that innocent and healthful Diversion." 12mo. Lond. 1754.

" The Angler's Eight Dialogues, in Verse." 8vo. Lond. 1758.

" The Art of Angling: Eight Dialogues, in Verse." 8vo.

" The Universal Angler; or that Art improved in all its parts, especially in Fly-fishing." 8vo. Lond. 1766.

"The Complete Sportsman, or Country Gentleman's Recreation. By Thomas Fairfax." 8vo. Lond.

[P. 123 to 173, on Angling.]

"The Complete Fisherman; or Universal Angler." 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1778.

"The Angler's Complete Assistant, being an Epitome of the whole Art of Angling." 4th Edit. 4to. Lond.

"The True Art of Angling." 12mo. Lond. 1770.

"Translation of a Letter from the Hanover Magazine, No. 23, March 21, 1763. Giving an Account of a method to breed Fish to advantage." 8vo. Lond. 1778.

"The Angler's Museum; or the whole Art of Float and Fly-Fishing, by Thomas Shirley." 12mo. Lond. 1784.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 12mo. Lond.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 12mo. Lond.

"The Fisherman: or Art of Angling made easy; by Guiniad Charfey, Esq." 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond.

"The North-Country Angler; or the Art of Angling as practised in the Northern Counties of England." 8vo. Lond. 1786.

. . . . . 2d Edit.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Leeds. 1800.

"A Concise Treatise on the Art of Angling; by Thomas Best, Gent." 8vo. Lond. 1787.

. . . . . 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 3d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1794.

. . . . . 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

. . . . . 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1802.

. . . . . 6th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

. . . . . 7th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

. . . . . 8th Edit. Lond. 1808.

. . . . . 9th Edit. Lond. 8vo. 1810.

" An Essay on the Right of Angling in the River Thames, and in all the other public Navigable Rivers." 8vo. Reading.

" A Letter to a Proprietor of a Fishery in the River Thames. In which an attempt is made to shew in whom the Right of Fishing in public Streams now resides." 2d Edit. 8vo. Reading. [1787.]

" The Natural History of Fishes and Serpents, by R. Brooks. To which is added an Appendix, containing the whole Art of Float and Fly-Fishing." 8vo. Lond. 1790.

" The Young Angler's Pocket-Companion, by Ralph Cole, Gent." 12mo. Lond. 1795.

" The Modern Angler, being a practical Treatise on the Art of Fishing, &c. in a Series of Letters to a Friend, by Robert Salter, Esq." 12mo. Lond.

" Angling in all its Branches, reduced to a Complete Science: in three parts, by Samuel Taylor, Gent." 8vo. Lond. 1800.

" Practical Observations on Angling in the River Trent." 8vo. Newark. 1801.

" Every Man his own Fisherman: by Thomas Smith." 24mo. Lond.

" The Driffield Angler, in two parts; by Alexander Mackintosh of Great Driffield, Yorkshire." 8vo. Gainsborough.

" The Angler's Pocket-Book, to which is prefixed Nobbe's celebrated Treasise on the Art of Trolling." 8vo. Norw.

. . . . . 2d Edit. with Nobbe's Treatise affixed. 8vo. Lond.

. . . . . 3d Edit. with the same affixed. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

" The New and Complete Angler, or Universal Fisherman, by Richard Pollard, Esq. of Clapton, Middlesex." 8vo. Lond. 1802.

" Rural Sports, by W. B. Daniel." Vol. II. p. 1 to 373 relates to Fish and Fishing: principally Angling. 4to. Lond. 1802.

" The Kentish Angler, or the young Fisherman's Instructor: shewing the Nature and Properties of Fish which are generally angled for in Kent." 12mo. Canterb. 1804.

" The Complete Angler's Vade Mecum: being a perfect Code of Instruction on the above pleasing Science, &c. by Capt. T. Williamson, (Author of the Wild Sports of India.") 8vo. Lond. 1808.

" The Angler's Manual, or concise Lessons of Experience, which the Proficient in the delightful Recreation of Angling will not despise, and the Learners will find the Advantage of practising; containing useful Instructions on every approved method of Angling, and particularly on the management of the Hand and Rod in each Method." 4to. Liverp. 1808.

The foregoing CATALOGUE, commencing in the *Treatise* by JULIANA BARNES, 1496, and ending with the *Angler's Manual*, published at *Liverpool*, 1808, contains, it is presumed, all the Books written either for the Improvement in, or that are descriptive of ANGLING, from the earliest to the present Time; and from these Sources will be abstracted what may illustrate in some peculiar Manner, the ART they profess to teach, or that is connected with the *Natural History* of the various Sorts of FISH described by them, and be also interspersed with *Anecdotes* arising from any Singularities of their *Capture*, *Growth*, &c.

Fishing may probably claim Origin with the Expiration of the Poet's *golden Age*. As Mankind increased in number, and Nations were formed, the Art became general; nor was the simple character of the *Fisherman* finally unimportant. Upon the foundation of the mild Doctrines of the Christian Religion an "astonishing and rapid propagation of it [took place] by a few illiterate Tent-makers and Fishermen through almost every part of the World*." From that period, in the earliest History of every Country, it may be gleaned, that Fishing supplied a large portion of nutritive Sustenance to the various Inhabitants, and, in some places, has progressively risen from a *domestic* Trade to a material branch of the *public* Revenue by Exportation. As a practical Art it has experienced little if any alteration for Centuries. Upon the Research of a late Antiquarian, Mr. Joseph Strutt, into the *Sports* and *Pastimes* of the People of England, not any particulars were met with "sufficiently deviating from the *present* method of taking *Fish* to claim a place in his Work." The following Extract forms one of the earliest notices upon the subject, which combines the Statute and common Law of the Realm at that period. "If any man fysshe in the lordes pooles or meyers, the lorde maye haue his accyon vpon the statute of Westmynster prim̃. [3 Ed. I. C. 20—1275.] And yf he fysshe in the rynning and seuerall waters, the lorde may haue his actyon at the com̃en lawe, & in lykewyse the lordes tenaunt, if any man fysshe in his ferme holde, be it standynge watres and rynninge waters: and where he saythe de omnibus of commen fysshynges, that is lytell profyte to y^e^. lorde but to his tenau̅tes, except he dwell nighe the sea, and wyll cause his seruant to fysshe there for hym, for y^t^. is the best com̃en water y^t^. any man can fisshe in. And some rynning waters be com̃en,

* Lecture I. upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, by the late Bishop of London.

as lytell brokes, and sytches, and in some rinnyng waters the lordes tenaũtes haue lybertie by custoẽ to fysshe with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other*." In the late Edition of WALTON's Complete Angler, although the Work seems to be little more than a Treatise on *Fish* and *Fishing*, the Reader, whether he is a Proficient in *Angling* or not, will find abundant Entertainment in it.—The Author, Mr. WALTON, was intimate with the Wits of King JAMES the First's time; of whom, and of many other remarkable Persons, there are, in this Edition, many curious Particulars.

The Preface to the *Experienced Angler* (another old and valuable Publication) by Col. VENABLES, 1662, claiming the Superiority of this Pursuit over other more expensive Diversions, deserves Notice.

"Hawking and Hunting have had their Excellencies celebrated with large encomiums by divers pens; and although I intend not any undervaluing to those noble Recreations, so much famed in all ages and by all degrees, yet I must needs affirm, that they fall not within the compass of every one's ability to pursue, being, as it were, only entailed on great Persons and vast Estates; for if meaner Fortunes seek to enjoy them, Actæon's Fable often proves a true Story, and those birds of prey not seldom quarry upon their masters: besides, those Recreations are more subject to choler and passion, by how much those creatures exceed a hook or line in worth; and indeed in those Exercises our pleasure depends much upon the will and humour of a sullen Cur, or Kite (as I have heard their own passions phrase them) which also require much attendance, care, and skill, to keep service-

* Boke of Surveying and Improumẽtes.

able to our ends. Further, these delights are often prejudicial to the Husbandman in his *corn*, *grass*, and *fences;* but in this pleasant and harmless Art of Angling, a Man hath none to quarrel with but himself, and we are usually so entirely our own friends as not to retain an irreconcileable hatred against ourselves, but can in short time easily compose the Enmity; and besides ourselves none are offended, none endamaged; and this Recreation falleth within the capacity of the lowest Fortune to compass, affording also profit as well as pleasure; in following of which Exercise a Man may employ his thoughts in the noblest studies, almost as freely as in his Closet; the minds of Anglers being usually more calm and composed than many others, especially Hunters and Falconers, who too frequently loose their delight in their passion, and too often bring home more of melancholy and discontent than satisfaction in their thoughts; but the Angler, when he hath the worst success, looseth but a *hook* or *line*, or perhaps (what he never possessed) a *Fish*, and suppose he take nothing, yet he enjoyeth a delightful walk by pleasant rivers, in sweet pastures, amongst odoriferous flowers, which gratifie his senses and delight his mind; which contentments induce many (who affect not Angling) to choose those places of pleasure for their Summer's recreation and health. But peradventure some may alledge that this Art is mean, melancholy and insipid: I suppose the old Answer, *de gustibus non est disputandum*, will hold as firmly in Recreations as Palates; many have supposed Angling void of delight, having never tried it, yet have afterwards experimented it so full of content, that they have quitted all other Recreation (at least in its Season) to pursue it. The Cheapness of the Recreation abates not its pleasure, but with rational persons heightens it; and if it be delightful the charge of Melancholy falls upon that score, and if Example (which is the best proof) may sway any thing, I know no

sort of Men less subject to Melancholy than Anglers; many have cast off other Recreations and embraced it, but I never knew any Angler wholly cast off (though occasions might interrupt) their Affections to their beloved Recreation; and if this Art may prove a noble brave rest to my Mind, 'tis all the Satisfaction I covet."

The Poem from whence the following Extracts are taken (the *Notes* are derived from other Works) has had several Inquiries respecting it. The Date of the Manuscript is uncertain, probably about 1750, and from Corrections in the Original, appears to have been the Copy of the Translator, the Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Rector of Hearne, Kent, and St. Andrew, with St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, Ob. Jan. 19, 1786, æt. 56.

Vaniere. BOOK XV. Of Fish.

OF FISH I sing, and to the rural cares,
Now add the labours of my younger years.
Whether the Place you for your FISH provide,
High Hills with Springs surround on every side,
Or lying in a Valley, every Part,
With care the Banks may be sustained by Art.
Where like a Channel you behold a Field,
Which tho' it would the increase of Harvests yield,
Will yet, if flooded, still more fruitful grow,
Pour in the Tide, and let it overflow:
Then FISH may nibble Grass, beneath the Flood,
Where Goats were wont to crop their flow'ry Food.
When now for *Sixty* Months the scaly Breed,
Has kept Possession of the watery Mead,
Drain'd in its turn, it will reward the Swain,
For *Sixty Months* with more than promis'd Gain;

Thus may the Vale a new resemblance take,
And now a Field appear, and now a Lake:
Water and Corn by turns possess the Plain,
And Ceres now, and now the Naiads reign.

Lakes for their FISHES, some on Hills prepare,
From whence the Water with a friendly Care
Directed, yet o'erflowing, fills the mead
With wond'ring nations of the scaly breed;
The Fish exulting wanders o'er the Plain,
And now admires the Grass and now the Grain;
Deep in the spacious Furrows lies conceal'd,
Or crops the floating Herbage of the field;
Till, left to perish in the mud, too late
He sees his Error, and bewails his Fate.
By Vice's stream a Youth, thus hurry'd o'er
Fair Virtue's bounds to paths unknown before,
With transport follows where soft Pleasure leads,
And roves thro' flow'ry but forbidden meads:
But, when his Joys are like a torrent fled,
Sad he reviews the Life that once he led;
Till, by Experience vainly render'd wise,
He sees his Folly, and repenting dies.

In hollow depths of Rocks the Fish delight,
The cooling Shade t' enjoy and shun the sight;
Be thou indulgent to the finny Race
And after Nature's model, form the place;
But since the Stream, here rendered smooth and slow,
Will often stagnate and corrupted grow;
Let Rivers therefore from the Mountains flow,
To change the Water of your Lakes below.

No place for Fish is more convenient found,
Than Moats which do your House's walls surround;
For here the mazes of the Pool they trace,
And chuse in Winter's cold, a sunny place,
Or to the House's friendly Shade repair
As oft as Summer Suns inflame the Air:

Be mindful thou the hungry Race to feed,
The Fish themselves in their own cause will plead;
And, rising to the Surface of the flood,
With gaping jaws demand their wonted Food.
Ponds for your Fish wherever you provide,
They with fresh Store in Spring should be supply'd;
In Spring the Male with Love's soft flames inspir'd,
And in defiance of the Water fir'd,
Can scarce perceive the change; and, big with young,
A num'rous breed the Female bears along!

Now o'er the neighb'ring Streams extend your Nets,
And throw your Lines, well furnish'd with deceits;
Join *scarlet* Colours, which, expos'd to view,
Fish thro' the water greedily pursue;
And as a skilful Fowler, Birds employs,
Which, by their well-known Voice and treach'rous noise,
Allure their Fellows and invite to share
Their Fate, entangled in the viscous Snare;
So Fish, when taken, other Fish allure;
Who, seeing them, grow dauntless and secure:
But not thro' *studied Malice* they betray,
But by our Art deceive the finny prey;
Man *only* with *premeditated mind*
Betrays his Brethren, and ensnares Mankind *.

* Though this Duplicity is nurtured by the factitious wants of a crowded City, it seldom intrudes upon the Hovel of Industry; yet the Pillow of weary labour is not unvisited by the baneful dreams of Gold.

" Two ancient Fishers in a straw thatch'd shed,
Leaves were their walls, and sea-weed was their bed,
Reclin'd their weary limbs: hard by were laid
Baskets, and all their implements of Trade,
Rods, hooks, and lines, compos'd of stout horse-hairs,
And Nets of various sorts, and various snares,
The Seine, the cast-net, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways:
A crazy Boat was drawn upon a plank;
Matts were their pillow wove of Osier dank;

If in the Stream a craggy Rock there lies,
Thither the finny race for Shelter flies:
If Rocks deny, let Art retreat bestow,
And leafy branches in the water throw.
Now when the Fish, invited by the food,
Frequent the shade, place Nets across the Flood,
And drawing *down* the Stream your Boughs, convey
Into your flaxen Snares the finny prey.
The leafy Branches then replace again,
And with new Arts a fresh Supply obtain.

Skins, caps, and rugged coats, a covering made;
This was their wealth, their labour, and theit Trade,
No pot to boil, no watch dog to defend,
Yet blest they liv'd with Penury their friend.——

[The *one* relates.]

Methought I sat upon a shelfy steep,
And watch'd the Fish that gambol'd in the deep;
Suspended by my rod, I gently shook
The bait fallacious, which a huge one took;
(Sleeping, we image what awake we wish;
Dogs dream of Bones, and Fishermen of Fish;)
Bent was my rod, and from his gills the blood
With crimson stream distain'd the silver flood.
I stretch'd my arm out, lest the line should break;
The Fish so vigorous, and my hook so weak!
Anxious I gaz'd; he struggled to be gone;
'You're wounded,—I'll be with you, friend, anon—
'Still do you tease me?' for he plagu'd me sore;
At last, quite spent, I drew him safe on shore,
Then grasp'd him with my hand for surer hold,
A noble prize, a Fish of *solid* Gold.———
—— Go search the shoals, not sleeping, but awake,
Hunger will soon discover your mistake;
Catch real Fish; you need not sure be told
Those Fools must starve who only *dream* of Gold."

FAWKES's THEOCRITUS, *Idyl.* XXI.

Tubs, which to Lakes your captive Fishes bear,
Should at the top admit the vital Air;
And if a Brook or Spring is in the way,
With cooling draughts refresh the thirsty prey.

Various of Waters, as of Soils, the kind;
Some stagnant, others running there you'll find,
The bottom fill'd with Oose and Mud, and here
Sand mixt with golden Gravel will appear*.
In Lakes where the dull waters ever sleep,
You Perches, Bleaks, and Salmon-trout, may keep,
Who on their backs as many Colours show,
As heav'nly Iris on her painted bow.
With these the dainty Smelt and Flounder place,
And Tench the fav'rites of the vulgar race,
With slipp'ry Eels who as the Swallow flies
To southern Suns, and more indulgent Skies;

* "The Fish of Lakes, and Motes, and stagnant Ponds
(Remote from Sea, or where no Spring commands,
And intermingling its refreshing Waves
Is Tench unto the mote, and Tenches saves
And keeps them *medical*) are of all sorts
Lesse innocent, unless some River courts
The sullen Nymph, and blending waters, she
Of a foul *Mopsa's* made *Leucothoe*.
Her Inmates otherwise, like herself, smell,
Taste of the harbour (that is) scent not well;
Slow to digest: *alive*, they liv'd to close,
And *dead* they can't their native dulness lose.
Give me a Salmon, who with winged fins
'Gainst Tide and Stream firks o'er the fishing-gins
Of locks and hives, and circling in a gyre
His vaulting corps, he leaps the baffled wyre.
Let Fish have room enough and their full play,
No liquor want, not on a Fish-street day."

EDMUND GAYTON's Art of Longevity, 1659.

So when rough northern blasts the Rivers freeze,
The tender Eel, of Cold impatient, flees
To the warm sands and caverns of the Seas * ;
And thence returns in Summer as before,
To the cool streams and shelter of the Shore.

Chuse then a place to practise your deceit,
Where Rocks reduce the River to a strait,
So that the Stream may flow, when thus confin'd,
With force to turn a Mill and corn to grind:
Then near the Flood-gates in a narrow space,
Hard of access, with Reeds enclose a place;
The bending Osiers will with ease allow
The Stream retiring thro' the chinks to flow;
But, in the wicker prison will detain
The slipp'ry Eel descending to the main;
By whom a time for flying will be chose,
When the swol'n stream o'er all its borders flows.
But, as a Leader, who attempts to go
By Night in secret, to elude the Foe,
Will find the Foe prepar'd to stop his flight,
And equally befriended by the Night:
So with the Fisherman, with timely care
In muddy streams the nimble Eel ensnare,
And Nets to stop the Fugitive prepare.

* The Tackle must be adapted to the Season, but the Angler may remain indifferent as to the Wind; "so (as one Instructor *gravely* adds) that he can *cast his bait into the River.*" The *planetary* Influence upon Fish is alluded to by GOWER, in the Confessione Amantis, 1554.

"Benethe all other stont the Moone,
The whiche hath with the Sea to doone,
Of floodes highe, and ebbes lowe,
Vpon his Chaunge it shall be knowe,
And euery Fishe, whiche hath a Shelle,
Mote in his gouernance dwelle,
To wexe and wane in his degree,
As by the Moone a man mai see."

The Carp, the native of th' Italian Lar*,
And Whiting standing waters will prefer;
And Blease, and Umbles, like an ancient Trout,
Tho' weak in fight, yet threatning with their snout;
For tho' sharp teeth in triple ranks are shown,
Whole nations fly before the Pike alone;
Fierce to destroy, with blood the Stream he stains;
For courage, and not strength, the conquest gains †.

The Carp which in th' Italian Seas was bred,
With shining scraps of yellow Gold is fed;

* VENICE is described in PURCHAS's Pilgrimes, as

——— a riche toun of spicery:
And of alle other marchandise also,
And right well vitelet therto;
And namely of fresche water Fische,
Pike, Eile, Tench, Carpe, I wis.
Vol. II. p. 1236, Ed. 1625.

† "The Pike is the Pirate of the Lake, that roves and preyes upon the little fishermen of that Sea, who is so covetous and cruell, that he gives no quarter to any; when hee takes his prize hee goes not to the shore to make his market, but greedily devoures it himselfe; yea, is such a Cormorant, that he will not stay the dressing of it. He is called the Wolfe of the water, but is indeed a monster of Nature; for the Wolfe spares his kinde, but hee will devoure his own Nephewes ere they come to full growth. He is very gallant in Apparell, and seemes to affect to go rather in silver than in gold, wherein he spares for no cost; for his Habit is all layd with silver plate downe to the foot in scollop wise. Hee is a right Man of Warre, and is so slender built, and draws so little Water, as hee will land at pleasure, and take his prey where he list; no Shallop shall follow where hee will lead. The Pikes themselves are the taller Ships, the Pickerels of a middle sort, and the Jacks the Pinnaces amongst them, which are all armed according to their burden. The master or pilot sits at the prore, yet hath he the rudder so at command, that hee can winde and turne the Vessell which way he will in the twinkling of an eye. He sets but up little Sayles, because he would not bee discovered who he is, yea, many times no Sail at all, but he trusts to the Finnes, his Oares. The youthfuller sort of Pikes, whom through familiarity they call Jacks, are notable Laddes indeed, and to their strength and bigness will fish as their Fathers will. In a word, a Man would easily bee mistaken in him in beholding him so handsome and gentle a Creature, and never imagin him to be half so ravenous as he is; but Fronti nulla Fides." *A strange metamorphosis of Man, transformed into a Wilderness.* 1634.

Tho' chang'd his form, his Avarice remains,
And in his breast the love of Lucre reigns.
For SATURN flying from victorious JOVE,
Compell'd of old, in banishment to rove
Along th' Italian shore, a Vessel found
Beyond the Lake of wide Benacus bound;
He, for his passage, at a price agreed,
And with large gifts of Gold the Master fee'd.
But he the Master (*Carpus* was he nam'd)
With thirst of gain, and love of Gold inflam'd;
Prepar'd in chains the Passenger to bind,
But to the God his face betray'd his mind,
And from the Vessel in revenge he threw
Into the waves the Pilot and his Crew;
Then into Fish the Traytors he transform'd,
The Traytors, still with love of Lucre warm'd,
The sailing ship for golden Fragments trace,
And prove themselves deriv'd from human Race*.

If running waters overflow your Lakes,
There best the Barbel† thrive with speckled backs;

* To the tale of Lucre respecting the Carp, may be not inappropriately attached "a Controuersie of a conquest in Loue 'twixt FORTUNE and VENUS."

" Whilst Fissher kest his line the houering fish to hooke,
By hap a rich man's Daughter on the Fissher kest hir looke.
Shee fryde with frantick loue, they marid eke at last:
Thus Fissher was from lowe Estate in top of treasure plast.
Stoode FORTUNE by and smylde: 'how say you, Dame,' quoth shee
To VENUS, 'was this Conquest your's, or is it due to mee?'
'Twas I (quoth VULCAN's wife) with help of CUPID's Bowe,
That made this wanton wench to rage, and match her selfe so lowe.'
'Not so, 'twas FORTUNE I, that brought the trull in place;
And Fortune was it that the Man stoode so in Mayden's grace;
By FORTUNE fell their loue, 'twas FORTUNE strake the stroke;
Then detter is this Man to mee that did the Match prouoke."
Epitaphes, Epigrams, &c. by GEORGE TURBERVILE.

† " Timorous Barbels will not taste the bit
Till with their Tayls they haue unhooked it:

And Roach, which shoot as swiftly thro' the flood
As Arrows, flying from the bending wood*;
Loaches which on the sandy bottom lie;
Menows, which constant stores of Eggs supply;
Graylings that smell like Thyme's delightful flow'r;
Gudgeons who Gravel greedily devour;
Perch like sea Mullets both in taste and smell,
And Pollards which within with prickles swell.

In either stream the Carp† contented dwells,
With plenteous spawn thro' all the Year she swells,
And in all places and all Seasons breeds,
In Lakes as well as Rivers: hence proceeds
The name of *Cyprian*, which the CYPRIAN Dame
Bestow'd; the *French* to Carp have chang'd the name.
Of all the Fish that swim the wat'ry mead,
Not one in Cunning can the Carp exceed.
Sometimes when Nets enclose the stream, she flies
To hollow rocks, and there in secret lies:
And all the Bayts the Fisher can deuise,
Cannot beguile their wary Jealousies."

SYLVESTER'S Du Bartas.

* ——————— like as the litle Roch
Must either be eat, or leap upon the shore,
When as the hungary Pickerell doth approch,
And there finde Death which it esca pt before.

BALDWIN'S Owen Glendour, Mirrour for M. 1575.

† "The Pike, the Roach, the Cheuen and the Dace,
The Bream, the Barble with his bearded face,
The Pearch, the Gudgeon, and the silver Eele,
Which Millers taken in their ozier weele,
Dwell in the riuer as principall Fish,
And giuen to PAN to garnish thy dish,
The Salmon, Trout, Flounder and Creuise,
Doe dwell in Riuers where the Menow is.
The Princely Carpe, and medicinable Tench,
In bottom of a Poole themselues doe trench."

BRETON'S Ourania.

Sometimes the Surface of the water skims,
And springing o'er the Net, undaunted swims;
Now motionless she lies beneath the flood,
Holds by a weed, or sinks into the mud:
Nay, not content with this, she oft will dive
Beneath the Net, and not alone contrive
Means for her own Escape, but pity take
On all her hapless Brethren of the Lake;
For rising, with her back she lifts the Snare,
And frees the Captives with officious care*.
No other Fish so great an Age attain,
For the same Carp, which from the wat'ry plain
The VALOIS' seated on the Throne survey'd,
Now sees the Sceptre by the BOURBONS sway'd;

Tho' Age has whiten'd o'er the scaly backs
Of the old Carp which swim the royal Lakes;
They, neither barren, nor inactive, grow,
But still in sport the waves around 'em throw†:

* Thus MONTAIGNE relates of the *Scarus* "having swallowed the fisher's Hooke, his fellowes will presently flocke about him, and nibble the line in sunder; and if any of them happen to be taken in a Bow-net, some of his fellowes will put his taile in at the neck of the net, who with his teeth fast holding the same, never leave him, vntil they have pulled him out. Barbles, if one of them chance to be engaged, will set the line against their backes, and with a Fin they have, toothed like a sharp Saw, presently saw and fret the same asunder."

† The Dialogue of Creatures moralised, being one of the scarcest Works of early Typography, another Extract may amuse. "Dialogo xlvi. Of a Fyssh callyd a *Carpe*, and a Fissh called *Tymallus*. It happyd in a greate solempne feste, Fisshes of the floode walkyd togidre after Dynar in great tranquillyte and peace for to take ther recreacyon and solace; but the *Carpe* began to trowble the feste, erectynge hym self by pryde & saynge, I am worthy to be lawdyd aboue all othir, for my flesshe is delicate and swete more than it can be tolde of. I haue not be nourished nothir in dychesse, nor stondyngh watyrs, nor pondes; but I haue be brought vppe in the floode of the greate garde. Wherfore I owe to be Prynce and Regent amonge all yowe. Ther is a Fissh callyd *Tymallus*, hauinge his name a Flowre, for Timus is callyd a Flowre; and this *Tymallus* is a Fissh of the See, as saith ISIDORE, Ethimologiarum, xii. and allthoughe that he be fauoureable in sight and delectable in taste, yet moreouir the Fyssh of hym smellyth swete lyke a flowre and geuith a pleasaunte odour. And so this Fyssh *Tymallus*, hering this saynge of the *Carpe*, had greate scorne of him and sterte forth & sayde: It is not

Here safe, the Depths no longer they explore;
But, their huge bulk extending near the Shore,
Take freely from our Hands what we bestow,
And grace the royal Streams at FOUNTAINBLEAU.

Tho' the rich Pike, to entertain your Guest,
Smokes on the board and decks a royal Feast;
Yet must you not this cruel Savage place
In the *same* Ponds that lodge the finny Race:
In the same Tow'r you might as well unite,
The fearful Pigeons and the rav'nous Kite;
In the same yard the Fox with Chickens keep,
Or place the hungry Wolf with harmless Sheep.
For he, the Tyrant of the wat'ry Plains
Devours all Fish, nor from his *Kind* abstains;

as thou sayste, for I shine more bright than thowe, and excede the in odowre and relece. Who may be comparyd vnto me, for he that fyndith me hath a great Tresowre. If thow haue thy dwellynge oonly in the watir of garde, I haue myn abydynge in many large floodes. And so emong them were great stryuis and contencyons. Wherfore the feste was tournyd in to great trowble, for some fauowryd the parte of the one and some of the othir, so that be lyklyhode there shuld haue growen greate myschefe emonge them: for euery of them began to snak at othir, & wulde haue torne eche other on smale pecys. Ther was monge all othir a Fissh callyd *Truta* euyr mouyd to breke stryfe; and soo thys Trowte for asmoche as she was agid, and wele lernyd, she spake and sayde: Bredryn, it is not good to stryue & fight for vayne lawdatowris and praysers; for I prayse not my self though some personis thinke me worthy to be commendid; for it is wryttyn, the Mowth of an othir Man mote commende the and not thyn owne, for all commendacyon and lawde of hym self is fowle in y^e^. mouth of the Spekar. Therefore bettyr hit is that those that prayse them self goo togider to the see Iuge, that is, the *Dolphyn*, which is a iust Iuge and a rightfull and dredinge God, for he shall rightfully determyn this mater. This Counsell plesyd them well, and forth went these twayn togider vnto the *Dolphyn* and shewyd to him all ther myndes, and to ther power comendid the self. To whom the *Dolphyn* sayde: Children, I neuyr sawe yowe tell this tyme, for ye be alwaye hydde in the floodes, and I am steringe in the great Wawys of the See; wherfore I cannot gyue ryghtfull Sentence betwene yowe, but yf I first assaye and make a Taste of yowe. And thus saynge, he gaue a sprynge and swalowyd them in both two, and sayde,

Noman owith hym self to commende,
Aboue all other, laste he offende.

Unless hoarse Frogs infest the fenny place;
For then he feasts on the loquacious race;
Or when a Goose sports on the azure wave,
Delighting in the stream her limbs to lave,
Or dips her head, and with a clam'rous sound,
Provokes the rain, and throws the water round;
The Pike arrests the Fowl with hungry jaws,
And to the bottom of the River draws;
Nay, as a Boy in the smooth current swims,
His teeth he fixes in his tender limbs.*

The Trout loves Rivers in obscure Retreats;
Thrown into *standing* Water, she forgets
Her former Beauty, and neglects her love,
And all the Flesh will then insipid prove;
From hence remember, with a timely Care,
For Trout a *running* Water to prepare:
Near some wide River's mouth a place provide,
And with smooth Grass and Turf adorn the side;

*Of the Voracity of *Pike* many well attested Accounts have been given. The following one certainly borders upon the Marvellous. A common-sized Jack, placed by mistake on the wrong side of the division in a Keep, destroying in a few hours near thirty Gudgeons, (a small brace of Perch escaping) is a circumstance within my own knowledge; but, whatever may be its Propensity for the Gudgeon, the Reader must decide the credit due to a Newspaper of 1801 for the following Story.—" A party angling at *Sunbury*, one of them sat across the head of the Boat, as a punishment inflicted on him for wearing his *Spurs*. Another having caught a Gudgeon, stuck it on one of the *Spurs*, which he not perceiving, in about a few minutes a large Jack bit at the Gudgeon, and the *Spur* being *crane-necked*, entangled in the gills of the Jack, which, in attempting to extricate itself, actually *pulled* the unfortunate person *out* of the Boat. He was with difficulty dragged on Shore, and the Fish taken, which was of a *prodigious* Size."

It is fortunate, that the Pike breeds but once a year, agreeable to the Course of Providence, observed in the Production of Animals, in which the disproportion in Number, between Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, *of Prey*, and those of each Genus *designed for the Sustenance of Man*, is obvious. The *Lion:* and the *Sheep;*—the *Hawk:* and the *Hen*,—the *Shark:* and the *Herring*,—are severally, in their Kinds, Instances of this wonderful Economy in the Works of Nature.

Let the clear bottom shining Gravel show,
And gently murm'ring o'er smooth Pebbles flow.
This situation always grateful proves,
For still the Trout a murm'ring Current loves,
And still the same desires her bosom warm,
Nor has she chang'd her Manner with her Form* :

* The following Extract from a *modern* Poem disguised with *antique* Semblance, is too appropriate to the History of the Trout to be omitted.

——" When atop the hoary western Hill,
The ruddie Sun appears to rest his chin,
When not a breeze disturbs the murmuring Rill,
And mildlie warm the falling Dewes begin,
The gamesome Trout then shows her silverie skin,
As wantonly beneath the wave she glides,
Watching the buzzing Flies, that never blin,
Then, dropt with pearle and golde, displays her sides,
While she with frequent Leape the ruffled streame divides.

On the green bank a truant School boy stands;
Well has this Urchin markt her mery play,
And ashen rod obeys his guileful hands,
And leads the mimick Fly across her way;
Askaunce, with listly look and coy delay,
The hungrie Trout the glitteraund treachor eyes,
Semblant of life, with speckled wings so gay;
Then, slyly nibbling, prudish from it flies,
'Till with a bouncing Start she bites the truthless Prize.

Ah, then the Younker gives the fatefull twitch;
Struck with amaze she feels the hook ypright
Deepe in her gills, and, plonging where the Beech
Shaddows the Poole, she runs in dread affright;
In vain the deepest rocke her late delight,
In vain the sedgy nook for help she tries;
The laughing Elfe now curbs, now aids her flight,
The more entangled still the more she flies,
And soon amid the Grass the panting Captive lies.

For once she liv'd a Nymph of spotless fame
In an obscure retreat, and TRUTA was her name.
It chanc'd that in a flow'ry path she stray'd,
Where a clear River with the pebble play'd,
And just disturb'd the Silence of the Shade.
TRUTA now seated near the spreading Trees,
Enjoys the coolness of the passing Breeze;
In the clear stream she casts her modest Eyes,
And in a fillet her fair Tresses lies.
While in this Solitude she thus remains,
And dies her beauteous Face with various stains;
It chanc'd the robber LUCIUS, thro' the shade,
With eager eyes perceived the lonely maid;
He saw and lov'd her Riches, on her Face,
For both her Dress and Form appear'd with equal Grace.
The Nymph now heard the rustling with affright;
She saw a Man, and trembled at the sight;
Swiftly along the winding shore she fled,
And cry'd, and vow'd, and call'd the Gods to aid.
TRUTA despairing sought, with trembling Speed,
A rock that overlooked the wat'ry mead;
Hither she bent her Course, the Summit gain'd,
And thought her Virtue now might be maintain'd
Cheaply with loss of Life: while here she stood,
And just prepar'd to leap into the Flood,
LUCIUS approach'd, and while he held behind
Her flow'ry Vest, that flutter'd in the Wind,
Chang'd into Fish an equal Fate they bore,
And though transform'd in Shape, yet, as before,

Where now, ah pity! where the sprightly play,
That wanton bounding, and exulting joy,
That lately welcom'd the retourning Ray,
When by the riv'lets banks, with blushes coy,
April walk'd forth—ah! never more to toy
In purling Streams, she pants, she gasps and dies!"

MICKLE's Syr Martyn, Can. I.

The *Pike* of Slaughter fond and fierce appears,
And still the *Trout* retains her female Fears!
Beauty and virgin Modesty remains,
Diversify'd with crimson tinted Stains;
And, once the fairest Nymph that trod the Plain,
Swims fairest Fish of all the finny Train*.

Not Pikes alone defile the Streams with blood,
But over all the Brethren of the flood,
Perpetual discord bears tyrannic Sway,
And all the *stronger* on the *weaker* prey.
As among Men, the *great*, the *small*, oppress,
So still the same Confusion and Distress,
Which in the City, and the Forest Reign,
Distract the Tenants of the wat'ry Plain.
Banish'd from Earth, Peace could not find a place
Beneath the Streams, among the finny Race;
But, since for Want they otherwise would die,
Regard this Fury with Indulgency.
Why need I mention here, of Blood, the Waste,,
With which the *Otter* daily palls his taste;
Among the Willows secretly he lies,
And from the shore surveys, with eager Eyes,
The sportive battles of the wat'ry breed,
And swiftly swimming makes the Warriors bleed.
Then heaps in secret Caverns on the shore,
The Fish half eaten and besmear'd with gore.
Snares for this Beast, and gins, let others lay,
Or into Traps by tempting Baits betray;

* "To observe the ravenous disposition of the Pike, the sociable condition of the Trout, the various discolouring of the Polypus, the strong digestion of the Porpoise, would beget in the curious surveyors of Nature, much admiration. And then to compare the natures of these water Inhabitants with ourselves, who follow, for most part, the bent of our Desires, as if we were estranged from that beauty which incomparably most adorns us, and drenched in the leas of our owne Corruptions, which makes Man most unlike himselfe, by idolatrizing that which gives the greatest Blemish to his Excellence."

BRAITHWAIT'S *Nursery for Gentry*, 1638.

But you with missive Weapons in your hand,
Conceal'd from view behind a Thicket stand;
The Felon slay, and throw into the flood,
His wounded body for your Fishes food:
But first tear off the Skin (for fear your Fry
Should from the *dead*, as from the *living* fly,)
Which some rich Matron will rejoice to buy.
If you should find the young Ones, steal away,
In th' absence of the Dam, the tender prey,
They from their Age yet pliant, may be made
Your prompt Assistants in the Fishing Trade;
For when suspended in the Stream you place
Your flaxen Snares, to catch the finny Race,
The *Otter* will explore each close Retreat,
Will rouse the Fish, and hunt them to the Net*:
As Dogs drive trembling Stags into the snare,
Or by the Scent pursue the fleeting Hare†.

* "It is a very crafty and subtill Beast, yet it is sometimes *tamed*, and vsed in the Northern parts of the World, especially in Scandinauia to driue the Fishes into the Fishermen's Nets: for so great is the sagacity and scence of Smeling in this Beast, that he can directly winde the Fishes in the waters a Mile or two off, and therefore the Fishers make great aduantage of them, yet do they forbeare his Use because he deuoureth more than needeth, for he is neuer so trained that he forgeteth his old Rauening; being tamed, on the Land he is very full of sport and game.—The Flesh of this Beast is both cold and filthy, because it feedeth vpon *stinking** Fish, and therefore not fit to be eaten. *Tragus* writeth that this notwithstanding is dressed to bee eaten in many Places of Germany. And I hear that the Carthusian Fryers, or Monks (whether you wil,) which are forbidden to touch al manner of Flesh, of other foure-footed Beasts, yet are they not prohibited the eating of *Otters*."

EDWARD TOPSELL'S *Historie of fovre-footed beasts.* 1607.

† The *Otter* is a cunning and at the same time an exceedingly ferocious Animal. Whenever it is attacked it will defend itself with Courage and Vigour to the last. An *Otter* passed near a Gentleman who was Angling for Trout in the River *Wandle*, he struck it with all his force with the Butt-end of the fishing Rod upon the Head; the *Otter* in a moment turned upon him and fought with the greatest Fierceness, nor was it at length killed without considerable Danger.

* This is a Mistake, for the *Otter*, unless pressed by Extreme Hunger, will Eat no Fish unless it be perfectly *fresh*, and what he takes himself.

In these Amusements while I pass the Day,
Autumnal Hours roll unperceiv'd away;

In April 1809, at Hoxford-bridge, near Morpeth, a poor Woman was put in terrible Consternation by the appearance of an *Otter* deliberately walking across the floor. Never having seen one before, she gave repeated Screams, which brought a female Neighbour to her assistance. When this Amazon saw the Object of her terror, she seized a Spade and dispatched it; she then looked under the bed, and discovered another of the same Species, which she also killed. The two Skins are now in the possession of a Butcher in North Shields, who purchased them of the Woman. It is supposed they entered the House the preceding Evening, as the door had been then left open for some time.

Dr. Johnson mentions one killed in the Isle of Sky by Mr. M'Lean, Heir of Col (a Man of middle Stature), of which the *Tail* reached the Ground, when he held up the *Head* to a level with his own. *White Otters*, the Doctor adds, are sometimes seen.

An *Otter* in the Possession of a Gentleman Farmer near Cupar Angus, in Forfarshire, was quite domesticated, it was as tame as a Dog, and every Night slept with one of the Farmer's Sons. He still retained his natural Love of *Fish*, and in the Day time, regularly frequented a *Loch* in the Neighbourhood, for the purpose of procuring *this* Food, but would always come out of the Water, when called by any Person of the Family, and which was very often ascertained in order to satisfy the Curiosity of Strangers who were desirous of seeing this animal.

In 1807, a young Man, at Lochside, in the Parish of Blair Gowrie, having shot at and wounded a young *Otter*, carried it home, where it speedily recovered, and is now as tame as a Lap-dog. It follows his Master where he desires, obeys his Command, accompanying him to the Locks and Rivers in the Vicinity, where it dives for *Fish*, brings them to land to his Keeper, and returns in search of more.

Otters differ from the *Seals*, with respect to their *amphibious* Nature, in the *Foramen Ovale* of the Heart: this is closed at the Birth, and no Vestige of it is afterwards to be observed. The *Lungs* of the *Otter* are larger and more deep than that of most other Quadrupeds. From this Conformation he is enabled to remain so long *under* Water. Mr. Stackhouse, who has minutely attended to the manners of the *Otter*, is of Opinion, that one in perfect Health might continue submersed *twenty* Minutes, without Injury.

In Wales, *Otters* have the Name of *Dyfrgi:* in France, *Lentre:* in Italy, *Lodra, Lodria, Lentra:* in Spain, *Nutria:* in Germany, *Otter, fisch Otter:* in Holland, *Otter:* in Hungary, *Njescht:* in Sweden, *Utter, Witer:* in Denmark, *Odder:* in Poland, *Wydra:* in Savoy, *Leur:* in Norway, *Otter, Slauter:* in Lapland, *Zhievres:* in Russia, *Wydra.*

When tir'd of Town and Study, I retreat,
My honour'd Friend*, to thy fair country Seat;
Where you with all the rural Sports invite,
But most with Mirth and attic Wit delight;
When pleasure to the Plains returns with you,
Together oft we take delight to view
Th' obsequious *Otter* plunge into the Stew.
There see him dive for Food, and joyful draw
The gasping Captives, from his murderous Jaw†.

* Duke de Ressegeuer.

† Could an Animal be thus tutored for use on the Sea coast, in addition to the Amusement, it would save many Qualms to the Summer Excursionist.

"Whyle gale of wynde the slacke sayles filles full strayte,
He leaning ouer hollow rocke doth lye,
And either his begiled hookes doth bayte,
Or els beholdes and feeles the pray from hye;
The trembling Fish he feeles with line extent,
And paised hand."

Hercules Furens, 1581.

This is a Pigmy's mimic of the

"—— day (a day as fair as heart could wish)
When Giant stood on shore of Sea to fish;
For angling Rod, he took a sturdy Oake,
For line a Cable, that in Storm ne're broke;
His Hook was such as heads the end of Pole,
To pluck down House, ere fire consumes it whole;
His hook was baited with a Dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood, to bob for Whale;
Which strait he caught, and nimbly home did pack
With ten Cart load of Dinner on his Back."

The last lines, with trifling Alteration are inserted in the Poetical Works of Dr. King, born 1663, but certainly not the Production of that facetious Writer. They are copied from the mock Romance printed with "The Loves of Hero and Leander, and other choice pieces of Drollery, &c." 1653. From a Ballad in the same Collection, which appears to

Among the sportive Tenants of the Lake,
Wide havoc water Rats and Beavers make:
These Foes with Subtlety alone pursue:
If from the Shore you at a distance view
A Beaver plunge into the Stream, in vain
You'll hope by Darts a Conquest to obtain;
The conscious Robber 'neath the Surface dives,
And on the scaly Tribes securely thrives.

If Reeds and Rushes should your Lakes infest,
Cut not away the Heads and leave the rest;
The Stems corrupt, if suffered to remain,
And from the Roots fresh Crops appear again:

Since nothing to the Natives of the Flood
Is more destructive than the *Want* of Food,

have been made on the setting fire to LONDON-BRIDGE, the following humorous Stanzas are selected.

Into the Chips there fell a spark
Which *put out* in such Flames,
That it was known into Southwark,
Which lives beyond the Thames.

For *love* the Bridge was wondrous *high*,
With water underneath
O're which as many Fishes fly,
As Birds therein doth breath.

And yet the Fire consum'd the Bridg,
Not far from place of landing;
And though the Building was full big,
It fell down *not with standing*.

And eke into the Water fell,
So many pewter Dishes;
That a Man might have taken up very well
Both *boyld* and *roasted* Fishes."

Throw grains of Corn, or scatter crumbs of Bread,
And if, of some unknown Distemper dead,
You chance to find a Sheep, or in the Yoke
An Ox should yield to Death's untimely stroke,
To feast your hungry Fish their Bodies throw,
Or pounded Acorns and cheap Pulse bestow;
For Famine will compel the wat'ry breed
Like Beast on *Flesh*, on *Grass* like Sheep to feed,
With Fruit like Birds to fill their hungry Maw,
And on their Kind to rush with greedy Jaw.

The Eel devours the smaller finny train,
And Smelts, and Gudgeons, seek the Shore in vain.
In Bulk with *Years* while other Fishes rise,
Why Gudgeons, Loach, and Smelts are small in size,
And still the *old* continue Dwarfs, relate
The rise, ye Muses, of the Minim State.
Where, with a tardy Current, near the Sea,
The Po, in slow Meanders takes its way,
A band of Children on the Borders stood,
Engag'd in play, and in the lucid flood
Threw Stones, which, sliding on the wat'ry plain,
Now seem to sink and now emerge again.
Beneath the Stream the Sisters of the Sea
Then list'ning sat to CLIO's Tales, whom she
Pleased with the Loves of absent EPHIRE'.
When ÆGLE first the dashing Pebbles heard,
She at the Surface of the Stream appear'd
Enjoin'd the Boys to leave the River's side,
And added Threats; they bold her Threats defy'd,
And casting impious Stones, in scorn they cry;
" Lo, thus to your Complainings, we reply!"
ÆGLE affrighted soon return'd again,
And filling with her Shrieks the wavy plain;
" Ye Gods shall this audacious Crew," she cries,
" Who me with taunting Words and Stones defies,
Escape unhurt? shall Youth their Crime excuse?
No Age unpunish'd must the Gods abuse!

Call then a Monster from the neighb'ring Main,
To wreak our Vengeance on the impious Train."
She said, and OCEAN to the Sisters gave
A dreadful Form, which rose above the Wave.
The Boys beheld and trembled at the Sight,
And try'd to fly, but Fear arrests their Flight;
Breathless they fell, their Limbs the Monster tore,
And in the River cast 'em from the Shore;
Then shook his Head, and in the limpid flood
Wip'd from his fatal jaws the streaming Blood.
The Nymphs the Slaughter saw and heard the cries,
And feasted with Revenge their eager Eyes,
What *female* Heart but may by Youth be gain'd?
And Beauty in the Boys that still remain'd
Like a fair Flow'r which yielding to the Share
Reclines its drooping Head, but still continues fair.
How credulous is Love*! they see the Shore
O'erspread with Bodies, all besmear'd with Gore,
Yet hope by Fear they fell, and signs of Life explore;

*FLECKNOE, in the Character of a young *female* Enamorist, says, "it is with *Lovers* as it is with *Anglers*, who feed Fishes till they are caught, but caught once, feed on *them;* so it will be long enough ere she bite at the Bait, unless he has more to bait her with than fine Words or lamentable Compliments." Upon the Subject of Love the *Angler's* Muse seldom drags a Simile from the Tackle; or floats the lines in a stream of Sorrow to bait a barbed Hook with a gentle Heart. TURBERVILE introduces an allusion to the *Art*, where he writes in "Disprayse of Women that allure and loue not."

"That troupe of honest Dames
those GRISELS all are gone;
No LUCRECE now is left aliue,
ne CLEOPATRA none.
Those dayes are all ypast,
that date is fleeted by:
They Myrrors were, dame Nature made
hir skilful hande to try.
Now course of Kinde exchaungde
doth yeeld a woorser graine,

Their Hands the Heart, no longer beating, try,
Or their fair Fingers ope th' unwilling Eye;
Another seeking whether yet the Breath
Hangs on the Lips, nor quite extinct by Death,
Joins her's to theirs, compassionately kind,
And leaves, unseen, a tender Kiss behind.

And Women in these latter Yeares
those modest Matrones staine.
Deceit in their delight,
great Fraud in friendly lookes:
They spoyle the Fish for Friendship's sake,
that houer on their Hookes.
They buye the Baite to deare
that so their Freedome loze;
And they the more deceitfull are,
that so can craft and gloze."

The Contrariety of Love is also thus depicted in the Sign *Cancer*, fourth Book of PALENGENIUS, translated by BARNABY GOOGE.

" —— if so be that Loue weare not
by God's Aduisement right,
To euery Man apoynted here
by Limites parted iust:
No dout of al might one be loued,
and on them all should lust,
And euery Man might safe enioy
the Damsel that he likes:
But as the Fisher doth not take
the Fishes all in Dikes;
Nor Foulers all the Birdes do catch,
nor Hunters all do kill;
But euery one his chance doth take,
obtaines, and hathe his will;
So, Loue to euery one is delt
by God's Arbitrement;
So doth the Seruaunt, base, ful oft
his Lady wel content."

But these their Cares were vain, for Death's cold hand,
Had clos'd the Eyes of all the youthful Band;
And now their weeping Ghosts were seen to gain
The darksome realms of PLUTO's dreary Reign:
With Pray'rs and Tears stern CHARON they implore,
To take and waft them to the Stygian Shore;
And if or Youth or Beauty could prevail,
His Breast had melted at their mournful Tale.
The Nymphs, with pity mov'd, the Gods implor'd
That to their bodies Life might be restor'd;
But when their Pray'rs the Gods no longer heard,
They draw 'em in the Stream to be interr'd:
Soon as their lifeless Limbs had touch'd the Wave,
Another Form they to the Children gave:
Each Hand contracted in a Fin appears,
And the rough Skin a *scaly* Substance wears;
The form of a hook'd Tail united, took
Their Feet and Legs; the Tenant of the Brook
To stem the adverse Current ever tries
Resembling Youth in Manners and in Size.
(For these are always Small:) by turns we see
They sport and fret, now quarrel, now agree;
And still like what they were before, remain,
Peevish in play, yet loath to leave the Train.

Now to the Caution of the Muse attend,
Your Fish from *nightly* Robbers to defend;
Boards at the Bottom arm'd with Spikes prepare,
To catch the Net and disappoint the Snare.
But those are most destructive, who, with Food,
Throw *Poison* mixt or *Lime* into the Flood;
Soon as infected, tortur'd with the Pain,
The Fish shoots swiftly thro' the fluent Plain;
Or giddily in various Circles swims,
And just the Surface of the Water skims,
To fan his Lungs with draughts of vital Air,
And cool the scorching Heat that rages there.
But still the pois'nous Drugs his breast torment;
And now his strength is gone, his Vigour spent;

Now he sucks in his last remains of Breath,
Supinely floating on the Waves in Death.
Ev'n the dire Author of the Mischief grieves,
When, for a paltry Gain, he thus perceives
The Lakes exhausted of their scaly Breed,
And blames the Arts from whence such Ills proceed.

Now that your Stew-ponds may with ease afford
Supplies of Fish, well-fatted for your Board,
With a slight Wall a narrow place enclose,
Where the full River from its Channel flows;
The tinkling of the Stream, or sav'ry Bait,
Will tempt the Fish to try the sweet deceit;
The Wickers opening readily admit
Each kind, but never their return permit:
Here to your Captives plenteous Dainties throw,
Which soon will thrive and fit for Table grow.

Some few Years past, the pious Christian's Dish,
In Spring-time *only*, was confin'd to Fish *.

* " Fishes are like their Element, and place
Wherein they live, both cold and moist, a Race
Of flegmatic Creatures, yet they are Meat
Which dry and choleric Tempers may well eat;
And those who would look *smug*, or else Snout-fair,
May take this Liver-cooling dish for Fare.
In fervid Seasons, and in Climates hot
Use them: but if the Beare the helm hath got,
Or under Charles his seven-starr'd heavy Wane,
From this dull Nourishment let them refraine.——
Sweet river Fishes slimy, and gross Diet,
Are glibbery, and make egression quiet,
More nourishing than Sea-fish, and of these,
Those (which the current Streams and Gravel please,
And do abhorre annoyances of sinks,
Which spoil their Channels with their loathsome stinks)
Are most delicious, such as Pearch and Trout;
Your Mud-fish all incline you to the Gout.

Let out the Water from your open'd Lake,
And all the finny race in Baskets take:
The Water rushes and the Dams and mounds
Remov'd, thro' Valleys and o'er Stones resounds,

But those delighting in sweet Scowres, refine
Their squamy sides, and clarifie their Line."

GAYTON'S Longevity.

"Another Remedy against the Dearth of things, especially Victuals, is to restore the vse of Fish to the ancient Credit and Estimation: and hereupon *Bodine* taketh occasion to commend our Custome of England for obseruing Fish dayes in the Weeke. And for effecting of the like in Fraunce, he propoundeth the example of the Prince and Magistrate whom the People will imitate. We may wish that both the one and the other were duly executed or obserued, whereby *Fishing* would be better maintained, and most especially the Nauigation: and Flesh would in some Seasons of the Yeare be vsed more commodiously, and better for the Health of Man. The great number of all sorts and kinds of Fish according to the obseruation of the *Romaines* (noted by Maister *Bodine*) ought to moue vs thereunto; Fish being so *pure* a Creature, that were it not, that we see the same subiect vnto Diseases, it wold be very doubtfull, whether the same amongst other Creatures was *cursed* for Man's Transgression, the Scripture speaking only that the Earth was *cursed* therefore: considering also the Prouerbe, *as sound as a Fish;* and if any be subiect to Diseases it is Fish of Riuers, or of *standing* Waters and Fishponds, which may be cured by strawing much *Parsley* into the Water. And because that *Flesh* and *Fish* are two principall things for the Food of Man, and that our purpose is not to omit any thing, that incidently may be handled for the Good of the Commonwealth, therefore will it not be exorbitant the rule of our methode to discourse somewhat thereof. The best Season of the Yeare to eate Fish is from *September* vntill *March*, if we will regard the Goodness of the Fish: howbeit that for the Increase of Beasts, we are commanded with great reason and consideration, to eate most Fish in *March* and *Aprill*, when he loseth his Taste. The *fresh* Fish of Riuers is of more Digestion, and better for sicke Persons; but the *Sea*-fish is of more Nourishment. All Fish being moist and cold of nature, is qualified by the addition of *Salt*, and being eaten with much Bread cannot do any hurt, especially vnto *cholericke* Persons, with whose Complexion it agreeth best. And whereas all other Creatures do first decay and putrifie in the *Belly*, the Fish doth first putrifie in the *Head:* for no otherr reason, but that hauing only *one* Gut the Meate doth easily passe the same, without Digestion or Corruption; which by staying *long* with other Creatures causeth Putrifaction: an Argument that Fish is more *healthfull* then Flesh, howbeit that (through the continuall vse) Flesh is more agreeable with our Nature." ENGLAND'S *viévv, in the vnmasking of two Paradoxes: with a replication vnto the answer of Maister* IOHN BODINE, *by* GERRARD DE MALYNES, *Merchant. Oct.* 1603.

Meanwhile the wand'ring Fish swims up and down
Confus'd, and when the Current's almost gone,

Numerous have been the Opinions upon the Salubrity of FISH as a *Diet:* Dr. HOLLAND, in his Translation of the *Regimen Sanitatis Salerni,* a Work supposed to have been drawn up about the Year 1099, by JOHANNES DE MEDIOLANUS, or JOHN of MILAN, with the Concurrence of the other *Physicians* of *Salerne,* then reckoned the most celebrated School for *Medicine* in EUROPE. It was formerly in such high Esteem, that it was called "The Flower of Physic;" and HALLER enumerates above *twenty* Editions of it, printed at different times, sometimes with, and sometimes without a Commentary; and has been translated into various Languages, into *English* by PAGNELL, of which Book, two Editions were published at *London* in 1579 and 1607. But the best Publication of it, is that from which this Extract is derived.

"The Fish of soft and biggest Body take,
If hard and little, do not them forsake.
Pike, Pearch, and Sole, are known for dainty Fish,
The Whiting also is a courtly Dish:
Tench, Gurnard, and a well-grown Plaice in May,
Carp, Rochet, Trout, these are good Meat I say.
Among our Fish, the Pike is King of all,
In Water none is more tyrannicall.
Who knows not Physic, should be nice and choice,
In eating Eeles, because they hurt the Voice:
Both Eeles and Cheese, without good store of Wine,
Well drunk with them, offends at any Time."

Another Author, in Rules for prolonging Life, written originally in *Latin,* Anno 1648, has said, "FISH should be seldom eaten, and then they ought to be tender and well dressed, with the Addition of *Vinegar, Spices,* and other *Sauces. Oysters,* and all *Shell-fish,* should be avoided, because they afford only a cold, slow, and viscous Nourishment."

A Third has remarked, "The Wholesomeness of FISH in *Diet* has been much disputed. Some declare it is the most delicious Food; Others that it possesses neither Strength nor *Substance*.* For the laborious Classes, it certainly is not adapted to be the sole Diet, but to *Vegetable* Food, it makes an excellent Addition. With *Potatoes* or other Roots, a Salted or Smoked Herring gives an acceptable Relish, and it is averred, that *one* Barrel of *salted Herrings* will, in this way, go as far as *Three* Barrels of *salted Beef. Fresh Fish* is better calculated for

* As a Proof how little *Substance* is to be found in FISH, it is to be observed, that the *Jockeys,* who *waste themselves* at NEWMARKET, are not allowed *Meat,* or even, *Pudding,* when *Fish* can be got.

Still follows the remains; whom, from the Lake
Sliding, the Wicker Snares a Captive make:

sedentary Persons, and to have such a Resource as a Nutriment in a populous Country, when Exigency might require such Aid, is at all Events, a fortunate Circumstance.

"It is not improbable, that FISH were, in some Regions, the *first* Species of *Animals*, eaten by MAN. The Inhabitants of *Caramania* and *Gedrosia*, Provinces of PERSIA, not only fed themselves, but their Flocks, with *Fish;* and were, therefore, called by HERODOTUS and STRABO, *Icthyophagi*, or Fish-eaters. The *Egyptians*, whilst the *Israelites* resided amongst them, lived on *Fish;* and no other *Animal* Food is consumed by the *Banians.*

"The Texture of *Fish*, in general, is more tender than that of *Flesh.* It is singular, that although we need *Vegetables* with our *Meat*, we hardly ever take them with *Fish.* FISH have nothing of a *fibrous* Structure, like *Flesh;* of course, they are easier digested than *Meats*, especially such as are not of a *viscid* Nature. Mons. GOSSE found *boiled* Perch very Digestible. CORNARO always experienced *Fish* to be oppressive to his Stomach. The *Scaly* Fish, have been supposed to be the most easy of Digestion. Manifold, however, are the objections to FISH; the Nourishment derived from them, it is said, is incomplete, not so stimulating, nor so congenial to the Nature of Man, as either *Birds* or *Quadrupeds.* But the Faults of *Fish* are somewhat corrected by the Manner in which they are commonly eaten. In a *fresh* State, *Sauces* and *Pickles* of an *acid* kind are employed with them, and when *dried*, the Action of the Stomach is promoted by *Salt* and *Spices.*

"FISH may be arranged into *three* Classes. First *Fresh* Water, Second *Salt* Water, Third *Shell* Fish.

"The *Salmon* though it lives much in the *Sea*, is principally caught in *Rivers.* It is highly Nutritious, but not easily digested. The *Salmon-Trout* is less heavy, and the *Trout* has a delicate Flavour. *Eels* are nourishing, but difficult of Concoction. *Carp* and *Tench* are reckoned wholesome. The *Pike*, if not too large, nor too old, is firm, palatable and healthful, but the greatest care should be taken to avoid swallowing the *Bones*, which are of a Texture so peculiarly hard, that they will not dissolve in the Stomach, and are apt to occasion *Fistulas.* This Fact is not so generally known as it ought to be.

"The *Salt* Water, are more salutary than *River Fish*, and furnish abundant Subsistence. Of these, the *Herring**, the Catching of which gives Occupation to *Thousands*, is the most

* Dr. JOHNSON in his Tour to the *Western Isles*, says, it is held that the Return of the LAIRD to *Dunvegan* (in the Isle of SKY) after any considerable Absence, produces a plentiful Capture of *Herrings*; and that if any *Woman*

Here with his much-loved Stream, his Life he leaves,
And his last parting Breath the Air receives.

important. The *Cod* is valuable, and when *fresh* supplies a palatable and good Aliment. The *Whiting* may be given to the weakest Digestion; the *Haddock* is more firm, and consequently less digestible; the *Mackarel* is drier, and not so Nutritive. The common *Flounder* and the *Sole* are tender, the *Turbot* and the *Holibut* more viscid. Mons. GOSSE discovered that the Solution of *Skate* was very *tardy* in the Stomach; and other Persons have found the *Salmon* and *Sturgeon* to be equally so.

"The *Shell*-Fish are usually deemed great Dainties, though not in general quick of Digestion; upon some Constitutions they produce Anxiety and Fever, and affording perhaps the most viscous Gluten of those *three* Kinds of Food, and should never be taken without *Vinegar*. The *Crab* is so heavy, that it is rarely tasted, without the Addition of *Acids* and *Condiment*. The *Lobster* and *Shrimp* are mostly used in Sauces; the *Cockle* is rather tasteless, and the *Muscle*, though more savoury, is often attended with *poisonous* Consequences, which, it is asserted, may be entirely prevented by well washing them, in *Vinegar* and *Water*. The *Oyster* is a Delicacy, and vast quantities are Consumed in a *raw* state; they form also a very common Mixture as a Sauce to other *Animal* Food of an insipid Nature, both *Fish*, *Flesh*, and *Fowl;* they are more easily digested when *raw*, than dressed in any form whatever; are esteemed nourishing, without being heating, and are extremely proper in *Consumptive* Cases, or for People who are recovering from Sickness, where weak Stomachs will not digest Flesh Meat, &c. The ROMANS, observes Mr. WHITTAKER, in his History of MANCHESTER, first taught us the Art of *fattening* our *Oysters* in artificial Beds; the Feeding Pits being first invented about *Ninety Years before* CHRIST, and first constructed upon the Shore of BAIÆ, and even as early as the Reign of VESPASIAN, the *British Oyster* was deemed famous among the ROMANS, and thought worthy to be carried into ITALY*."

crosses the Water to the opposite Island, the *Herrings* will desert the Coast. BOETIUS tells the same of some other Place. This Tradition is not *Uniform*. Some hold that *No Woman* may pass, and others that *none* may pass but a MACLEOD.

* So superstitious and ignorant were the ancient GREEKS and ROMANS, that they believed *Oysters* to grow *fat* with the two first Quarters of the Moon, and become *lean* with her Waning.—*Ostries et conchyllis omnibus*, says AULUS GELLIUS, *contigit, ut cum Luna crescant pariter, pariterque decrescant:* so says CICERO. GELLIUS quotes LUCILIUS, *Luna alit Ostrea*. HORACE also says, *nascentes implent conchylia Luna*. It is true they had some Taste respecting the Relish of *Oysters*, and knew how to distinguish well. What says JUVENAL of the nicely discriminating Gusto of an *Oyster* Epicure?

That he could tell at the first Taste whether they came from the *Circean* Rocks, the Bay of *Lucrinum* in CAMPANIA, or from RICHBOROUGH, in KENT County, in ENGLAND.

Lest the whole Breed should undistinguish'd die,
Take the *small* Fish that at the bottom lie,
Into new Ponds the little Wand'rers place;
And there preserve the Hopes of all the Race.
They swim surpris'd, the vacant Lakes survey,
And all their Father's wat'ry Empire sway.

The Ponds now drain'd, the cautious Eel lies roll'd
Deep in the Mud, and wound in many a fold.
While here he lurks, conceal'd beneath the Ooze,
With griping hand the smooth Deceiver close*;
Lest he, like Fortune, when you think the Prey
Securely your's, should subtly glide away.

The following *Rules* have been given regarding the Consumption of FISH.

FISH should be as *fresh* as possible, when *tainted*, even in the slightest Degree, they contain something very *noxious* to the Constitution; they should be Eaten quite *hot*, and in less Quantity, and not after other *solid* Food, and none, *Oysters* excepted, in a *cold* state. Fish, though *alkalescent*, like other sorts of Animal Food, yet as they are defective in Nutritious Qualities, they require more Condiment; thus *Acids*, fermented and even Spirituous Liquors, are often taken to assist their Digestion. *Fish* is certainly improved by the Use of *Butter*, yet at the same time, it must make it heavier, and hence those disagreeable Consequences arise, which render *Drams* necessary, and the *Fish* is blamed, when the Fault is in the *Sauce*. Of all *Sea* and *River* Fish, those are *best* that live in *Rocky* Situations, next to them, in *Sandy* or *Gravelly* Places, and in *clear*, *sweet*, and *running* Water. Those are *bad*, that are in Pools, *Oozy* Lakes, *Marshes*, and in any *still* muddy Water. The *middle-sized* Fish are most desirable, and the preferable mode of dressing, is to *Broil* them, secondly, to *Boil* them, and to *Fry* them is the *worst*.

* Sero sapiunt Phryges.

"The Prouerbe saieth, so long the Potte to water goes,
That at the lengthe it broke returnes, which is appli'de to those,
That longe with Wyles, and Shiftes, haue cloaked wicked partes,
Who haue at lengthe bene paied home, and had their iust Desertes;
Euen as the slymie *Eele*, that ofte did slippe awaie,
Yet, with Figge leaues at lengthe was catch'de & made the Fisshers praie."

GEFFREY WHITNEY'S Emblems, 1586.

No sweeping Drag-net should the *Fish* alarm,
That through your streams, congenial breeding swarm;
Lest you destroy young Natives of the Flood,
And all your Fruit prove blighted in the Bud;
Bow-nets still use; or, in a darksome Night,
Fires on the Margin of the River light;
Struck with the dazzling Flame, ne'er seen before,
Surpris'd they slow approach the shining Shore;
While thus for Knowledge greedy they appear,
Or to the crackling Billets lend an Ear,
Insnare with Nets, or fix 'em with a Spear*.

Still other Arts your Leisure may employ,
Amusement yield, nor all the Race destroy:
On the green Margin dark secluded stand
A taper Angle waving in your Hand;
The wand'ring Fish with choicest Bait invite,
And fatal Steel conceal'd by Skill from sight†.

*"The Glow-worme shining in a frosty Night,
Is an admirable thing in Shepheard's sight.
Twentie of these Wormes put in a small Glasse,
Stopped so close that no issue doe passe;
Hang'd in a *Bow-net* and suncke to the ground,
Of a Poole, or Lake, broad, and profound:
Will take such plentie of excellent Fish,
As well may furnish an Emperor's Dish."

BRETON's Ourania.

†TO ANGLERS.

"O take away that wily, treach'rous Hook!
Why are the harmless tenants of the Brook
(Secure, poor things, till now, amongst each other)
To be of cold Barbarity the Sport?
Perhaps each Fish that from the flood you court,
May mourn its Parents kind—a Sister—Brother.

Once on the grassy Border of a flood
A Boy, and round a youthful Circle stood,
With floated Line, and Rod, did next prepare,
The 'guileful Charm to hide the barbed Snare;

It makes Humanity, sweet Maiden! weep
To see the wanton Sportives of the Deep
  Torn from the pleasures of their silv'ry bed:
It makes her sigh, to mark the dipping Float
The hidden Captive's agony denote,
  And all its sweet and social comforts fled.

I love to see the Gudgeon and the Bream
Thread the wild mazes of their native Stream,
  And unmolested through each thicket stray;
I love to see the Dace, in shining pride,
Now rush amidst the fierce, impetuous Tide,
  And now upon the tempting Surface play.

The Worm that writhes, too, on the barbed Steel,
Knows not less Pain than does the Culprit feel,
  When legal Vengeance drags him to her Den:
His well-knit limbs, his nerves, his sinews firm,
Defy not Torture better than a Worm—
  Reptiles are Flesh and Blood as well as *Men*.

'Tis not for Man to lift his murd'ring Arm
Against the artless, unoffending Swarm,
  To wage unequal combat with a Fish;
So much, believe me, Liberty I prize,
I'd rather on their Freedom feast my Eyes,
  Than view them smoaking on the Glutton's Dish.

Enough for me if, while I roam at Ease,
And taste, sweet *Isis*, on thy banks, the Breeze
  That wantons there, upon her silken Wings,
HEALTH's genial hand its Bounty shall bestow,
And on my Cheek impress the livid Glow,
  And all the Charms the lovely GODDESS brings.

The Boy commanded Silence with a nod,
And threw his twisted line into the flood:
By chance a Mullet in the Stream appear'd
Large, and conspicuous by a length of Beard:
He nibbled at the Bait in sportive play,
And then refusing seem'd to swim away.
Now with the Current down the Stream he glides,
Now with his Tail the adverse Waves divides;
But soon returns the Odour to regain,
And winds in Circles through the liquid plain;
Thus heedless Moths display their painted wings,
And flutter round the Flame which sure Destruction brings.
Meanwhile the Boys, attentive, scarce appear
To breathe, by turns inflam'd with Hope and Fear;
Now certain, now despairing of their Prize,
On this alone they fix their greedy Eyes;
At length Fear yields to Hunger, and the Bait
He credulously swallows; the Deceit
Soon by his Blood discovering, he in vain
Attempts to void the Hook and ease the Pain;
When from his Mouth the Steel he would withdraw,
Deeper the Steel is rooted in his Jaw;
The Fisher jerks his Rod, with nimble hand,
And throws the Mullet gasping on the Sand;
He, looking on the River in despair,
Leap'd slightly twice or thrice into the Air,
But when his Strength unable now he found
To lift his ponderous body from the Ground,
Flapping his Tail upon the bank in Death
He struggling panted and resign'd his Breath;

Farewell, my Rod, and to my Lines farewell,
No more shall Sports like these my Bosom swell—
No more shall ye to Cruelty invoke me:
Perhaps some Fish, with patriot Rage may burn—
Perhaps some *Trout* be savage in his turn—
And, dying for his injur'd Brethren, *choak me.*"

J. T.

Not one there was of all that there appear'd
But touch'd the Fins and gently strok'd the Beard.
Here then a Boy, that stood upon the Strand,
Thus with a Tale amus'd the youthful Band:
Barbus, whose Name was from his Beard deriv'd,
Had almost at an hundred Years arrived;
Infirm from Age, and weakly stooping low,
With Wrinkles marked, and rugged deep, his Brow;
His Mouth was wide, his Head hung feebly down,
His Teeth were lost, his Hands were bony grown;
Thick on his Chin a bunch of Hair remain'd,
And his weak steps a knotty Staff sustain'd.
Oft, in his youthful Days near Streams he stood,
And cast his Lines and Nets into the flood.
And as we find that Length of Years destroys
The Strength, but not the Love of former Joys,
He, tho' grown old, resorted to the Shore,
And haunted still the Streams he lov'd before;
Still was he pleas'd and eager to betray,
With Hooks conceal'd by Baits, the finny Prey*.
As once the old Man, on a River's side,
Aim'd at a Fish that near the Shore he spy'd;
His tottering Footsteps fail'd to keep their hold,
And headlong from the slipp'ry Bank he roll'd;
Now with the rapid Current he contends,
Large draughts of Water swallows, and extends
His feeble Arms, but, hoping most to gain
By pray'rs success, he vows but vows in vain.
His breathless Body, floating down the Brook,
Great Jove beheld, and kind compassion took:

*"The Angler's Sport is full of *Patience*, and if he lose his Hooke, he makes a faire Fishing.

"The Fish in the River is not afraid of *drowning*, and if he play with a Baite it will cost him his Life."

Wit's private wealth, stored with choise of Commodities to content the Minde, by N. Breton. 1639.

" Live still," he cry'd, " but in the Stream remain,
And dwell for ever with the finny Train;
Death was so near at hand, you need not grieve
For a short space a feeble Trunk to leave."
Now forth his Arms as leathern Fins extend,
And in a Tail his Feet contracted blend;
The form of Scales his tatter'd Garments wore;
His Back look'd dry and wither'd as before;
Still on his Chin a length of Beard remain'd,
His Teeth he lost, but harmless Gums retain'd,
These, in a Fish, the marks of Age are deem'd,
For Age alone the Mullets are esteem'd;
And length of Years, by which all other things
Decay, to these Increase of Honour brings.

I to the Fable lent a list'ning Ear,
And thus began; when I both see and hear
The various Arts of Fishers, and survey
How they the Fish deceitfully betray,
Reflect I must with equal Grief and Truth;
That the same Arts deceive unwary Youth,
The Snares, of old for Fish alone design'd,
Are now employ'd to captivate Mankind;
Man catches Man, and by the Bait betrays*
With proffer'd Kindness, or, still cunning, lays
Nets to entrap th' unwary, and embroils
Cities and Towns to profit from the Spoils.
For you, dear Youths, soft Pleasure lies in wait,
And hides her Hook beneath a honey'd Bait,
But all her treach'rous Gifts will only gain
For a short Joy a lasting load of Pain.
Here when the Bait allures the Fish to taste
The transient Pleasure of a sweet Repast,

* " Think when thou seest the Baite
whereon is thy Delite,
That hidden Hookes are hard at hande
to bane thee when thou bite."

TURBERVILE.

You see for this how dearly he must pay;
Life is the Purchase, and himself the Prey.
Thus soft Allurements serve to varnish o'er
The Frauds of Pleasure, unperceiv'd before;
But if a Youth is once inspir'd, he'll find
He cannot void the Poison from his Mind;
No more than could the Fish when snar'd withdraw
The crooked Steel from his tormented Jaw;
While lasting Grief for short Delights he gains,
Still rues his transient Joys with ever-during Pains*.

* "Fyshe, hyghte pisces, and hathe that name of Pascendo, fedynge, as ISODORE sayth libro xii. ca. vi. Fyshe licketh the Erthe and watry Herbes, & so get they meet and nourysh-ynge. Also they benne called Reptilia, crepyng, bycause in swimmynge they seme as they did crepe: for in swymming they crepe, though they synke downe to the bottom. Wherof speketh AMBROSE in Exameron, and saythe, that bitwene fyshe and water is great nighnes of kynred. For withoute water they may not long lyue; and they lyue not longe with onelye brethynge, withoute drawynge of water. And they haue a maner lyknes and kynd of crepyng, for, whyle a fyshe swymmeth, by shrynkyng and drawynge together of his body, he draweth and bathereth hym selfe in to les length, and anone stretcheth hym selfe agayne, and entendeth to passe forth in the water; and by that dyligence he putteth the water backewarde, and passeth itself forwarde. Therfore he vseth finnes in swymmynge, as a foule vseth fethers in fleenge. But all other wyse in swymmynge a Fyshe meueth his fynnes fro the hynder parte dounwarde, and as it were with armes, or ores, he clippeth the water, & holdeth it, and stretcheth hym selfe forwarde. But a Byrde meueth his fethers vpwarde, and gadereth thayre, and compelleth it to passe out backeward by large stretchynge of wyndes, and so by violente puttynge of ayre backeward the bodye meuith forwarde. And kyndes of fyshe ben dyuerse in many maner wyse. Some abyde only in the See and some in ryuers and pondes, and in other freshe waters, and some ben meane bytwene these two maner fyshes, and torne and come now to fresh water, and nowe to salte water to gette them meate. And fishe that come out of the salte water in to freshe haue lykynge in the freshenes therof, and ben fattid: and ayenwarde, and this fyshe nowe abydeth in the see & nowe in freshe water. And manye ryuer fyshes maye not taste saltnesse of the See, for if he catchyth salte water, he dieth sodaynely, and torneth vp the wombe, fleteeth aboue the water, & that is token of death in all manner of fyshe both of See and freshe water. And fyshe that is bredde in the See hath hard scales and thycke, bycause of drynes of the Salte water; and ryuer fyshe haue subtyll scales and neshe backe bones. Back bones in fyshes ben nedefull to restreyne the fleshe therof that is fletynge, for kynde neshenesse therof. And AUYCEN techeth to chese good fyshe by kynde of the place wherin they ben noryshed and fedde. And in li. ii. ca. vii. he sayth, that in this maner choys of fyshe is in place, in whiche hit dwelleth. For suche as

abyde in stonye places ben beste and swetest, and in freshe rennynge water, in whiche is no corrupcion, ne no slyme, ne worse, nor stondynge lakes, ne in welles, nor in small pyttes that renne not in riuers, in whom ben noo welles. And he saythe there, that some See fyshes ben good; for those that ben subtyll ben beste, and ben nourished in the depe See and no where elles. And fyshe that abyde in waters, that ben vnheled with blastes of wynde, that bloweth the water somtime fro them, are better than those that ben not so serued. And those that ben in waters that ben strongly meued and continually labored, benne better than those that ben in standynge water. And so See fyshe is better than Ryuer fyshe. And Ryuer fyshe better than Lake fishe, namely if they ben ferre fro the Ryuers and fro the See. For they that haue rest in theyr rotynnes & filthe, are not washed nother clensed by Ryuer that cometh therin, nor by See. And therfore suche fyshe is euyll sauoured, and soone roten. Also both See fyshe and Ryuer fyshe is better in the *northe* See, and in the *East* See, than in the *South* See, for by stronge blastes of wynde the water is moued and clensed and made subtyll. And therefore fishe of that water meueth more and trauayleth, and ben more clensid of their superfluitie." *Anno M D XXXV* BERTHOLOMEVS *de proprietatibvs rervm. Londini in aedibvs* THOMAE BERTHELETI *regii impressoris. Cvm privilegio a rege indvlto. Folio.*

From another POEM entitled 'The *Secrets* of ANGLING,' the following has been taken. The first Edition of this Work, was in 12mo. as appears from a Copy, which may be found of that Size in the BODLEIAN Library, dated 1613.

It seems to have been matter of Dispute, whether the Author was JOHN DAVORS, or JOHN DENNYS, Esq. The Entry at STATIONERS HALL, Feb. 28, 1612, is probably correct, in which it is ascribed to the latter. The name of J.D. is notwithstanding usually considered as JOHN DAVORS, and is so mentioned at length in the *fifth* Edition of "WALTON's Complete Angler," 1676. The Verses,

however, at the back of the Title "*In due praise of his praise of this praiseworthy skill and worke,*" seem to leave a doubt whether *Jo. Da.* may not mean the very Person by whose Signature they are followed.

"In Skils that all do seek, but few do find
Both gain and game; (like Sun and Moon do shine)
Then th' Art of Fishing thus is of that kind;
The Angler taketh both with hook and line,
And as with lines, both these he takes, this takes
With many a line, well made, both Ears & Hearts,
And by this Skill, the skil-lesse skil-full makes:
The Corpes wherof dissected so he parts,
Upon an humble Subject never lay,
More proud, yet plainer Lines, the plain to lead.
This plainer Art with Pleasure to survay.
To purchase it with profit by that DEED:
Who think this Skill's too low than for the high,
This Angler read, and they'le be taine thereby.

JO. DAVES."

The Dedication, signed R. I. which is in Prose, is "To the worthy, and my respected Friend, Mr. JOHN HARBONE of Tackley, in the County of Oxford, Esquire." After which is LAUSON's Address to the Reader upon the short Comment by which many of the Stanzas are accompanied.

"*The First Booke.*

"Of Angling, and the Art thereof I sing,
What kind of Tooles it doth behove to have;
And with what pleasing Bait a man may bring
The *Fish* to bite within the wat'ry wave:

A Work of thanks to such as in a thing
  Of harmlesse Pleasure have regard to save
Their dearest Soules from Sin, and may intend
Of pretious Time some part thereon to spend.

You Nimphs that, in the Springs and Waters sweet,
  Your dwelling have, of every Hill and Dale,
And oft amidst the Meadows green do meet
  To sport and play, and hear the Nightingale,
And in the Rivers fresh do wash your feet,
  While PROGNE's Sister tels her wofull tale:
Such Ayd and Power unto my Verses lend,
And may suffice this little Worke to end.

And thou sweet BOYD*, that with thy wat'ry sway
  Dost wash the Cliffes of Deington and Week,
And through their Rocks with crooked winding way,
  Thy Mother AVON runnest soft to seek;
In whose fair Streams, the speckled Trout doth play,
  The Roch, the Dace, and Gudgin, and the Bleike:
Teach me the Skill with slender line and hook
To take each Fish of River, Pond, and Brook."

A still more favourable Specimen may be found in the Stanzas which relate to the Angler's "*severall Tooles, and what Garment is fittest;*" for, formerly, even the Angler had his appropriate Dress.

"And let your Garments russet be or gray,
  Of Colour darke, and hardest to discry,
That with the Raine or Weather will away,
  And least offend the fearfull *Fishes* Eye:
For neither Scarlet, nor rich Cloth of ray,
  Nor Colours dipt of fresh Assyrian dye,
Nor tender Silkes of purple, Paule of gold,
Will serve so well to keepe off Wet or Cold.

* The Name of a Brook.

In this Array the Angler good shall go
  Unto the Brooke to find his wished Game;
Like old MENALCAS wand'ring to and fro,
  Untill he chance to light upon the same,
And there his Art and Cunning shall bestow,
  For every Fish his Bait so well to frame,
That long ere PHŒBUS set in western Fome,
He shall return well loaden to his Home."

" *Objection.*

" Some youthfull Gallant here perhaps will say
  This is no Pastime for a Gentleman;
It were more fit at Cards and Dice to Play,
  To use both Fence and Dancing now and then,
Or walk the Streets in nice and strange Array,
  Or with coy Phrases court his Mistris Fan:
A poor Delight, with toyl and painfull watch,
With losse of Time a silly Fish to catch.

What Pleasure can it be to walk about
  The Fields and Meads in Heat or pinching Cold,
And stand all day to catch a silly Trout,
  That is not worth a *Teaster* to be sold,
And peradventure sometimes go without:
  Besides the Toyls and Troubles manifold:
And to be washt with many a Showre of Rain,
Before he can return from thence again?

More Ease it were, and more Delight I trow,
  In some sweet House to passe the Time away,
Amongst the best, with brave and gallant show,
  And with fair Dames to daunce, to sport, and play,
And on the board the nimble Dice to throw,
  That brings in Gain, and helps the Shot to pay;
And with good Wine, and store of dainty Fare,
To feed at will, and take but little Care."

" *A worthy Answer.*

" I mean not here Men's Errours to reprove,
Nor do envy their seeming happy State;
But rather marvell why they do not love
An honest Sport, that is without Debate;
Since their abused Pastimes often move
Their mindes to Anger, and to mortall Hate;
And as in bad delights their time they spend,
So oft it brings them to no better End.

Indeed it is a Life of lesser pain,
To sit at Play from Noon till it be Night:
And then from Night till it be Noon again,
With damned Oaths pronounced in despight,
For little cause, and every trifle vain,
To curse, to brawle, to quarrell and to fight,
To pack the Cards, and with some coz'ning Trick
His fellow's Purse of all his Coyn to pick.

Or to beguile another of his Wife,
As did ÆGISTHUS, AGAMEMNON serve:
Or as the Roman Monark led a Life,
To spoyle and spend, while others pine and starve,
And to compell their Friends with foolish Strife
To take more drink then will their Health preserve,
And to conclude, for debt or just desart,
In baser Tune to sing the Counter-part.

O let me rather on the pleasant Brinke
Of TYNE and TRENT possesse some dwelling place,
Where I may see my Quill and Corke down sinke,
With eager bit of Barbell, Bleike, or Dace:
And on the World and his CREATOUR thinke,
While thy proud *Thais* painted sheet embrace,
And with the fume of strong Tobacco's smoke,
All quaffing round are ready for to choke!

Let them that list these pastimes then pursue,
  And on their pleasing Fancies feed their fill;
So I the Fields and Meadows green may view,
  And by the Rivers fresh may walke at will,
Among the Dazies and the Violets blew:
  Red Hyacinth, and yellow Daffadill,
Purple Narcissus like the Morning rayes,
Pale Ganderglas, and azor Culverkayes.

I count it better Pleasure to behold
  The goodly compasse of the lofty Skie,
And in the midst thereof like burning Gold,
  The flaming Chariot of the World's great Eye;
The wat'ry Clouds that in the Ayre uprol'd,
  With sundry kinds of painted Colours flie;
And faire AURORA lifting up her Head,
All blushing rise from old TITHONUS Bed.

The Hills and Mountains raised from the Plains,
  The Plains extended levell with the Ground,
The Ground divided into sundry Vains,
  The Vains enclos'd with running Rivers round,
The Rivers making way through Nature's chains,
  With headlong Course into the Sea profound;
The surging Sea beneath the Vallies low,
The Vallies sweet, and Lakes that lovely flow.

The lofty Woods, the Forests wide and long,
  Adorn'd with leaves and branches fresh and green,
In which cool brows the Birds with chaunting Song
  Do welcome with their Quire the Summer's Queen,
The Meadows fair where, FLORA's guifts among,
  Are intermixt, the verdant Grasse between,
The silver skaled Fish that softly swim
Within the Brooks and chrystal wat'ry brim.

All these and many more of HIS Creation,
  That made the Heavens, the *Angler* oft doth see,
And takes therein no little Delectation,
  To thinke how strange and wonderfull they bee,

Framing thereof an inward Contemplation,
To set his Thoughts on other fancies free:
And whiles he looks on these with joyfull Eye,
His Mind is wrapt above the starry Skie!"

The *Angler's* direction "*for the Gudgion*" will afford another Specimen.

"Loe in a little Boat where one doth stand
That to a Willow bough the while is ti'de,
And with a Pole doth stir and raise the Sand,
Whereas the gentle Streame doth softly slide,
And then with slender Line and Rod in hand,
The eager bit not long he doth abide.
Well loaded is his Line, his Hooke but small,
A good big Cork to bear the Stream with all.

His Bait the least *red Worme* that may be found,
And at the Bottome it doth alwayes lie;
Whereat the greedy *Gudgion* bites so sound,
That Hooke and all he swalloweth by and by:
See how he strikes, and puls them up as round,
As if new Store the play did still supply:
And when the bit doth die, or bad doth prove,
Then to another Place he doth remove.

This Fish the fittest for a Learner is,
That in this Art delights to take some paine;
For as high flying Haukes that often misse
The swifter Fowles, are eased with a Traine,
So to a yong Beginner yieldeth this
Such ready Sport as makes him prove againe,
And leades him on with Hope and glad Desire,
To greater Skill and Cunning to aspire."

The *Haunts* of the different Fishes are afterwards described in Eight Stanzas of considerable Merit, followed by

"The best Houres of the Day to angle.

"From first appearing of the rising Sun,
Till *nine* of clock low under water best
The Fish will bite, and then from *nine* to *Noon*;
From *Noon* to *four* they do refrain and rest;
From *four* again till PHŒBUS swift hath run
His dayly course and setteth in the West:
But at the flie aloft they use to bite,
All Summer long from *nine* till it be Night.

Now lest the Angler leave his Tools behinde
For lack of heed, or haste of his Desire,
And so inforced with unwilling Minde,
Must leave his Game, and back again retire
Such things to fetch, as there he cannot finde
To serve his turn when Need shall most require:
Here shall he have to help his Memory
A lesson short, of every Want's supply.

Light Rod to strike, long Line to reach withall,
Strong Hook to hold the Fish he haps to hit:
Spare Lines and Hooks, what ever chance do fall,
Baits quick and dead to bring them to the bit,
Fine lead and Quils, with Corks both great and small,
Knife, file, and thread, and little Basket fit,
Plummet to sound the depth of Clay and Sand,
With Pole and Net to bring them safe to land.

And now we are arrived at the last
In wished Harbour where we mean to rest,
And make an end of this our Journey past:
Here then in quiet Road I think it best

We strike our Sailes and stedfast Anchor cast,
For now the Sun low setteth in the West,
And yet Boat-swains, a merry Carroll sing
To him that safely did us hither bring."

At the End of the third Book are the following Lines.

" Wouldst thou catch Fish?
Then here's thy wish;
Take this receipt
To annoint thy Bait.

Thou that desirest to fish with line and hook,
Be it in Poole, in River, or in Brook,
To blisse thy bait, and make the Fish to bite,
Loe, here's a Means, if thou cans't hit it right;
Take gum of Life, fine Beat, and laid to soak
In Oyle, well drawn from that which kills the Oak:
Fish where thou wilt, thou shalt have Sport thy fill,
When Twenty fail, *Thou* shalt be sure to kill.

Probatum.

It's perfect and good,
If well understood:
Else not to be told
For Silver or Gold.

R. R."

Sir JOHN HAWKINS attributes these Initials to the R. ROE mentioned by WALTON.

H. E.

From a Work entitled the ANGLERS, consisting of *Eight Dialogues*, in VERSE, the two *Songs*, and *Lines* on Hunting the *Otter*, are taken. One is transcribed from the *Second* Dialogue which contains "Some general Rules of the Sport."

"*SONG.*

"Me no Pleasure shall enamour,
Swimming in the Drunkard's bowl;
Joy that ends in strife and clamour,
And in Sorrow drowns the Soul.

Sports of mighty Nimrod's chusing,
All your Mischiefs I will shun;
Broken bones and grievous bruising,
Glorious scars by Hunters won.

Come, thou harmless Recreation,
Holding out the Angler's Reed;
Nurse of pleasing Contemplation,
By the Stream my wand'rings lead.

When I view the Waters sliding
To their Goal with restless pace,
Let me think how Time is gliding
In his more important Race.

On the flow'ry border sitting
I will dip my silken line:
And weak *Fish* alone outwitting,
Curse all other sly Design.

Milky Kine, around me grazing,
Woolly Flocks, on distant hills,
Join your Notes, with mine, in praising
Him whose Hand all Creatures fills.

When Musk odours, heart regaling,
All the Morning Mead perfume,
From the new-mown Hay exhaling,
I'll the Fisher's Wand resume.

Yea, when Autumn's russet Mantle
Saddens the decaying Year,
I will Fish, and I will Chant, 'till
Feeble Age shall change my Cheer."

The other is from the *Fourth* Dialogue, and in which the Severity of the *Game Laws* is happily versified.

"Ye Sov'reignes of *Manors*, in Verse
(Dull Prose will dishonour your Name)
The Muse shall your Triumphs rehearse,
High sounding the *Laws* of the *Game*.

The *Farmer* your Sport shall supply,
Your Beagles his Fences shall break:
But 'touch not and taste not,' you cry,
The Law will its Talons awake.

One Hundred a Year gives the Right
To challenge all Nature your own;
Tell short of the Sum but a *Mite*,
And your *Ninety-nine* Pounds are as none.

Hare, *Partridge*, or *Pheasant* who eat
(There's Law too for filching the *Flood*)
Without a *Permit* for his Meat
Five Pounds shall be squeez'd from his Blood.

Vexations, and Suits, and a Jail
Th' *unqualified* Gun shall chastise:
Informers, but swear to your Tale
And richly be paid for your Lies.

‘ For his MAJESTY’s Service, we’ll press
The Felon who steals but a *Hare*;
For his Brats, the whole *Parish* assess:
All Poachers and Anglers, *beware*.”

The Lines upon *Otter Hunting* very much resemble the account in the *Prose* Dialogue of WALTON upon that Subject.

“ My Fortune then enjoyed that Scene of Blood,
Dogs, Men, and Horses rush’d into the Flood.
There, here, he *vents*, a lucky Jav’lin thrown
With strenuous Arm, infixed him in the Bone.
He dives, he mounts again, one hardy Hound
Tenacious plunges with him to the Ground.
All disappear, all reascend from far,
Redoubled clamours urge the watery War:
Now fainting, panting, close pursued by Death,
To the whole worrying Pack he yields his Breath.”

As the FATHER of the ART of ANGLING, a brief Sketch of the Life of **Isaac Walton** will be here introduced. “The harmless Tenor of his Way” no Man more conscientiously kept, and his intimate Friends, were selected from those eminent for their Loyalty, Piety, and Learning.

ISAAC WALTON was born in 1593, at LONDON, where he followed the trade of a Sempster, or Milliner*. But on account of the

* In the Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. 305, the OXFORD *Antiquary* has fixed the Place of his *Nativity* at STAFFORD, he has however left no Memorial of his Family, nor even hinted where or how he was educated, and says that previous to the Year 1643, WALTON

dangers of the Times, and having probably acquired a decent Competence, he retired in 1643 from Business and from LONDON; and afterwards lived sometimes at STAFFORD, but for the most part in the Families of eminent Clergymen, by whom he was much respected and beloved. He died in 1683, in his Ninetieth Year, exhibiting a striking proof how much calm Pursuits, with a Mind pure and at Ease, contribute to prolong the Period of human Existence.

His first Work was a Life of Dr. DONNE *, Dean of St. Paul's, undertaken at the Request of SIR HENRY WOTTON. It was published in 1640, prefixed to a Collection of DONNE's Sermons in Folio.

2. On the Death of SIR HENRY WOTTON in 1639, WALTON

was settled, and followed the Trade of a *Sempster*, in LONDON. Biographical History is generally confined to the Actions of Monarchs or great Personages, it is therefore not surprising that particular Care should be observed in perpetuating the Remembrance of a Person, neither distinguished by *Rank*, nor remarkable for the Performance of any *Public Service*; WALTON ever affected a retired Life, and was noted, only for an ingenious, good Man; yet to such a Degree did he possess the Qualities ascribed to him, as to afford just Grounds for endeavouring to impress upon Mankind, by a Collection of many scattered Passages concerning him, a due Sense of their Value and Importance.

* WALTON's Character of him is a very interesting one. "He was (he says) of Stature, moderately tall, of a strait and equally proportioned Body, to which all his Words and Actions gave inexpressible addition of Comeliness. The melancholy and pleasant Humours were in him so contempered, that each gave advantage to the other, and made his Company one of the delights of Mankind. His Fancy was inimitably high, equalled only by his great Wit, both being made useful by a commanding Judgment. His Aspect was cheerful, and such as gave a silent Testimony of a Conscience at Peace with itself. His melting Eye shewed that he had a soft Heart, full of noble compassion, of too brave a Soul to offer Injuries, and too much of a Christian not to pardon them in others. He was, by Nature, highly passionate; yet so humane, and of so tender a Spirit, that he never beheld the Miseries of Man without Pity and Relief."

published a Collection of his Works, entitled *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, with his Life prefixed.

3. His next Life was that of the celebrated HOOKER, which he undertook at the Request of his friend DR. GILBERT SHELDON, afterwards Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

4. While under the roof of his Friend and Patron, MORLEY, Bishop of WINCHESTER, he wrote the Life of MR. GEORGE HERBERT. The above were collected and published in a small octavo Volume, 1675, with a Dedication to WINCHESTER.

5. In 1677, he published several Pieces of DR. ROBERT SANDERSON, Bishop of LINCOLN, together with a Sermon of HOOKER, in an octavo Volume, with a Life of the Bishop prefixed.

The Work by which he is probably most known, is "The *Complete Angler*, or *Contemplative Man's Recreation*;" published in 1653, 12mo, adorned with Cuts of most of the Fish mentioned in it.

In the skilful Management of the *Angle*, ISAAC WALTON is acknowledged to bear away the Prize from all his Contemporaries; the River which he seems principally to have frequented, for the purpose of pursuing his inoffensive Amusement, was the river *Lea*, which, rising above the town of Ware, in Hertfordshire, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall.

The Lovers of *Angling*, to whom this Treatise is familiar, are apprised, that the Art of fishing with the *Fly* is not discussed with sufficient Accuracy; the few directions that are given, having been

principally communicated by Mr. Thomas Barker, who has written a very entertaining Tract on the Subject*. To remedy this Defect, and to give lessons how to Angle for a *Trout* or *Grayling* in a clear Stream, a *fifth* and much improved Edition was published in 1676, with a *second* Part by Charles Cotton †, of *Beresford*, in

*Mr. Barker has also versified his Instructions.

A Brother of the *Angle* must, always, be sped
With three *black* Palmers, and also two *red*,
And all made with *Hackles:* in a cloudy day,
Or in windy Weather, *Angle* you may.

But *morning* and *evening*, if the Day be bright,
And the chief Point of all is to keep *out of Sight*.
"In the Month of May, none but the May-fly
"For every *Mouth* one," is a pitiful lye.

The black Hawthorn-fly must be very small,
And the sandy hog's hair, is sure, best of all:
(For the mallard wing May-fly, and Peacock's Train,
Will look like the Flesh-fly) to kill Trout amain.

The Oak-fly is good if it have a *brown* Wing;
So is the Grashopper, that in *July* doth sing:
With a green Body make him, on a middle-sized Hook;
But when you have catcht *Fish*, then play the good *Cook*.

Once more, my good Brother, I'll speak in thy Ear;
Hog's, red *Cow's*, and *Bear's* wool, to float best, appear;
And so doth your *Fur*, if rightly it fall:
But always remember, make *two* and make *all*.

† Mr. Cotton was born in 1630, and after receiving an Education to qualify him for the University, was sent to Cambridge, and had for his Tutor, Mr. Ralph Rawson, who had been ejected from his Fellowship of *Brazen Nose* College, Oxford, by the *Parliament Visitors*, in 1648. At the University, Cotton improved his knowledge of the *Greek* and *Roman* Classics, and became a perfect Master of the *French* and *Italian* Languages.

Staffordshire, Esq. This Gentleman, who is represented as the most experienced *Angler* for a *Trout* and *Grayling*, that England ever had,

The great Lord FALKLAND was wont to say, that he *pitied unlearned Gentlemen in rainy Weather:* Mr. COTTON might possibly entertain the same Sentiment, for in this situation we find, that his Employments were, STUDY, for his *Delight* and *Improvement*, and FISHING, for his *Recreation* and *Health;* for each of which we may suppose he chose the fittest Times and Seasons. But it is rather probable that returning from CAMBRIDGE to his Father's, he addicted himself to the lighter kinds of Study, and the Improvement of a Talent in *Poetry*, of which he was possessed. A Specimen of his *Sportive* and *Serious* Muse will here be seen, the one occasioned by an Incident in his Jouney to IRELAND, the other penned with a View to preserve the *Memory* of a *deceased* Friend.

A Guide I had got, who demanded great Vails,
For conducting me over the Mountains of *Wales;*
Twenty good *shillings*, which sure very large is,
Yet that would not serve, but I must bear his *Charges;*
And yet, for all that, rode astride on a Beast
The worst that e'er went on *three* Legs, I protest:
It certainly was the most ugly of Jades,
His hips and his rump made a right *Ace of Spades.*
His sides were two ladders, well spur-gall'd withal,
His neck was a Helve, and his head was a Mall:
For his Colour, my pains, and your trouble, I'll spare,
For the Creature was wholly denuded of Hair;
And, except for two things, as bare as my nail,
A tuft of a Mane, and a sprig of a Tail.
Now such as the Beast was, even such was the Rider,
With a Head like a Nutmeg, and Legs like a Spider;
A voice like a Cricket, a look like a Rat,
The brains of a Goose, and the heart of a Cat:
Even such was my Guide, and his Beast; let them pass,
The one for an *Horse*, and the other an *Ass.*

On a Monument of ROBERT PORT, Esq. in the Church of *Ilam*, in the County of *Stafford.*

Virtue, in those good Times, that bred good Men,
No testimony crav'd, of Tongue or Pen;

to testify his Regard for Mr. WALTON, had caused the words PISCATORIBUS SACRUM, with a Cypher underneath, comprehending the initial Letters of both their Names, to be inscribed on the front of his

No marble Columns, nor engraven Brass,
To tell the World that such a Person was;
For then each *pious Act*, to fair descent,
Stood for the worthy Owner's Monument;
But in this change of Manners and of States,
Good Names, though writ in Marble, have their Fates;
Such is the barb'rous, and irrev'rent Rage,
That arms the Rabble of this impious Age.

Yet may this happy Stone, that bears a Name
(Such as no bold Survivor dares to claim)
To Ages yet unborn, unblemish'd stand,
Safe from the stroke of an inhuman Hand.
Here, Reader, here a PORT's sad Relics lie,
To teach the careless World *Mortality*;
Who, while he Mortal was, unrivall'd stood,
The crown and glory of his ancient Blood;
Fit for his *Prince*'s and his *Country*'s Trust;
Pious to GOD, and to his Neighbour just:
A loyal Husband, to his latest end;
A gracious Father, and a faithful Friend:
Belov'd he lived, and died o'ercharged with Years,
Fuller of Honour than of *silver* Hairs;
And, to sum up his Virtues, this was He,
Who was, what all *we* should, but cannot be.

We may suppose Mr. COTTON, tempted by the Vicinity of a River plentifully stored with *Fish* of the best Kinds, to have chosen *Angling* for his Recreation; and, looking upon it to be, what WALTON rightly terms it, *an Art*, to have applied himself to the Study of that Branch of it, *Fishing* with an *artificial Fly:* to this End he made himself acquainted with the Nature of *aquatic* Insects, with the *Forms* and *Colours* of the several *Flies* that are found on or near Rivers, the Times of their *Appearance* and *Departure*, and the Methods of imitating them with *Furs*, *Silks*, *Feathers*, and other Materials; in all which Researches he exercised such Patience, Industry, and Ingenuity, and

fishing House. This little Building was situated near the banks of the river *Dove*, which divides the two Counties of Stafford and Derby. Here Mr. WALTON usually spent his vernal months, carrying with him the best and choicest of all earthly Blessings, a contemplative Mind, a chearful Disposition, an active and an healthy Body. So beauteous did the Scenery of this delightful Spot appear to him, that, to use his own Words, "the pleasantness of the River, Mountains, and Meadows about, cannot be described, unless SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, or Mr. COTTON's Father, were again alive to do it."

"Oh my belov'd Nymph, fair *Dove!*
Princess of Rivers! how I love
Upon thy flowing banks to lie,
And view thy silver Stream
When gilded by a Summer's beam!
And in it all thy wanton fry,
Playing at Liberty:
And, with my *Angle* upon them,
The All of Treachery
I ever learnt industriously to try."

Vide the Retirement, by MR. COTTON.

During the whole Course of his Life, his Innocence, and the inoffensive plainness of his Manners, his love of Truth, his Piety, and

succeeded so well, that having communicated to the Public the Result of his Experience, he must be deemed the great Improver of this Diversion, and a benefactor to his Brethren of the *Angle*.

Mr. COTTON died in the Parish of St. *James*, Westminster, in September 1687.

Of the future Fortunes of his Descendants little is known, save that to his Son BERESFORD COTTON, was given a Company in a Regiment of Foot, raised by the Earl of DERBY, for the Service of King WILLIAM; and that one of his Daughters became the Wife of that eminent Divine Dr. GEORGE STANHOPE, Dean of CANTERBURY; who from his Name, the same with that of Mr. COTTON's Mother, is conjectured to have been distantly allied to the Family.

the unbiassed rectitude of his Conduct, diffused over his Mind, a Serenity which never forsook him. Let no one, however elevated in Rank or Station, however accomplished with Learning, or exalted in Genius, esteem himself undervalued, when it shall be pronounced concerning him, that his religious and Moral Qualities are placed in the Balance, or compared with those of ISAAC WALTON.

During WALTON's life, five Editions of his "*Complete Angler*," were published, viz. The first, in the year 1653; second, 1655; third, 1664; fourth, 1668; fifth, 1676.

The *Complete Angler* will be always read with Avidity, even by *those* who entertain no strong relish for the Art which it professes to teach. It discovers a copious Vein of innocent pleasure and good humour. The Scenes descriptive of rural Life, are inimitably beautiful. The Dialogue is diversified with all the characteristic Beauties of *colloquial* Composition. The *Songs* and little *Poems*, which are occasionally inserted, will abundantly gratify the Reader who has a Taste for the Charms of *pastoral Poetry*.

The *Two* following are given as Specimens, and the *Third* as descriptive of the Patience needful, and the Thoughts that may occur in so contemplative an Amusement.

THE SHEPHERD'S SONG.

Come live with *me*, and be *my* Love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That vallies, groves, or hills, or field,
Or woods, and steepy mountains yield.

Where we will sit upon the rocks,
And see the Shepherds feed our flocks,
By shallow Rivers, to whose falls,
Melodious Birds sing Madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of Roses,
And then a thousand fragrant Posies,
A cap of flowers, and a Kirtle,
Embroider'd all with leaves of Myrtle.

A gown made of the finest Wool,
Which from our pretty Lambs we pull;
Slippers, lin'd choicely for the Cold,
With Buckles of the purest Gold.

A belt of Straw, and ivy Buds,
With coral clasps, and amber Studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with *me*, and be *my* Love.

Thy silver dishes for thy Meat,
As precious as the Gods do eat,
Shall on an Ivory table be,
Prepared each Day for *thee* and *me*.

The Shepherd Swains shall dance and sing,
For thy delight each May morning;
If these Delights thy mind may move,
Then live with *me*, and be my Love*;

* Dr. WARBURTON, in his notes on the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ascribes this Song to SHAKESPEARE: 'tis true, SIR HUGH EVANS, in the third act of that play, sings *four lines* of it: and it is printed in a Collection of Poems said to be SHAKESPEARE'S, published between twenty and thirty Years after his Death; but the Authority of that Collection has *ever* been questioned. On the contrary, WALTON has just said it was made by KIT MARLOW, a Poet well known at that Time.—The Reader will judge of these Authorities as he pleases.

THE MILK-MAID'S ANSWER.

If all the World and Love were young,
And Truth in every Shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with *thee*, and be *thy* Love.

But Time drives flocks from field to fold,
When Rivers rage, and Rocks grow cold,
Then *Philomel* becometh dumb,
And Age complains of Care to come.

The flowers do fade, and wanton fields,
To wayward Winter reckoning yields;
A honey Tongue, a Heart of Gall,
Is Fancy's Spring, but Sorrow's Fall.

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of Roses,
Thy cap, thy Kirtle, and thy Posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In Folly ripe, in Reason rotten.

Thy belt of Straw, and ivy Buds,
Thy coral clasps, and amber studs,
All these in me no means can move,
To come to *thee*, and be *thy* Love.

Why should we talk of Dainties then,
Of better Meat than's fit for Men?
These are but vain; that's only good
Which GOD hath bless'd, and sent for Food.

But could Youth last, and Love still breed,
Had Joys no Date, nor Age no Need;
Then those Delights my mind might move,
To live with *thee*, and be *thy* Love.

Oh the gallant *Fisher's* life,
It is the best of any;
'Tis full of pleasure, void of strife,
And 'tis belov'd by many:
Other joys
Are but toys;
Only this
Lawful is;
For our skill
Breeds no ill,
But content and Pleasure.

In a morning up we rise,
Ere *Aurora's* peeping;
Drink a cup to wash our eyes,
Leave the Sluggard sleeping:
Then we go
To and fro,
With our nacks
At our backs,
To such streams
As the Thames,
If we have the Leisure.

When we please to walk abroad
For our Recreation,
In the fields is our abode,
Full of delectation;
Where in a brook,
With a hook,
Or a lake,
Fish we take;
There we sit,
For a bit,
Till we *Fish* Entangle.

We have gentles in a horn,
We have paste and worms too;
We can watch both night and morn,
Suffer rain and storms too:
None do here
Use to swear;
Oaths do fray
Fish away:
We sit still,
And watch our quill;
Fishers must not Wrangle.

If the Sun's excessive heat
Make our bodies swelter,
To an Osier hedge we get,
For a friendly shelter;
Where in a dike,
Perch or pike,
Roach or dace,
We do chase,
Bleak or gudgeon,
Without grudging;
We are still Contented.

Or we sometimes pass an hour
Under a green willow,
That defends us from a shower,
Making Earth our pillow;
Then we may
Think and pray,
Before Death
Stops our breath;
Other joys
Are but toys,
And to be Lamented.

J. CHALKHILL.

In 1683, when he was *Ninety Years* old, WALTON published THEALMA and CLEARCHUS, a Pastoral History in Easy Verse, written long since by JOHN CHALKHILL, Esq. an Acquaintance and Friend of EDMUND SPENSER: to this Poem he wrote a Preface, containing a very amiable Character of the Author. He lived a short time after this Publication, for during the *great Frost* on the 15th December, 1683, WALTON died at WINCHESTER, in the Prebendal house of Dr. WILLIAM HAWKINS, his Son-in-law. It was his express Desire that his Burial might be near the place of his Death, privately, and free from any Ostentation.

On the Stone which covers his Remains within the Cathedral of WINCHESTER, these Lines are yet extant:

Here resteth the Body of
MR. IZAAC WALTON,
who died the 15th of Dec. 1683.

" Alas! he's gone before,
Gone to return no more.
Our panting Breasts aspire
After their aged Sire,
Whose well-spent life did last
Full *ninety Years* and past;
But now he hath begun
That which will ne'er be done.
Crown'd with eternal Bliss,
We wish our Souls with his.

VOTIS MODESTIS SIC FLERUNT LIBERI."

In WALTON's Book is also to be found many Directions for the

*Cooking** as well as the *Catching* of *Fish*, so as to render them not only *palatable*, but more *wholesome*, for it seems to have been a long founded Opinion, that *Fish* as an Article of Food, needs some Precaution to combine the *former* with the *latter* Property. The preceding Pages have noticed the Excellence of the several Kinds most in use, and which is derived, according as the Waters are *running* or *stagnant*, from whence they may be taken.

In Addition the following may be read with Interest, considering *Fish* as a great Augmentation to the public Stock of human Aliment, and the Arguments there mentioned, are in Favour of their nutritive Qualities.

Fish is thought *not* to be Food of *sufficient Support* for the robust Male, and hard-working Classes. It may be so, as a constant or frequent Diet; but to Children, Women, the Valetudinary, the Sedentary, and the Aged, it is well suited, and equally salutary and agreeable. That ancient and authoritative Regulation which made the Seas and Ocean tributary to the *Christian* Population of EUROPE, for nearly *two-sevenths* of the Animal food it should consume, was perhaps a well-considered *political* Combination, still more than a *religious* Observance, suited to secure Advantages to *both*. To it is probably owing, the Discovery of the *Western* half of the *habitable Globe*: to some Catcher of *Sprats*, or Fisher for *Sardignes*, or *Anchovies*, was first suggested the Hope of a more prolific, though distant Shoal, which the teeming Banks of NEWFOUNDLAND have so completely rewarded. Whenever the Madness of selfish Ambition, and the

* It may be computed to what a stretch the Ingenuity of Man has been exerted in the *Culinary Art*, when it is known, that the *best Cooks* in PARIS, regularly take *Medicines*, in order to preserve the Fineness of their *Palate*, that their *Sauces* may be properly composed.

Folly of national and inordinate Cupidity, shall be cured by Punishment and Suffering, or lessened by the light of Reason, and the due Influence of Religion, the *Numbers* of Mankind may be expected so to increase, that the vast Stores of the Waters, *must* be brought in Aid of the Productions of the *terraqueous* Soil, at least in EUROPE. Let *us* begin at once to find and *use* them. FISH is not a Substitute for *farinaceous* Food, but its Use tends greatly to lessen the Consumption of *Flesh-meats;* which still limit, and compete too much with the produce of the Plough *in this Island.* In the Progression from the thinly scattered state of Savage or rude Society, Herds, Flocks, and extensive Pastures necessarily give way to the Plough and the Sickle; to the Cultivation of Grain and Roots, which on an equal breadth of Soil, employ and support *so many more of Human Beings.* At this Time, about 5lb. of prime *fresh* Fish *might* be offered to all Classes at the average price of 1lb. of Meat. SIR H. DAVY, and other ingenious Men, can consider the matter, and tell us whether they are worth having in this manner. Let it not be objected, that Fish is a Diet too *democratic;* it is true, that the poorest Parishioner of St. GILES's, or SPITALFIELDS, may eat his *Mackerel* in the same Perfection, and with equal Enjoyment, as the proudest Peer of St. JAMES's, or BLOOMSBURY; and that neither can find, nor need to seek, when in its Season and perfection of Freshness, a more agreeable or appetitive Refection. But *Fish* requires *Sauce!*—indeed, it more requires *Sense.* The River GANGES yields a Fish which the most luxurious *Emigré* to the epicurean City of CALCUTTA, eats greedily, with the simple Addition of plain *hot-water,* seasoned only with a pinch of *Salt.* With *Mackerel* it may be nearly the same; Butter, the only Sauce in use, is altogether unnecessary. *Cod* and *Haddock,* and all the simple *white* Fish, may, by the assistance of the Gridiron and the Frying-pan,—and still better, in the mode

of Bouilli and Soup, or when *cold*, in those of Souse or Sallad,—be eaten with sufficient, and indeed keen Relish, without expensive Adjuncts of any kind;—neither Butter, nor Oysters, Soy, nor Anchovies, are requisite.

The Second Person who remarks upon *Fish Diet*, says, in the present distressed State of the Poor, not only in the Country, but even in the Metropolis, occasioned by the *high price* of Provisions of every description, no Means should be left untried to alleviate their Hardships. Of all Relief, *that* must be the most efficacious, which goes more or less directly to remove the Cause of the Evils complained of. The *pecuniary* Assistance afforded by Private Charity or Public Institutions, can only be partial and temporary, and, in many instances, rather tends to increase than remove them. We are generally accustomed to ascribe the *high price* of Provisions to bad Seasons, and scanty Crops, and these, no doubt, are sometimes a Cause; but there are other *Causes* that operate more regularly, and more permanently. Of these, the most prominent in this Country is, without doubt, the increasing Consumption of *Animal Food*, which is every Day converting the best of our Soils into *Pasture*, and by that means not only diminishing the more necessary articles of Subsistence, but abridging the field of *Labour* and *Industry*, to the great Prejudice of the Poor, and ultimately, of the Population of the Country. It becomes a Question, therefore, of Importance, if there be any means of *diminishing* this extravagant Consumption, and if there can be found a Substitute. To this may be answered, that *Fish* is not only equally good, but in some respects superior; at least, a due Alternation of both is certainly most desirable. That *Fish* is not only innocuous, but as Food, exceedingly nutricious and conducive to Health, is evident, from the well known Fact, that

the People of *Fish* Countries, are remarkable for their Longevity; and all *Fish* Towns, it has often been remarked, are swarming with Children. That there is, however, any peculiar *prolific* Charm in a *Fish diet*, I am far from contending, though it has often been believed to have *that* Effect. *Fish* is not only a wholesome but always a ready Diet, and is capable of being dressed in a *variety of Ways* at little Expense, so that even the *Poorest*, with the same Materials, may every Day vary their Dish without cloying their Appetite. Most sorts of *white* Fish, with the assistance of a little *Rice* or *Flour*, make the most delicious *Soups*, and may also have their Stuffing as well as a *fillet of Veal;* but superior in relish and flavour. A stuffed *Cod's-head*, with Soup seasoned with a few Herbs, is in some places, one of their greatest luxuries, and procured at almost no Expense. Of all the ways of using *Fish*, indeed this is by far the most nutricious and economical, and best suited to the wants of a poor Family, as well as the most palatable. All this it may be said, is very true; but how are the poor to be supplied with *Fish* in LONDON, where, from its *high Price*, it can find its way only to the Tables of the Great? *Fish* is too dainty a Morsel for their palates, and it is only on a Holiday, or when the *Mackerel* and *Sprats* are very cheap, that they can afford such a Treat; and even then, they are dearer than going to the Pork-shops or to a Butcher's-stall in Clare Market. This must appear extraordinary, when we consider the Situation of LONDON, and that every Creek, every River, and every Stream is swarming with Myriads of the finny Tribe. The Evil must be owing, in a great measure to *political* Causes; and it is to be hoped, that the Legislature will lend its Early Aid, to discover and maintain, with properly adjudged Rewards, some Mode of obtaining a more regular and profuse Supply.

Whilst upon this Topic of *Provisions*, the *annual* Consumption of them in the METROPOLIS, may be aptly introduced, premising, that there are perhaps but very few Cities, where such an immense Quantity of *Animal Food*, in particular, is made use of. This may be accounted for, in some measure, by its being more favourable to *Labour*. We can subsist longer upon it than *Vegetables;* that is, we are sooner hungry after the *latter*, which shews that its Nourishment is sooner exhausted*.

Nature seems to have provided Animals for Man's Use, from the astonishing Increase of some valuable Sorts. For instance, *Pigeons* and *Rabbits*, but their Multiplication is nothing to that of the *Cod*, in the *Roe* of which there are *Millions*. It is also to be considered, if *Animals* were not killed for *Food*, we should greatly diminish the Comforts of Life. Besides *Meat*, we obtain, by the Slaughter of *Animals*, many important Articles; as *Leather* for *Shoes*, &c. *Fat* for *Candles* or *Soap*, &c. &c. it is likewise to be remembered, that without *Animal Food*, so numerous a Mass of Human Beings could not be maintained, more especially in bleak and Northern Countries, where the fine and most useful Class of *Vegetables*, are raised with Difficulty. The late Sir EDWARD BERRY prevailed with a Man to live for *Eight Days*, upon *Partridges*, without *Vegetables*, but was obliged to desist, from the Appearance of strong Symptoms of Putrefaction. The Result of this Experiment shews, that a Mixture of *Vegetables* with *Animal* Food, is indispensably requisite.

That LONDON has largely added to its *Inhabitants*, the *Reports*

* It appears from a Patient received into the general Hospital at VIENNA, with a perforated Stomach, that *Flesh Meat* was constantly digested with Expedition and Ease, but that *Vegetables*, for the most part, were much longer in undergoing this Process.

on the *Population* and Consumption of England, fully prove. It is as follows.

The RESOLUTIONS in the Committee of *Agriculture*, introductory to the Bill now pending in Parliament, for inclosing the WASTE LANDS, were to the following Effect:

1. That much of the COUNTRY, though IMPROVEABLE, is *still* WASTE.

2. That this Improvement, with the ensuing *Drainage* and *Division*, might be facilitated by a GENERAL LAW.

3. That this Improvement is wanting, as one means of providing for an INCREASED POPULATION! The Quantity of indigenous BREAD-CORN, hitherto raised, being *insufficient* for HOME Consumption.

The very interesting Document in Support of this Position, that the POPULATION is increased, at least in LONDON, is adjoined.

It is an account of the Sales in SMITHFIELD MARKET, from the year 1732 to 1794, both *inclusive.*

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1732	76,210	514,700
1794	109,064	717,990

It is to be observed also, that the Size and Weight both of *Cattle* and *Sheep*, have probably increased at least *one fourth* since 1732;

according to which Rate, the Consumption of Meat, *per pound*, has augmented, besides the Addition in point of *Number*.

The Increase every *Ten Years*, since 1732.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Consumption in 1794 - -	109,064	717,090
Increase, compared with the Consumption in 1784 (10 years)	10,921	101,880
Ditto in 1774 (20 years) - -	18,645	132,700
Ditto in 1764 (30 years) - -	33,896	161,630
Ditto in 1754 (40 years) - -	34,774	86,640
Ditto in 1744 (50 years) - -	32,416	227,370
Ditto in 1732 (62 years) - -	32,854	203,290

Consequently the Increase, in 62 Years, amounts to the enormous Number of 32,854 Head of *Cattle*, and 203,290 *Sheep*, for the METROPOLIS alone.

The *Average* Weight of Oxen killed for the LONDON Market A. D. 1700, is 370lbs. of *Calves*, 50lbs. of *Sheep*, 28lbs. Now, 1812, the *Oxen* weigh 800lbs. the *Calves* 140lbs. the *Sheep* 80lbs. and *Lambs* are generally about 50lbs *.

* This Copy of an Inventory of *Farming Stock*, on a Farm at *Newick*, taken in the Year 1737, will shew the different Value, (or rather *nominal* Value), of some of those *Animals* and Effects, which constitute the Necessaries of Life :—

An Inventory of the goods and chattels of *Margaret Jenkin*, Widow, lately dis-

From January 4th, to December 30th, 1808, there were sold at SMITHFIELD, *Beasts*, 152,660, *Sheep*, and *Lambs* 1,045,210, *Calves*, 17,750, Pigs, 34,110.

trained for Rent, and Arrears of Rent, due to *Lord* MANSEL, done the 23d day of October, 1737:—

For Eight Oxen - - -	14	10	0
Fourteen Cows - - -	28	0	0
Four *three* year old Heifers -	6	10	0
Two three year old ditto -	2	5	0
Three Steers - - - -	4	0	0
Eight *one year* old Cattle -	6	8	0
Four Calves and one Yearling -	2	0	0
For three Horses and one old Mare	9	10	0
One Mare and Colt - -	2	5	0
One small Mare and Colt -	2	15	0
Five Pigs - - - -	2	8	0
For the *Hay*, being 24 *Acres* -	21	0	0
For husbandry Implements -	6	11	6
	108	2	6

As a *Contrast* to the foregoing, at the SALE of MR. FOWLER, of *Little Rollright*, in *Oxfordshire*, March 1791, SULTAN a *two year* old BULL, fetched *Two Hundred and ten Guineas*, WASHINGTON of the same *Age*, and doubtless of equal Renown as to *Lineage*, *Two Hundred and five* Guineas. BRINDLED BEAUTY, a COW, (every way, it is to be presumed, worthy, to be admitted into this Sultan's Seraglio,) happily found a Purchaser at *Two Hundred and Sixty* Guineas. Even *Washington*'s MOTHER was deemed a Bargain, at *One Hundred and Eighty-five*, whilst the *Young* SULTAN at *One Year* old, was destined to dignify some *Amateur*'s Stock, at the low Value of *Two Hundred Guineas*.

Upon Mr. PAGET retiring to a smaller Farm, in 1793, his *Cattle* came to the *Hammer*. SHAKESPEARE, a BULL, bred by the above Mr. FOWLER, sold for *Four*

Averaging the *Cattle* at *Twenty Pounds*, the *Sheep* and *Lambs* at *Forty Shillings*, the *Calves* at *Fifty Shillings*, and the *Pigs*, *Forty-five Shillings* each, the Sum returned in SMITHFIELD Market, will be,

Hundred Guineas, and one *Two* Year old *Heifer*, for *Eighty-four* Guineas. It is gravely asserted, that, some time ago, Mr. PRINCEP of *Croxal, Derbyshire*, declined an Offer of TWO THOUSAND pounds, for *Twenty Dairy Cows*. These enormous Sums have not been confined to OXEN. SHEEP, from a *Whim* to extend the *Size*, alter the *Shape*, or improve the *Wool*, have obtained *Prices* astonishing to *all*, but those who gave them. The MERINO'S, were esteemed by some first Rate *Breeders*, a *Compensation* (not perhaps to the Extent, that might, in general, be satisfactory), for the *Perplexity* and *Expenditure* it has occasioned, in forcing our Way into that COUNTRY, from whence these *Animals* have been exported. With such an *Expensive* ANCESTRY, can the PROGENY be afforded to be even brought to *Market*, upon Terms likely to reduce the Cost of MUTTON or BEEF, by any Augmentation in the *Weight*, or Improvement in the *Symmetry* or *Wool*, of either NEAT CATTLE or SHEEP?

To this preposterous Mode of conceding to *Fancy*, or to *Fashion*, even the Hazard of enhancing the Price, of so material a Portion of Human Aliment, may be opposed the Eccentric Publication of Mr. RITSON, condemning the Use of ANIMAL FOOD, altogether. The Absurdity of this recently broached Doctrine, or rather *Old* one, new revived, proves the Author to be as ignorant of NATURE, as he is deficient in Argument; for, unless the Crime of depriving an *Animal* of *Life* be in *proportion* to its Size, (the Reverse of which, the First of our POETS inculcates, telling us,

> " That the poor *Beetle* which we tread upon,
> In *corporal* Sufferance feels a Pang as *great*,
> As when a GIANT dies,")

he ought to know, that, even with every *Cabbage* he devours, the Lives of more *Animals* are destroyed, than any *one* Man eats, of either *four* or *two footed* Animals, in the Course of the longest Existence.—So much for the *Cruelty*. Let him next consider, that, if these *Animals* were permitted to increase *ad infinitum*, their necessary Consumption of *vegetable* Food must be so great, as not to leave this slender-witted Reformer, even a *Cabbage*, to enable him to put forth such pathetic Lucubrations.

	L.	S.	D.
Cattle 152,660, at 20*l.* a-piece,	3,053,200	0	0
Sheep and *Lambs* 1,045,210, at 2*l.* do.	2,090,420	0	0
Calves 17,750, at 2*l.* 10*s.* do.	44,375	0	0
Pigs 34,110, at 2*l.* 5*s.* do.	76,747	10	0
Total,	£5,264,742	10	0*

The foregoing, does not, however, give a perfect Idea of the *Animals* brought to the LONDON Markets, their *Size* and *fine Condition* should be seen by a Stranger, to enable him to judge of the Extent of the Consumption.

As a curious CALCULATION upon our *Internal* ŒCONOMY in 1810, the Subsequent is mentioned.

A human Being is supposed to consume *Annually*, the Produce of rather more than *three* and *one-eighth acres* of land—namely, half an Acre for *Bread*, *one-eighth* of ditto for *Beer*, *Cyder*, &c. *one-fiftieth* ditto for Vegetables, and *two-and-a-half* ditto *Animal food*, (39 Stone of which, *each* Person, on an average Population of *ten* Millions, is computed to devour). It is estimated that there are in ENGLAND and WALES, 1,759,000 Horses, for *Labour* and *Pleasure*; and that they, with Colts, &c. require for their Support, 7,500,000 Acres of Land. In the County of Middlesex, the number of *taxed Pleasure* Horses, in 1797, was 18,266; for *Agriculture*, &c. 12,709—Total 30,975.

* At VIENNA the Number of *Cattle*, &c. which came for the Consumption of that CAPITAL, from the 1st November 1805, to the 31st October 1806, amounted to 72,761 *Oxen*. 2,241 *Cows*. 64,992 *Calves*. 69,024 *Sheep*. 102,434 *Lambs*. 63,094 *Hogs*. 6,198 *Sucking Pigs*. 515,433 Quintals of *Wheaten* Flour. 331,160 Quintals of *Rye* Flour, &c. 22,322 Pounds of *Salt*. 332,072 Measures of *Austrian Wine*. 33,576 of *Hungary Wine*. 1,875 of *Foreign Wine*. 595,751 Measures of *Beer*.

The METROPOLIS consumes Butchers' Meat, to the amount of *Seven Millions Sterling Yearly*. A Calf, fed for the *London Market*, is stated to consume as much Milk, as would make a hundred weight of *Cheese*. The number of Sheep, in ENGLAND and WALES, according to the Evidence given on passing the *Wool* Bill, exceeds *forty Millions*; of which, including *three Millions of Lambs*, about *fifteen Millions* are killed *Annually*.

The following is a correct List of the number of Beasts, Sheep, &c. slaughtered in LONDON only, during the last *three* Months:—

Sheep and Lambs - -	346,629
Beasts - - - -	32,000
Calves - - - -	13,475
Horses, died and killed -	2,657

It should be remarked, that, in the last *three* Months, less is slaughtered than in any other *Quarter* of the Year.

Proportion of Land cultivated for different Purposes, in ENGLAND and WALES:—

	Acres.
Wheat - - - - - - -	3,160,000
Barley and Rye - - - - -	861,000
Oats and Beans - - - - -	2,872,000
Clover, Rye-grass, &c. - - - -	1,149,000
Roots and Cabbage, cultivated by the Plough	1,150,000
Fallow - - - - - - -	2,297,000
Hop Grounds - - - - - -	36,000
Nursery Grounds - - - - -	9,000
Fruit and Kitchen Gardens, cultivated by the Spade	41,000
Pleasure Grounds - - - - -	15,000
Lands depastured by Cattle - - -	17,479,000

Hedge Rows, Copses and Woods - - -	1,485,000
Ways, Waters, &c. - - - -	1,473,000
	32,027,000
Commons and Waste Lands - - -	14,889,000
Total Acres in ENGLAND and WALES	46,916,000

The total *Annual* Produce of 46,916,000 Acres is estimated at 126,720,000*l.* which costs, in Labour, Artificers, and Horse-keep, 56,720,000*l.* leaving an Annual *net Increase* of 70 Millions Sterling; of which the LANDLORD is supposed to get *forty-two* Parts, TAXES and TITHES *thirteen*, and the FARMERS *fifteen*. This latter Allotment we presume to have been made at a *Period*, infinitely *less productive* to the FARMER, than the *Present*.

Other Articles of Sustenance for the People of LONDON, may be here noticed, the Herds of *Milch Cows* in its Vicinity, excite Surprise in *Foreigners*, yet few of them suspect the Amount of the Consumption of *Milk*, which is not less than 6,980,000 *Gallons Annually*. The Number of *Cows* kept for this Supply, is *Eight Thousand five Hundred*. The Sum paid by the *Retailers* of *Milk* to the *Cow-keepers*, is given at 240,833*l. per Annum*, on which the *Retailers* lay an Advance of *Cent per Cent*, making the Cost to the Inhabitants, 481,666*l.* not content with the Profit above stated, a *Sixth* part *Water* is added on an Average. The Circumstances relative to the Adulteration of *Milk*, ought to be added to the List of *petty* Frauds, which not merely affect the *Pockets*, but the *Health* of the Purchasers. When the Nobility and Gentry are in *Town* for the *Winter* Season, the Deterioration of *Milk* is at the highest, during the *Summer* Months, when such Families are mostly in the *Country*, it may

probably be of rather a better Quality. The *Milk* is always given in its *genuine* State to the *retail* Dealers, and is sold to them under *Twopence halfpenny* per *Quart*, for which they obtain *Fivepence*, this Profit* is surely large enough to prevent, even the smallest In-

* Not satisfied with this Advantage, which, considering the difference of Measures, is above 100 per Cent. it is usual for the *Retailers* to carry the *Milk* to their own Houses, where it is set for *half* a Day, when the *Cream* is taken from it, at least all that comes up in that Time, and it is *then* sold for *new Milk*. By which means, what is delivered in the *Morning*, is no other than the *Milk* of the *preceding Afternoon*, deprived of the *Cream* it throws up by standing during that Time. By this Process a farther Benefit accrues to the *Retailers*, and the *Milk* is greatly reduced in point of Strength and Quality. This *Cream*, poor as it is, they again mix with *Flour*, *Chalk*, and perhaps other more *baneful* Ingredients, and yet it finds a ready Market in the METROPOLIS.

Five or Six Men only, are employed in attending near *Three Hundred* Cows. As one Woman cannot milk above *Eight* or *Nine* Cows, *twice* a day, that part of the Business, would considerably Extend the Cowkeepers Expence, but the *Retailer* agrees for the Produce of a *certain* Number of Cows, and takes the Labour and Costs of *Milking*, on himself.

Every *Cowhouse* is provided with a *Milk Room* (where the Milk is received and served out by the *Cowkeeper*), which is generally furnished with a *Pump* to which the *Retail* Dealers apply in Rotation, and *dilute* the Milk at their Discretion, this is not done *secretly*, but before any Person who may be standing by. The *Pump* is expressly placed there for that Purpose, and indeed is seldom used for any other. A considerable Cowkeeper in Surrey, has one on his Premises, which goes by the name of the *Farmers Black Cow*, (from its being painted of that Colour), *and is said to yield more than all the Rest put together*. Where there is no such Convenience, *Things* are much worse, for in that Case, the *Retailers* are not even careful to use *clean* Water.

Ten Thousand Acres of Ground, handy to the METROPOLIS, are cultivated for *Vegetables*, and near *Five Thousand* for *Fruit*. The Sum paid at Market for *Vegetables Annually*, is about 645,000*l*.; and for *Fruit*, 400,000*l*. independent of the increased Price of the *Retailers*, which, on an Average, is more than *Two hundred per Cent*, making the entire Charge of the above Articles for the LONDON Supply, upwards of *Three Millions Sterling*.

citement to adulterate it, and much is it to be lamented, that no Mode has been yet devised, to stop the many Impositions practised in the Sale, of this necessary Article of Life.

The Yearly Consumption of *Wheat* in LONDON, is about *Nine Hundred Thousand* Quarters, each containing *Eight* WINCHESTER *Bushels.* This Essential Commodity, has been, and is liable to numerous equivocal Causes, for its full or scanty Appearance in the *London* Market. From a Letter which appeared October, 1811, in the Newspaper published at Boston, *Lincolnshire*, the Extract is taken, and the Author seems to Explain many points, that influence the Value of *Bread Corn*, to the *general* Consumer.

" In the different Remarks which have fallen under my Notice, upon the subject of the Causes for the *Dearness* of *Corn*, the Writers have not appeared to preserve a proper Distinction, between the Intervention of *bad* Seasons, and the *progressive* Advance in Price, after the most *plentiful* Harvests.—Last Year is acknowledged to have been abundant, for *Quantity* and *Quality;* still, the Price averaged nearly *one-third* more, than it did a few Years ago. It must, therefore, be presumed, that there are some *operative* Causes existing, which have not been sufficiently attended to—and the common worn-out Topics to excite Discontent, have been revived against the private Merchants (as combining to advance by a *Monopoly*, the Scarcity)—who by the Stocks they occasionally hold, are enabled to consign Corn at a considerable Risk, to those parts of the Kingdom, which consist of large *Manufacturing* and *populous* Districts, and whose Consumption exceeds their own Produce, or to support the enormous Population of the METROPOLIS. The private Merchant in the Country, is regulated in *Buying*, by the

Prices of MARK-LANE, which is, to him, and the Grower, the general CORN BAROMETER. The Fluctuations which that imperious *Market* is subject to, are affected by the *daily* Supply; and in doubtful Seasons is agitated by *public* Opinion, which is often corrected by the Exertions of the Merchant, who engages in large Importations, and thereby checks the Impulse of *Speculation*, and thus whilst in the pursuit of his *particular* Advantage, he benefits the *whole* Community. But the most mischievous Interposition proceeds, from the vast Demand of the PUBLIC CONTRACTOR, who not only dictates the *price* to MARK-LANE, but intercepts in the Country those liberal Supplies which would otherwise be more than adequate to the *regular* Demand and Consumption.—After the dire Continuance of so *wasteful* a War, it is impossible to be at a Loss to account, for the *progressive* Dearness of the NECESSARIES OF LIFE, which will become more *oppressive* to the whole Country, the *longer* it is persevered in. The unnatural Value of the PRODUCE of the LAND, will recoil upon the POSSESSORS of the large *hereditary landed* Interest, who presume upon the present RENTS, as if they were a CERTAIN PERPETUITY.

It has been frequently observed, that when a *Fall* has taken place in the Price of WHEAT, there has been no *proportionate* Reduction in that of FLOUR. When WHEAT has sold at a Trifle more than *Ten Shillings* a *Bushel*, FLOUR has been so high as *Fifteen*. No honest Cause can be assigned for the *Difference;* no Pretext of *Scarcity* can be urged to palliate the *Extortion:* it is barefaced, unqualified *Fraud*, and *imperatively* calls on the LEGISLATURE, for Retribution and Redress.

Mr. S. WYATT, in his Depositions before the CORN and FLOUR

Committee of the CITY, some Years since, stated a Belief, the Result of *Sixteen* Years Experience, that "FLOUR might be sold *Eightpence per Sack* lower, than the *Average* price of WHEAT (allowing for the Expence of *Carriage*), and if *ground* upon the *Spot*, the Difference might be still greater: even in the long Frost of 1789, the ALBION MILLS furnished FLOUR at *Seven Shillings* and *Eight-pence per Sack*, below the *average* quarter of WHEAT."

Mr. T. WOOLHEAD, formerly a *Cornfactor*, on the same Occasion, was Examined:—"A few *opulent* Individuals (said he) have the *entire* Guidance of the Market, and return to the *Meal-Weighers*, what Price they please for FLOUR; this Price is generally regulated by Sales to the *necessitous* Baker, who is obliged to come with part of his Money in his hand, by way of Advance, when he wants FLOUR, and is told it is *such* a Price, being often an Extortion, and this is the Price given to the *Meal-weighers* as the *bonâ fide* Sale, by which means the ASSIZE of BREAD is frequently Augmented."

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in one of their Reports, says, "Very little of the *best Flour* is sold *alone*. Most of the *Bakers* are in Debt to the *Meal-men*; they have not the Power to choose the *best*, but at *equal* Price are compelled to take *Seconds*, and in many Cases, such a *Mixture*, as the *Mealman* may think fit to offer. There are Persons who suppose, that the *Adulteration* by Mixtures of various kinds of *Meal*, even *Bean-meal*, forms the greater part of the *Mealman's* Profits; as it is notorious that the *Mealmen* buy different Kinds of *Grain*, and that a large Proportion of the BREAD, sold as the *best Wheaten Bread* in LONDON, is at least ONE ASSIZE, or *Twopence* in the PECK LOAF, under *Bread* of *that Quality*."

The IMPORTATION of *Foreign Corn* into ENGLAND in 1810, was 2,221,951 *Quarters*. If that immense Quantity be turned into *Money*, it will amount to more than *Eight Millions Sterling*, the greater Part of which, was thus carried in *Specie* out of this Country. To remedy this Evil, in Future, it has been suggested, that a GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL, would make rapid Progress, and the following *Facts* and *Arguments* fairly sustain the Principle.

The *Provincial* Prints are crowded with Notices, of intended applications to PARLIAMENT on this interesting Subject. We felicitate Society on the Occasion, and most cordially hope (and we nothing doubt it) that these *patriotic* Undertakings will be as productive of Emolument to the Individuals, as they must be *beneficial* to the Community.

It is a Fact, ascertained by the Researches of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, that "upon an Average, Rents have *trebled* by ENCLOSURE:"—in many Instances they are *eight* times greater, as at LONG SUTTON, HOLLAND FENS, &c. and in some, as LINCOLN HEATH, KIRTON, &c. Rents have increased in the Proportion of *one* to *ten*.

Within *Forty* Years, upwards of 92,033 Acres have been enclosed, in *Twenty-seven* Parishes in LINCOLNSHIRE. The *old* Rents amounted to 21,490*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*.—they now let at 72,150*l*. 15*s*. 11*d*. being an Encrease, in Consequence of ENCLOSURES, of 50,659*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. *Annually*. These Works cost 175,191*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*.; and deducting the Interest of *this Sum*, from the Amount of Improvement, leaves an *annual net Gain* to the Owners, of 41,905*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*. Upon a moderate Calculation, the *yearly* Produce, is *three times* the

Rent; and hence it follows, that by the ENCLOSURES in question, the Community is benefited to the amount of 216,451*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* annually.

In the neighbourhood of BELVOIR CASTLE, a Lordship *thirty-two* Years ago, was 300*l.* per *Annum*, it is now 1500*l.*—and an Estate at SWINHOP, in LINCOLNSHIRE, occupied by the Rev. Mr. ALLINGTON, which *Sixty* Years ago let for 95*l.* now lets at 960*l.*

The Encrease of *individual* Revenue, powerfully as it stimulates the *immediate* Parties, is of the *least* Importance, though, when proceeding from a proper Source, entitled to much Weight as a *national* Consideration. It has been demonstrated, that infinitely the greater Part of the COMMONS, or as they are well denominated, the WASTES of ENGLAND, are wholly unproductive; and it must be self-evident, that even the *Best* of them would be more beneficial, if *properly cultivated*, than in the rude State in which they have long remained. The Question of ENCLOSURE, therefore, extends beyond the *Persons immediately* connected with the COMMONS; it comprises the COMMUNITY, which, in obtaining more abundant, and more reasonable Sustenance, at home, would retain several *Millions* of its *Specie*, which is at present *annually* exported to *foreign* Countries.

The *Enemies* of ENCLOSURES, have made the *Cause* of the *lower* Orders of the People, the Pretext for their Hostility. We should be amongst the first, to resist an Attempt to augment the *Estates* of the *Affluent*, by depriving the PEASANT of his *scanty* Property; but the *Reverse* in this Instance, is the Case:—Every Man's Right of Commonage is at present *defined*, and the Interest of the Rest, sées that he does not *exceed* it; (which, by the way, is the Spring of eternal

Quarrels and *Litigation*) whilst, on the other hand, instead of the Liberty to turn a *Sheep*, if he can *buy* one, to famish upon a wretched Pasture, he obtains *his Acre*, or more or less, according to an established and equitable Ratio, in which he has a *perpetual* and *real*, though not an extensive, *Property;* yet still great to him, and sufficient, with good Management, to largely contribute to the Support of his Family; whilst the Improvement of this *little Freehold* attaches him to his COUNTRY, and *creates* an Interest in its WELL BEING.

The above Reasoning carries Conviction of its Propriety; and the Improvement of *Waste* Districts, might perhaps be forwarded, by permitting them to be *free from* (if, when enclosed, they are liable to) the Payment of the LAND TAX. It would be a *Boon* to the Proprietors, and the Views of *Government* would be promoted, by waving a Right, when the Object is of such evident Advantage, to the Welfare of the COMMUNITY.

Many Plans have been agitated, for the proposed Augmentation, and Equalization, of the LAND TAX, rendering it a Subject of much Interest to the *Public*, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader, to be informed, that the Cause of its disproportionate Operation, proceeds from its having been *originally*, a kind of *voluntary* Contribution, levied for the Service of the STATE, in the Reign of KING WILLIAM. The Sum agreed to be raised by it, (viz. 2,000,000*l.*) was divided into *Five hundred and thirteen parts*, being the Number of the MEMBERS for ENGLAND and WALES, and it was left to the Option of the several COUNTIES, to pay as many of those Parts as they thought proper, or could afford; the Consequence was, that *some* of them, celebrated for their LOYALTY, took upon them the

Payment of immense Sums, while *others*, although *equally capable* of bearing the Burden, contributed very *sparingly indeed*. For Instance, *Middlesex* agreed to pay *Eighty* Parts, *Essex* and *York* *twenty-four*, each, and *Norfolk* and *Kent Twenty-two*, each; whereas *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland* would subscribe, only ONE, each, *Rutland*, *two*, and *Durham*, *three*. In this Manner it has *ever since* been *voted* from Year to Year, down to the *present* Time.

How *Unequally* this TAX falls, will appear by the following Statements, which are believed to be correct:

The LAND TAX being *nominally* 4*s*. in the Pound, *London*, *Westminster*, and *Middlesex*, do not pay 3*s*.

No County in ENGLAND pays more than 2*s*. except *Surry*, *Sussex*, *Hertford*, *Bucks*, *Berks*, *Oxford*, and *Warwick Shires*. They pay somewhat *above* 2*s*.

Kent, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Hampshire*, and the *inland* Counties, pay from 20*d*. to 22*d*.

The great Counties of *York*, *Devon*, and *Somerset*, pay 1*s*. 6*d*.

Cornwall pays *less*.—*Wales*, *Lancashire*, and the *Northern* Counties, pay *under* a shilling.

* SCOTLAND pays about the *forty-first part*, of the LAND TAX,

* Before the UNION with SCOTLAND, ENGLAND sent 513 Representatives to Parliament; and, by the Act of UNION, 45 SCOTCH were added to them, which, if they

though the Value of their Lands, is about *one-sixth* of that of ENGLAND.

Several Parishes in *London* and *Westminster*, pay *full*, or *more* than 4*s.* in the Pound, while others, scarce pay a *third part*, and some, *less than half* that Sum.

Marybone Parish, consisting of 2500 Acres, of which *one-third* is occupied by Buildings, pays the *enormous* Sum of ONE FARTHING! When they made it a *Halfpenny*, there was an OVERPLUS!

Serjeants-Inn, *Chancery-lane*, containing about fifteen Apartments, formerly for the JUDGES and SERJEANTS, worth about 50*l.* per Annum, one with another; the *whole* is about 900*l.* per Annum. A *Tax* of 4*s.* in the Pound, would be 180*l.*—They pay no more than 31*l.* which is about 9*d.* The three *Temples* pay about 10*d.*

Pembrokeshire pays 6*d.* *Cardiganshire*, 4*d.* Part of *Radnorshire* pays 2*s.*; *other parts*, 4*d.* in the Pound. So much for EQUALITY of Taxation.

An Act was passed 1799, making the LAND TAX, a *perpetual Tax*, from the *Twenty-fifth* of *March* in that Year, being thus converted into a *permanent Annuity*, it was offered for *Sale* to the *Proprietors* of the *Lands*, upon which it was charged; or if they declined,

had gone by the LAND TAX, ought not to have been *so many;* but it seemed the Intention of the *then* LEGISLATURE, that but 45 SCOTCH *should sit* in the House, for at that Time, few or no Scotchmen had Estates in ENGLAND, nor had any of them, till some Years afterwards, Qualifications to be chosen for any English Borough. The whole KINGDOM of SCOTLAND, pays but 47,954*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* towards the LAND TAX.

to any *other Person*, who chose to be a Purchaser. In the first Case, it was considered as a REDEMPTION of the *Tax*, the Estate being in Future, *wholly* freed from it; in the latter, the BUYER, became entitled to receive the LAND TAX from the RECEIVER GENERAL, *Half yearly*, viz. on the *Tenth* of *March*, and *Twentieth* of *September*, in every Year. The Consideration to be given in either Case, was not to be in MONEY, but STOCK, of the *Three per Cent Consols*, or *Three per Cent Reduced*, and to be transferred to the *Commissioners* for the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, the *Quantity of Stock* to be transferred, for Reducing the *Tax*, by those *interested* in the *Land*, on which it was Charged, was so much CAPITAL, as yielded an ANNUITY or Dividend, *exceeding* the Amount of the *Tax* to be *redeemed*, by ONE TENTH Part thereof, and to those *uninterested* in the *Land*, an ANNUITY, *exceeding* the *Tax* to be purchased, by ONE FIFTH. Thus the Amount of *Three per Cent* Stock, to be made over for *Ten Pounds per Annum* Tax, was 366*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. for REDEMPTION, or 400*l*. for PURCHASE.

This *Scheme* was adopted, with the View of facilitating the Raising of Money on LOAN, by absorbing a large Quantity of *floating Stock*, and *thus* elevate the *Current* Price, while at the same Time, it would be attended with an Increase of REVENUE, and the Measure was estimated so high, as taking out of the Market, EIGHTY MILLIONS of Stock. The Advantages proposed by it, however, by no means warranted such a Calculation, it did not meet a general Approval, many Persons declined *redeeming*, and but *Few* were inclined *to buy*. The Time originally limited, was frequently extended, notwithstanding, the Plan succeeded very imperfectly, and on the first of *February*, 1812, the TOTAL transferred to the *Commissioners*, by Reason of LAND TAX, *redeemed*, was only TWENTY-

THREE MILLIONS, nine Hundred forty-one Thousand, fifty-seven Pounds, six Shillings, and seven-pence*.

* This TABLE shews the *Quantity* of LAND in the several *Counties*, the Number of *Members* returned by *each*, and the *Parts* paid by them, together with the Amount of their Produce:

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	MEMB.	PARTS.	PRODUCE.		
Yorkshire	3,770,000	30	24 or	£92,631	4	0
Devonshire	1,920,000	26	21 —	81,052	6	0
Lincoln	1,440,000	12	19 —	73,333	0	8
Northumberl.	1,370,000	8	4 —	15,438	10	8
Hants	1,312,000	26	8 —	30,877	1	4
Kent	1,248,000	18	22 —	84,911	18	8
Essex	1,240,000	8	24 —	92,631	4	0
Lancashire	1,150,000	14	14 —	54,034	17	4
Norfolk	1,148,000	12	22 —	84,911	18	8
Sussex	1,140,000	28	16 —	61,754	2	8
Cumberland	1,040,000	6	1 —	3,859	12	8
Suffolk	995,000	16	20 —	77,192	13	4
Cornwall	960,000	44	8 —	30,877	1	4
Salop	896,000	12	7 —	27,017	8	8
Wilts	876,000	34	13 —	50,175	4	8
Gloucester	800,000	8	12 —	46,315	12	0
Dorset	772,000	20	9 —	34,736	14	0
Cheshire	720,000	4	7 —	27,017	8	8
Derby	680,000	4	6 —	23,157	16	0
Warwick	670,000	6	10 —	38,596	6	8
Herefordshire	660,000	8	5 —	19,298	3	4
Nottinghamshire	632,000	8	7 —	27,017	8	8
Durham	610,000	4	3 —	11,578	18	0
Surry	502,000	11	18 —	69,473	8	0
Cambridge	570,000	6	6 —	23,157	16	0
Leicester	560,000	4	9 —	34,736	14	0
Northampton	550,000	9	12 —	46,315	12	0
Worcester	540,000	9	9 —	34,736	14	0
Oxford	534,000	9	10 —	38,596	6	8
Berks	527,000	9	10 —	38,596	6	8

As a Reduction of the INTEREST of Money, upon *Private Securities*, is supposed to be an Object, not improbable to be brought before PARLIAMENT, this brief Communication, states precisely, the Difference of *Interest* of *Money*, at various Periods.

In the Year 1255,	Reign of EDWARD I. -	50 *per Cent. per Annum.*
1307,	Reign of EDWARD II. -	45 ditto.
* 1546,	Reign of HENRY VIII. -	10 ditto.

* N. B. This was the first Enactment by LAW, upon the Subject, in our History.

In the Year 1604,	Reign of JAMES I.	9*l.*	16*s.*	*per Cent.*
1610,	Reign of JAMES I.	8	0	ditto.
1660,	Reign of CHARLES II.	6	0	ditto.
1714,	Reign of QUEEN ANNE,	5	0	ditto.

Thus the INTEREST of *Money*, seems to be receivable, as a NATIONAL BAROMETER! And from the *Lowness* of that *Interest*,

Westmoreland	510,000	4	1	—	3,859	12	8
Herts	451,000	6	11	—	42,455	19	4
Bucks	441,000	14	12	—	46,315	12	0
Bedford	247,000	4	7	—	27,017	8	8
Middlesex	241,000	8	30	—	308,770	13	4
Huntingdon	240,000	4	4	—	15,438	10	8
Stafford	180,000	10	7	—	27,017	8	8
Somerset	175,000	18	19	—	73,333	0	8
Monmouth	160,000	3	3	—	11,578	18	0
Rutland	110,000	2	2	—	7,719	5	4
South Wales	3,210,000	24	11	—	42,455	19	4
North Wales	2,160,000						
		513	513		£2,000,000	0	0

the Indication is obvious and sure, of the *pecuniary Prosperity* of a COMMUNITY.

The Quantity of ALE and PORTER brewed in the METROPOLIS, annually exceeds Twelve Hundred Thousand Barrels, of *Thirty-six Gallons* each. The Beverage of PORTER, obtained its *Appellation* about the Year 1730, from this Circumstance. Prior to the above mentioned Period, the *Malt* Liquors in general Use, were *Ale*, *Beer*, and *Twopenny*, and it was customary to call for a Pint or Tankard of *Half and Half;* (i. e. half of Beer and half of Twopenny) in Course of Time, it also became the Practice to ask for a Pint or Tankard of *Three Threads*, meaning a *Third* of *Ale*, *Beer*, and *Twopenny;* and thus the Publican was obliged to draw from *Three* Casks, to serve *One* Customer. To avoid this Trouble and Waste, a *Brewer*, whose Name was HARWOOD, conceived the Idea of making a Liquor, which should partake of the *United* Flavours of Ale, Beer, and Twopenny, he succeeded, calling it *Entire*, or *Entire Butt Beer*, meaning, that it was drawn *Entirely* from *One Cask or Butt*. Being a hearty, nourishing Liquor, it was very suitable for *Porters*, and other hard working People; Hence it acquired the TITLE of PORTER. It has been formerly asserted, that the THAMES Water *alone*, would make good PORTER, but Mr. WHITBREAD'S, which is the largest *Brewery* in LONDON, is in part supplied from the NEW RIVER, and partly from a *Spring* in the Premises. One of Mr. WATTS' *Steam Engines*, works the Machinery at Mr. WHITBREAD'S, it pumps the *Water*, *Wort*, and *Beer*, grinds the *Malt*, stirs the *Mash-tubs*, and raises the *Casks* out of the Cellars. It is able to do the Work of *Seventy* Horses, although of a small Size, being only a Twenty-four Inch Cylinder, and makes little more Noise than a *Spinning Wheel.* It may be remarked, that when Dr. BLACK dis-

covered the Principle of *latent Heat*, he certainly did not imagine, that by its astonishing Power, MACHINES might be constructed, by which the greatest *Manufactories* in the WORLD, such as the above, would be carried on; and hence the Concernment of attending to any *Fact* in SCIENCE, however trifling Reference it may, in the *first Instance*, seem to have to the ARTS.

The COMPANY of BREWERS were incorporated in the *Sixth* Year of HENRY VI. In 1552, JUDD, being then Lord Mayor, an Order was made by the Court, to prevent the *Adulteration* of HOPS, and Searchers appointed, to destroy such as were deemed *unwholesome*. The *Flemish* HOPS imported, were at length so mixed, that in 1591, the BREWERS remonstrated to Lord BURGHLEY, her MAJESTY's Minister, "That certain *Statutes* were made for the Assize of *Bread*, *Ale*, and *Beer*, which was to be regulated, by the Rising and Falling of Corn, *Sixpence* in the *Quarter*, and which they were content to abide by, but that the last Lord Mayor, (Sir JOHN ABBOT,) under a certain *Statute*, made in the *Twenty-third* Year of HENRY VIII. did publish by Proclamation, that no *Brewer* should make but *Two* Sorts of *Beer* or *Ale*, viz. the *Strong* and the *Double*, and that the same should be sold, after the Rate of *Six Shillings and Eightpence* per Barrel, of the *Best*, and *Three Shillings and Fourpence*, of *Double Beer* or *Ale*, and *not above*, at which Rates, MALT being now at 13*s*. per Quarter, HOPS from 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to 4*l*. 10*s*. per Cwt. which heretofore were sold for 6*s*. 8*d*. and yet *One Hundred* weight, *then*, was well worth *Three* Hundred of the HOPS, *now*, to be purchased. *Barrels* and *Coals* being at twice their former Cost, and all other Articles in equal Advance, the BREWERS could not sell such Goods, as are fit for the said CITY, without their utter Undoing."

By the STATUTES above alluded to, when WHEAT was at *Four Shillings* per Quarter, ALE was sold, at *One Penny* per Gallon.

In the Reign of HENRY VIII. a Quarter of WHEAT, sold for *Six Shillings* and *Eightpence*. MALT, from *Four* to *Five* Shillings. OATS, *Two Shillings* and *Eightpence*. One Hundred of the best HOPS, *Six Shillings* and *Fourpence*. Let *these Sums*, be contrasted with the Prices of the same Articles, in *September*, 1812, and the stupendous Difference, would hardly gain Belief, were the FACTS less fairly established, and in some Measure accounted for, by the heavy DUTIES they now sustain.

CORN EXCHANGE. *September Tenth.*

			l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Wheat	from	-	4	8	0	to	7	15	0	
Barley	from	-	2	15	0	to	3	5	0	
Malt	from	-	4	10	0	to	4	18	0	*per* Quarter.
Oats	from	-	2	17	0	to	3	6	0	
Flour	from	-	5	10	0	to	6	0	0	*per* Sack.
Hops	from	-	5	0	0	to	7	7	0	
Do.	from	-	5	19	0	to	12	0	0	*per* Hundred { *Bags.* *Pockets.*

Hence it is apparent, that in HENRY the *Eighth*'s time, the Charge of a Quarter of *Wheat*, of *Malt*, of *Oats*, and *one Hundred* of *Hops*, was *One Pound*, and *Eightpence*.

In 1812, an equal Quantity of *Wheat*, *Malt*, *Oats*, and *Hops*, would cost *Nineteen Pounds*, *Fifteen Shillings*, and at this Hour, ONE QUART of strong *Beer* or *Porter*, costs as much as FIVE GALLONS, in the Days of EDWARD I.

At present, in the METROPOLIS, and its *Environs*, there are at

least FIVE THOUSAND *Public Houses*, of which, it is computed, that about *One Thousand*, change Tenants from *once*, to *thrice*, a Year. Hence, no less than *two thousand* Individuals, are in a *floating* state, from one *Public House* to another. The Quantity of *Beer*, *Porter*, *Gin*, and *Compounds*, sold in these Repositories, has been estimated, after considerable Pains in forming the *Calculation*, at nearly *Three Millions, Three hundred Thousand per* Annum*.

* The Author of a *Tract* entitled, "*Observations* and *Facts* relative to PUBLIC HOUSES," has fully explained the Mode of conducting them, and the Evils arising from this Fountain of *Iniquity*, and *Idleness*. By *this* Publication it is ascertained, after much Investigation, that there is sold in the aforementioned number of *Alehouses*,

158,400,580 POTS of *Porter*, *Ale*, and *Twopenny*,	£ 2,311,466	15	10
Gin and *Compounds*, from the Distillers and Rectifiers,	975,000	0	0
To which add, *Pipes*, *Tobacco*, &c. at least - -	113,533	4	2
Total	£ 3,310,000	0	0

Our British SOLOMON, JAMES the Ist, who was a great Opponent of the Devil, and even wrote a Book against Witchcraft, made a formidable Attack also upon this "Invention of Satan," in a *learned* Performance, which he called a "Counter-blaste to Tobacco*." It is printed in the Edition of his Works, by Barker and Bill, London, 1616.

* His MAJESTY in the Course of his Work informs us, "that some of the Gentry of the Land, bestowed (at that Time) *three*, some *four hundred pounds a Yeere*, upon this *precious Stink!*"

An incredible Sum, especially when we consider the Value of Money in his Time. They must not have been *Sterling*, but *Scotch* pounds.

The extraordinary Account of a Buckinghamshire PARSON, who *abandoned* himself to the use of *Tobacco*, is worth quoting. It may be found in LILLY's History of his Life and Times, p. 44.

"In this Year also, WILLIAM BREDON, Parson, or Vicar of THORNTON in BUCKS, was living, a *profound* Divine, but absolutely the most *polite* Person for *Nativities* in that Age, strictly adhering to PTOLEMY, which he *well understood;* he had a Hand in composing, Sir CHRISTOPHER HEYDON's Defence of judicial Astrology, being at that time his Chaplain; he was so given over to *Tobacco* and *Drink*, that when he had *no Tobacco*, (and I suppose *too much* Drink) he would *cut the Bell-ropes*, and *smoke* them!"

The SPRING from whence this immense Sum, (equal to *double* the *Income*, of many of the KINGDOMS and STATES of EUROPE,) is

He concludes this *bitter Blast* *, his sulphureous Invective, against this *transmarine* Weed, with the following Peroration: "Have you not Reason then to be ashamed and to forbear this *filthy* Novelty, so basely grounded, so foolishly received, and so grossly mistaken in the right Use thereof! In your Abuse thereof sinning against GOD,

* How widely different the Strains of the subsequent Parody:

Little Tube of mighty pow'r,
Charmer of an *idle hour*,
Object of my warm desire,
Lip of *wax* and *Eye* of *fire*:
And thy *snowy taper waist*,
With my *finger* gently *brac'd*;
And thy *pretty swelling* Breast,
With my *little stopper* prest,
&c.

The Stile of that puling Bard, AMBROSE PHILLIPS, is here ridiculed. As is also *that* of the subsequent Imitation of Dr. YOUNG.

Critics avaunt, *Tobacco* is my Theme;
Tremble like Hornets at the blasting steam.
And you, *Court-insects*, flutter not too near
Its light, nor buzz within the scorching Sphere.
POLLIO, with flame like thine, my Verse inspire,
So shall the Muse from *smoke* elicit *Fire*.
Coxcombs prefer the tickling sting of *Snuff*;
Yet all their claim to Wisdom, is—a *puff*,
Lord FOPLIN smokes not—for his Teeth afraid;
Sir TAWDRY smokes not—for he wears Brocade.
Ladies, when Pipes are brought, affect to swoon,
They love no *Smoke*, except the *Smoke* of *Town*;
But Courtiers hate the puffing Tribe—no matter,
Strange if they love the Breath, that cannot *flatter!*
Its Foes but shew their Ignorance; can He
Who scorns the *Leaf* of *Knowledge*, *love* the *Tree*?
Yet Crowds remain, who still its Worth proclaim,
While some for PLEASURE *smoke*, and some for FAME:
FAME, of our Actions universal Spring,
For which we drink, eat, sleep, *smoke*, every Thing.

BOTH of these were written by HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq.

drawn; independent of the noxious Consequence of producing *Indigence*, and promoting *Crimes;* in a certain Degree, debilitates MAN. It is a Notion, that a very large Quantity of *Malt Liquor*, is needful to support *Labourers* of any Description—.According to the most serious Judgments of distinguished PHYSICIANS, after a moderate Portion is drank, it enervates the *Body*, and stupifies the *Senses.* A *Coal-heaver*, who drinks from *Twelve* to *Sixteen* Pots of *Porter*, daily, would receive more *real* Nourishment, and perform his Labour more readily, and with a greater Share of *Athletic* Strength, if only, *One third*, were swallowed. He would also enjoy better *Health*, and be fitter to resume his *Work* the following Day. On a Supposition, that the *Excesses*, in which perhaps *Two Hundred Thousand* of the labouring People, in the METROPOLIS, *indulge*, shortens the natural Term of their Existence, only *Five Years*, each, on an Average, the EXERTIONS of *One Million of Years*, is lost in the Lives of this Class of MEN, and which at *Twenty-five Pounds per Annum*, establishes, a Deficiency to the COMMUNITY, of *Twenty-five Millions, Sterling*. *Thus* viewing it, without Considerations of a *Moral* Tendency, it would seem natural, as a *Political* Measure, to check the Consumption of *Porter*, *Beer*, and *ardent Spirits**, beyond what

harming yourselves both in Persons and Goods, and taking also thereby (look to it, ye that take *Snuff* in Profusion!) the *marks* and *notes* of *Vanity upon you;* by the Custom thereof, making yourselves to be wondered at by all Foreign civil Nations, and by all Strangers that come among you, to be scorned and contemned; a Custom *loathsome* to the *Eye*, *hateful* to the *Nose*, *harmful* to the *Brain*, dangerous to the *Lungs*, and in the *black stinking Fume* thereof, nearest resembling the *horrible Stygian Smoke*, of the *Pit that is bottomless!*"

* It is an accurate and momentous Fact, that during the Space, when *Distilleries* were stopped, in 1796 and 1797, although *Bread*, and every Necessary of Life, was considerably *higher*, than in the *preceding* Year, the POOR, in Quarters of the Town, where they

is necessary to Health. To the STATE, indeed, it creates a stupendous REVENUE, but it is a REVENUE, too dearly acquired, if it wastes the HUMAN SPECIES—if it deprives the Nation *prematurely*, of the Benefit of *their Labour*, and occasions infinitely greater *Pecuniary Pressures*, in the Maintenance of an *indigent* and *helpless Offspring*, who must be reared again to *Manhood*, at the Expence of the PUBLIC; not to speak of the *Grain*, *Fruit*, &c. unnecessarily spent in *creating* those POISONS, to the *Health*, *Morals*, and *Comforts* of the POOR.

That an Opinion may be formed, of the vast Payments, BEER, and the Articles of which it is composed, yield to GOVERNMENT; In the FINANCE Accounts, Printed by Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, March, April, and May, 1812, the EXCISE DUTIES upon BEER, HOPS, and MALT, (for ENGLAND *only*), for the Year, ended *Fifth* of January, 1812, were thus stated.

	Gross Amount received.			*Net* Payments into the EXCHEQUER.		
BEER,	3,178,853	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2,875,598	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$
HOPS,	122,861	19	$10\frac{3}{4}$	106,739	18	$1\frac{1}{4}$
MALT,	1,381,166	18	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1,378,593	0	0

chiefly reside, were apparently more *comfortable*, paid their *Rents* more regularly, and were better *fed*, than at any Period, for *Seven Years before;* notwithstanding they had not the Benefit of the extensive *Charities*, which were distributed in 1795. This can only be accounted for, by their being denied the *Indulgence* of GIN, which was in a great Degree inaccessible, from its exorbitant Price. The Inference is fair, that the Money *formerly* lavished upon this favourite *Fluid*, had been applied in buying *Provisions*, and other Necessaries, and *that*, to the Amount of some *Hundred Thousand Pounds*. The Effects of their Deprivation from this baneful Liquor, was also evident in their more orderly Conduct. Quarrels and Assaults were less frequent, and the Shop of the *Pawnbroker*, seldom resorted to, and yet *Bread* was *Fifteenpence* the Quartern Loaf, and *Meat* dearer than the Year, *previous*, particularly *Pork*, which in part arose from the Stoppage of the *Distilleries*, but chiefly from the *Scarcity* of *Grain*.

TEMPORARY WAR TAXES.							
MALT, per Act 43 Geo. 3. c. 81,	2,701,690	19	$2\frac{1}{2}$		2,684,366	0	0
ANNUAL DUTIES.							
MALT, additional, commenced 26th *March*,	1,097,581	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$		1,096,000	0	0
MALT, *Old*, commenced 24th *June*,	680,508	6	1		553,923	0	0
Total	£9,162,933	1	5	Total	£8,695,192	9	2*

* *Quantity* of BEER produced from *one Quarter* of *Malt*, 1761, contrasted with the *Quantity*, obtained fron one *Quarter* of *Malt*, during the last *three* Years.

	Barr.	Firk.		Barr.	Firk.
YEAR 1761.					
Length (i. e.) Quantity of *Small* Beer, -	4	1	to	5	1
Ale and *Amber*, -	1	2	to	1	3
Stout and *Porter* -	2	1	to	2	3
Burton Ale -	1	0	to	1	1
YEAR 1812.					
Small Beer, - - -				8	1
Ale, - - - -				2	2
Porter, - - - -				3	2
Burton Ale, - - -				1	2

It appears that *Fifty* Years ago, *Small Beer* was nearly, if not *twice* the *Strength* that it is at present, although its Price was very little more than *One Half*. *Porter*, which was *then* sold, at *Threepence halfpenny*, contained nearly *double* the Quantity of the *Saccharine* Matter or *Strength*, than it now does, notwithstanding the Price is raised to *Fivepence* per *Pot*, and a further *Rise*, from the Dearness of *Grain*, is expected.

The DISTINCTION between *Common*, and *State*, BREWERS, was not unaptly hit off, in this *Jeu d'Esprit*.

There's Brewing of *Porter*—there's Brewing of *Ale*,
By WHITBREAD and CALVERT, by ELLIOT and THRALE;—

We have seen the *Advantage* accruing to the STATE, from the EXCISE DUTIES paid upon BEER, let us trace, from the same Fund of Intelligence, and for the same Extent of Time, THAT, derived and payable, upon SPIRITS, for ENGLAND only. The METROPOLIS *alone*, consumes 11,146,782 *Gallons*, of SPIRITS and COMPOUNDS.

		Gross Receipt.			*Net* Payments into the EXCHEQUER.		
SPIRITS.	*British.*	1,713,731	5	8¾	1,698,752	6	10½
	Foreign.	1,481,597	0	7¾	1,409,698	18	9¾
SPIRITS.	*British.* 51 Geo. 3. c. 59.						
		136,615	8	1¾	136,815	0	0
	Foreign Do.	19,342	18	7	19,255	0	0
Temporary WAR TAXES.							
SPIRITS.	*British.*	820,921	5	3¾	820,741	0	0
	Foreign.	728,168	10	10	727,945	0	0
BRANDY, &c. *per* 47 Geo. 3. c. 27.		83,293	11	11¼	83,220	0	0
		£5,126,889	12	3¼			
To this is to be added the CUSTOMS DUTIES, *Net*, on	*Brandy.*	28,950	6	11			
	Geneva.	4,464	6	4			
(Total CUSTOMS, 143,219*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*)	*Rum.*	109,804	17	10			
		£5,039,646	16	9¼*			

* A Counterview to this *Amassment*, is the Survey and Reflections, upon the Use of *Ardent Spirits*, in AMERICA, which is thus Expressed. "The Quantity of *Ardent*

There's Brewing of Mischief—there's Brewing of Woe,
By PERCEVAL, CASTLEREAGH, CANNING, and Co.
By brewing pure Liquor, conducive to Health,
The *First* have deservedly risen to Wealth;
But the *Last*, from their Folly, have Credit so small,
That the sooner they *Break*, will be better for all.

Statement of DUTIES paid by the *Distilleries* in GREAT BRITAIN for the last *Seven* Years, from 5th Jan. 1804, to 5th Jan. 1811:—

5th Jan. 1804,	to 5th Jan. 1805	£2,322,309	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$
5th Jan. 1805,	to 5th Jan. 1806	2,305,884	17	$1\frac{1}{4}$
5th Jan. 1806,	to 5th Jan. 1807	2,313,869	10	7
5th Jan. 1807,	to 5th Jan. 1808	2,706,563	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5th Jan. 1808,	to 5th Jan. 1809	2,757,804	14	9
5th Jan. 1809,	to 5th Jan. 1810	2,056,079	16	$7\frac{3}{4}$
5th Jan. 1810,	to 5th Jan. 1811	2,427,216	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$

The Consumption of WINE in LONDON, is *Sixty-five Thousand* PIPES, and the DUTIES for the same Space, upon that Commodity, were, in the EXCISE

Gross Amount.			*Net* Payments into the EXCHEQUER.		
1,167,431	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$	1,043,523	0	0

Spirits Annually distilled appears, by the Returns, to equal the prodigious Amount of 23,720,000 *Gallons!* The Extraction of *Brandy* from PEACHES, of an *alkoholic* Liquid from ELDER, and of *Whiskey* from *Rye*, and even *Maise*, is carried to this alarming Excess. The Products of the *Distilleries* are chiefly consumed among Ourselves, though a Portion of the latter, is converted to GIN, before it reaches the human Stomach. While, therefore, we observe the Increase of these homemade Fluids, we must reflect on their inebriating Effects. It cannot be disguised, that their intoxicating Quality recommends them to such general Employment. Nor ought it be concealed, that in a Country, where a *Gallon* of this maddening Stimulus may be bought for *half a Dollar*, a *Gill* may be obtained at retail for *three Cents*, and the Seller at the same time, *double* his Money. The Fondness for this bewitching Beverage, and the Repugnancy to an EXCISE upon it, raise in the Mind a curious Association, between the *free* Use of it, and of *political* Freedom; and it deserves the Consideration of all the *thinking* part of Society, how far *Disease, Idleness, Immorality*, and other Miseries incidental to strong Potations, may not degrade Freedom, to Rudeness, and something *worse.*"

CUSTOMS, DUTIES ON WINES.	
906,570 13 8	906,570 0 0
£2,074,001 15 6¾	£1,950,093 0 0*

In the Quantity of *solid* Food, for the Maintenance of the Inhabitants of LONDON, must be comprised, *Twenty-one Millions, Five Hundred, Sixty-five Thousand* Pounds of BUTTER; and *Twenty-five Millions, Five Hundred Thousand* Pounds of CHEESE.

A considerable, and most valuable Portion of the *Aliment* consumed in LONDON, that of

Fish,

requires some Description, and which will conclude the Recital, of the *Demand* and *Supply*, of that huge, and populous, CAPITAL.

Successive Writers have remarked, that no COUNTRY can be better situated to receive Quantities of FISH, than GREAT BRITAIN, yet it is well known, that in its METROPOLIS, from the *high Price* it bears, there are, comparatively, a small Number consumed; however, this does not happen from *Scarcity*, as FISH may be easily procured, from various Parts upon our *Coasts*, at very little Expence. It has been computed, that not more than *Fourteen Thousand five Hundred* Boats of *Cod*, and other *Sea Fish*, are Annually brought to BILLINGSGATE, and with the Exception of *Mackerel*, *Sprats*, and

* The total Quantity of *Wines*, entered at the OPORTO Custom-house in 1811, for *Foreign* Countries, was 18,536 Pipes and an half; of this Quantity, were sent to ENGLAND, 18,372 Pipes and an half; AMERICA, *Sixty-four* and an half; GIBRALTAR, *Eighty-nine*; GALICIA, *three and an half*. In 1809, there were shipped for Exportation, 53,458 Pipes, of which 42,968 Pipes were for ENGLAND; and in 1810, 41,358 Pipes were shipped, of which 40,765, was on *English* Account.

Herrings, which are caught but for a short Season, the POOR seldom taste it, although *Fresh* FISH might be sold all the Year, cheaper than *Butchers' Meat*, if no sinister *Arts* prevented it. These *Arts*, have been known chiefly in their Effects. By a Statute of QUEEN ANNE, 1710, for the better Preservation, &c. of the *Fishery* in the River THAMES, Power was given to the *Fishmongers'* Company, to enact Bye Laws, under the Controul of the *Court* of *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, to prevent Abuses, these were accordingly made, but from the Year 1727, the *Company* ceased to act, and few Exertions of any kind, were made on this subject, till 1757, when the *Court* of *Common Council*, petitioned the *House of Commons*, setting forth this Subject, and praying, that as the Office of *Bailiff* and *Conservator* of the THAMES and MEDWAY, had been Vested in the MAYOR*, &c. of LONDON, Time out of Mind, a BILL might be brought in for the more Effectual Preservation, of the *Fry* and *Spawn* of FISH in the said Rivers, for the better regulating the *Fisheries* thereof, and the speedier Punishment of Offenders. An ACT was in Consequence passed, 30 Geo. 2. C. 21. granting full Authority, for governing and regulating all Persons, *Fishing* or Dredging in those *Rivers* and *Waters*, declaring the Nets and *Engines* to be Employed, and at what *Seasons*, for the ascertaining the *Assize* of the several *Fish*, and for the Protection of the *Fry* and *Spawn*, obliging every common *Fisherman*, to have his *Christian* and *Sir* Name painted in legible Characters on his *Boat*, also to annex reasonable *Penalties* and *Forfeitures*, for the Breach of such *Rules*, not exceeding *Five Pounds*, and to amend them, or make new Ones, so as they were first approved by the Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Keeper*, or Commissioners of the *Great Seal*, the Two Lords *Chief Justices*, and the Lord *Chief Baron*, or any *Two* of them. This ACT was further confirmed by

* By the Statute of 4 HENRY VII. Chap. 15. A. D. 1489.

the *Statute* 33 Geo. 2. C. 27. The Execution of such Parts of both these Acts, as relate to the Sale of *Fresh Fish* at Billingsgate*, to the Chastisement of Persons having *unsizeable* Fish, or

* **Billingsgate** *was* a Portal leading to the Thames, but is now an indented Wharf, where *Gravesend* Passage Boats, *Fishing*, and other small Vessels, are moored. The *Name*, however derived, is of *vulgar* Notoriety, and the *Flowers* of Rhetoric exhibited by the *Fish Dealers*, to one another, and *sometimes* to their Customers, are *proverbial* throughout the Kingdom. It was declared a *Free Market* for Fish, A. D. 1699, subsequent to which Time, the *Journals* of the *House* of *Commons*, furnish the following Information.

"The *Market* was *free* and *open*, in 1758, and any Person might *then* buy any Quantity of Fish. In *Summer*, the Market began at *Three* o'Clock, in *Winter*, at *Five* in the *Morning*, and continued till about *Eleven*." *Turbots* and other *Fish* were sold in *Lots* from the Forms, or Stalls, and a *single Fish* might be purchased, though such a Purchase was not usual. *Cod*, were laid in Lots from *four* to *five* Dozen, and sold to the best Bidder: a *single Fish* could not be bought *Early* in the Morning, but at the *latter* End of the Market, it might. The *Fishmongers* selected the *Best*, and the *Basket* People purchased the Remainder. John Kittermaster, *Fisherman*, *Salesman*, and Fishmonger, at the above Period, possessed *Six Fishing* Vessels, which carried *Eight* or *Nine* Men each, and cost *Six Hundred Pounds*, a-piece, and employed from *Thirteen* to *Fifteen Hundred Men*, in the different Branches of the *Fishing* Trade, for *Six Months* in the Year. These Vessels, were sometimes *Fourteen* Days on a Voyage, and at others *Six Weeks*, and from the *Twenty-sixth of November* to the *First* of *June*, 1757, he brought above *Five hundred Thousand Lobsters* to London, *Fourteen Thousand* Kits of Pickled *Salmon*, from Scotland, in the same Year, and from *Fifteen Hundred* to *Two Thousand Salmon Trouts*, per Week. Eight Hundred and Eighty *Fishing* Vessels, paid Duty at Gravesend, from 25th June, 1756, to the same Date 1757. The Trade is *now*, very Extensively increased.

Some of the ancient Laws and Regulations respecting Fish, and the *Fishmongers'* Company, may be here inserted. "A. D. 1274, Ordinance of Edward I. prohibits *Partnership* in Fish with *Foreigners*, who bring the same in *their* Ships.

"No *Fish*, except *Salt Fish*, to be kept in London beyond the *Second* Day, on Forfeiture of the *Fish*, and *Fine* at the King's Pleasure.

Spawn, &c. and to the Penalties, against *Regraters* or *Forestallers* of *Fish*, is specially committed by the ACT, to the *Under Water*

" 1386. In the Mayoralty of JOHN NORTHAMPTON, an ACT of Parliament was obtained, for laying open the Trade to all *Foreigners*, in Amity with the KING, the said JOHN NORTHAMPTON, compelled them to acknowledge, that their Occupation was a *Craft*, and therefore unworthy to be reckoned among the other *Mysteries*.

" 1400. Charter of HENRY IV. grants the *Tolls* of BILLINGSGATE, to the City of LONDON. The *Tolls* and *Duties* of the CITY *Markets* were let to *Farm* for Seven Years following 1692, at 3600*l*. *per Annum*. They then estimated their Interest in *Queenhithe Meal* Market, at *Sixty* pounds; the *Groundage* of BILLINGSGATE, at *Fifty*; and the *Standings* at *Bartholomew* Fair; rented, in some Years, for *One Hundred Pounds*.

" 1435. The *Fishmongers'* Company endeavouring to *monopolize* FISH, Parliament enacted, that no Person should hinder any *Fisherman* (Foreign or Domestic) from *disposing* of their *Fish*, on Penalty of *Ten pounds*.

" A. D. 1536. Charter of HENRY VIII. incorporated *Stock* Fishmongers, and *Salt* Fishmongers, by the Name of the Wardens and Commonalty of *Fishmongers*, of the City of LONDON. They are governed by a Prime, and Five other Wardens, and a Court of Assistants.

" By 5th ELIZABETH, C. 5. S. 43. *Fishermen* could not be *impressed*, without the *Authority* of a Justice of the Peace.

" 13th ELIZABETH, C. 5. S. 6. prohibits *Foreign*-taken *Fish*, from being dried for Sale, in ENGLAND."

We may here concisely describe the **Corn Market**, in Mark-lane, and which was originally held at *Bear Quay*, on the THAMES, but several artful Persons, wishing to rapidly increase their Finances, entered into a Subscription, and with the Produce erected the present *Market*, which they termed a CORN EXCHANGE, thus intending to hold it as *private* Property. The *Dealers*, invited by the Convenience of the Edifice, would have frequented it as a *Market*, but the PROPRIETORS insisted upon their leaving the *Premises*, and even sent a Person, whom they called a *Beadle*, to beat the *Sam-*

Bailiff of the CITY, and to certain other CITY Officers, called *Yeomen of the Water Side*. The last *Ordinances* made under these

ples * of Corn from their Hands: this Conduct, induced certain Dealers to petition the *Legislature* for Redress, when Mr. SCHOLEY, Corn-factor, declared in Evidence, that he had seen the *Beadles* turn People off the EXCHANGE, and that there are *Twenty-eight* or *Thirty Leases*, granted, of so many Parts of the Buildings, which did not *descend* to the *Heirs* of the Holders, but expired with them, nor could any *Possessor* under those *Leases*, who became *Bankrupt*, or *compounded* with his Creditors, ever be admitted to sell there again. The present improved *Regulations* of the *Market*, where *Stands*, for the Display of *Samples*, may be procured without Artifice, were the *Result* of the above Application.

There are *Ten* Corn-Meters, or Measurers of Corn, whose Offices are, to see Justice done to the *Purchasers*. These are sold to the highest Bidders.

In 1757,	*One* Corn-Meter's Place produced,	2600*l.*
1762,	Do. - - -	2900*l.*
1765,	Do. - - -	3095*l.*
1768,	Do. - - -	3800*l.*

And for still greater Sums subsequently.

* The following Case very lately decided in the Court of EXCHEQUER, seems to abolish the Practice of selling CORN by *Sample*, as to its *Legality*.

Hill v. *Smith*, *in Error*.—This was an Action of Trespass, brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, by which the Plaintiff, sought to recover Damages from the Defendant, for taking a Quantity of *Corn* belonging to the Plaintiff, as for *Toll* for *Corn*, said to have been sold by *Sample*, in the Market at WORCESTER.—Judgment had been entered by the Defendant, and the Plaintiff had removed it by Error into this Court.—Sir JAMES MANSFIELD this Day pronounced the Judgment of the Court. From a Review of the Law of the Case, from the earliest Authorities down to the present Period, the Court was of Opinion, that a Sale by *Sample*, was not a *legal* Contract for the Sale of *any thing whatever*; and that the Lord, or Superior of an open or public Market, was not entitled to Toll, or Duty, on *any* Commodities, not brought in BULK into the Market, and there disposed of in *open* Market. Supposing a Person to have 1000 Bushels of *Wheat* which he intends for Sale, but only 50 Bushels of which, he brings into the Market and sells, that could never be construed to amount to a Sale in *open* Market, of the whole 1000 Bushels, but of the 50 Bushels *only*. A Sale by *Sample*, it had been held by Lord COKE, and by other great Law Authorities, was *illegal*; such a Sale was directly against the original Principle and object, for which a Market was appointed. It was directly against the whole Spirit of the Law, relating to the *Origin* of *Markets*. It was therefore ordered, that the Verdict for the Defendant be *reversed*, and that it be sent back to the Court below, to order an Inquiry into the Amount of Damages to which the Plaintiff was entitled, for the Trespass committed against him, in taking of his CORN.

Acts, were confirmed by the Judges, and promulgated A. D. 1785.

But however well intended, all those Provisions might be, to guard against the Abuses in the Fish Trade, it has been accurately noted by Noorthouck, in his Writings upon the History of London, that no Accumulation of Laws, or Trials of *Schemes*, have been yet able to bring Fish to London, in *Quantities* and *Prices* answerable, to its Neighbourhood to the Sea. "One Method (adds the same Author), remains to be tried; and *this*, is, to *undo* all that has been *done*; to throw the Employment of *Catching* and *Selling* Fish, entirely open, clear of all Corporation *Restrictions* whatsoever, beyond what may be necessary to preserve the *Spawn* or *Fry*, and to maintain an impartial *Freedom* of Sale."

It is observable, that in the Effects of the Acts of Parliament, relating to the *Fisheries*, there has always been a Difficulty, *so* to frame Laws, as to prevent the Mal-practices of dishonest and interested Persons. It was found, that the Fishmongers contracted with the *Fishermen*, for their whole Cargoes, and obliged them to stop at Gravesend, instead of coming to Billingsgate, and

The Proportions of *Cultivated Land* *, has been seen in the preceding *Pages*.

* As recent Evidences of the Fertility of two Sorts of *Grain*, most serviceable for the Sustenance of Man, may be recorded, that in *October*, A. D. 1811, *three* Pints of Wheat, were dibbled into a small Spot of Ground, whereon formerly stood a Blacksmith's Forge, in the Parish of Beckley, in Sussex, occupied by T. Bowler, which this Year produced *Six Bushels* and *three Gallons*. It is common to sow *One Hundred and Ninety two* Pints, or *three* Bushels on an *Acre*, which, according to the above, would give *Four Hundred and Eight* Bushels, or *Fifty-one Quarters* of Wheat per Acre; and, that in *September*, 1812, there was growing on a piece of *bog* Ground, in the Farm of *Nether Park*, of *Closeburn*, Scotland, which was *never before* cultivated, a Crop of Potatoe Oats, the general luxuriance of which may be conceived, from this circumstance, that in a variety of instances, *one Grain* produces *Five* or *six* Stalks, and each Stalk *three* or *four* Heads from the upper Joint, making the amazing Increase of Two Thousand Fold.

then they only brought it by Boat Loads at a Time, the Remainder of the Cargo, being shipped into a *Well-boat*, under the Care of some *Servant*, who sent it up *by Degrees*, as directed by his *Master*. Thus the *best Fish* was doled out in small Quantities, and often a *Month* or *Six Weeks* elapsed, before the *last* was ordered, or sometimes having wasted in their confined State, so as to be *unwholesome*, was destroyed, to make Way for *Fresh*, and perhaps not a *Twentieth* Part of the *Fish* caught, had been sold, whilst the *Poor* were distressed for Food. To perpetuate this *Fraud*, the FISHMONGERS became themselves Owners of Vessels*, hired *Fishermen* to go Mas-

By the Report of the Committee of AGRICULTURE, it appears, that the total Amount of *Waste Lands* in the United Kingdom, is as follows:—ENGLAND above *Six Millions of Acres*; WALES *Two*, and SCOTLAND about *Fourteen*. If Ministers would use their Efforts, to appropriate *one Million* of Money to the Cultivation of *Waste Lands*, it would prove a great Saving to the Public. The above Quantity of Land, divided into *Farms* of *Fifty* Acres each, would make Four hundred, thirty-three Thousand, five hundred, twenty-five Farms. A Bill, to enforce the general *Enclosure* of *Commons*, &c. would be the most advisable Step to be taken.

* It is an Incident perhaps worth the Narrative, that the SHIPS in which Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, our illustrious COUNTRYMAN, embarked for the WEST INDIES, A. D. 1570, were not of larger Dimensions, than many employed in this Trade, the *Pascha*, being of *Seventy* Tons, and the *Swan*, of *Twenty-five*, only.

The *first double* Deck Ship built in ENGLAND was A. D. 1509, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of HENRY VII. whose Name it bore, and was 1000 Tons Burthen, the total Expenditure of which, is estimated at 14,000*l*. Before this, *Twenty-four* Gun Ships, were the *largest* in our NAVY, and those were without *Port-Holes*, the Guns being on the *upper* Decks, only. For the Invention of Port-holes, and various other Improvements, we are indebted to the Ingenuity of M. DECHARGES, an eminent Mechanic of BREST, about the Year 1500, during the Reign of LOUIS XII. First-rate Ships, did not become very general, until, comparatively speaking, a recent Date, although, in QUEEN ELIZABETH'S Time, the Armament of ENGLAND, in the *Naval* Department, was computed at 15,270 MEN.

ters, and compelled the Fishermen's *Apprentices* to be bound not to the *Fishermen*, but to them, as FISHMONGERS, although the

A *Seventy-four* Gun Ship swallows up nearly, or full, *Three Thousand* Loads of *Oak* Timber; a Load of Timber, contains *Fifty* Cubical Feet, and a Ton, *Forty* Feet; consequently a *Seventy-four* Gun Ship, takes *Two Thousand* large, well-grown, Trees, perhaps *two* Tons each. The Distance recommended for *planting* Trees, is *Thirty* feet; but supposing Trees to stand at the Distance of *two Rods* (*Thirty-three* Feet), each *Statute* Acre wonld contain *Forty* Trees; of course the Building of a *Seventy-four* Gun Ship, would clear the Timber of *Fifty* Acres. The Complaints relative to the *Decrease* of our Timber, are not to be wondered at, under such Circumstances; but this Calculation points out to *landed* Proprietors, the Necessity and Patriotism of continually *planting* more Trees, to supply our *future* Wants.

The Superiority in *working* our *Ships*, is undoubted, but many of the *Men of War*, taken from the FRENCH, and *now* in our NAVY, are *perfect Models*. A very essential Alteration has taken place in Building many of his MAJESTY'S Ships, and Vessels, by laying the Timbers in *Triangles*, instead of *right Angles*, and it has fully answered all Expectation. The *Tremendous*, Captain CAMPBELL, is the first Ship, and she has been employed in the BALTIC, *that*, being considered a Service, that would try the Alteration: She has worked remarkably well; and will *run* any Vessel of her own Burthen, out of Sight, in *five Hours*. The *Saving* in *Timber*, *Workmanship*, and other Expences, particularly in her Keel and Sheathing, is immense; independent of the great Advantage of keeping all Filth away, as well as of admitting a free Circulation of Air, and by that means avoiding the *dry Rot*, &c. The *Ramilies*, and some other Ships, have been ordered to be Rebuilt on this plan, and will shortly confirm its Utility.

The Two *poetical* Specimens, One of which is supposed to be the Production of a SAILOR, whilst upon his proper *Element*, and the other, written, amidst the Tumult of a CAMP, and addressed to a *Lady*, by a SOLDIER, will not weary the Eye, and may probably gratify a momentary Attention.

See how beneath the Moon-beam's Smile,
Yon little Billow heaves its Breast,
And foams and sparkles, for a while,
Then murmuring, soft, subsides to Rest.

Fishermen are a distinct Company. As to the *Fish* brought to Market by the *Fishermen*, the FISHMONGERS in Conjunction, em-

Thus MAN, the Sport of Bliss and Care,
Rises on TIME's eventful Sea;
And having swell'd a *Moment* there,
Thus melts into ETERNITY!

YES! I heard the roaring Ocean,
Whistling Winds, and beating Rain;
Round me in convulsive Motion,
Felt my yielding Canvass strain:
Wind and Water, vied together,
Tent and Tent-walls, piercing through;
Still, regardless of the Weather,
All my Soul was turn'd to YOU.

Not a glimm'ring Ray to cheer me,
Curtain'd only by the Night;
You alone, were always near me,
Image of celestial Light!
Heedless, of the bursting Billow,
Heedless, how the *Tempest* blew;
Still I prest my moisten'd Pillow,
Sigh'd, and fondly thought of YOU.

Spread on Down, and Angels waking,
To protect an Angel's Form;
YOU, perhaps, each Care forsaking,
Scarcely *heard* the ruthless Storm.
If you *did*, Oh, say sincerely,
Fiercer as the *Tempest* grew,
Did YOU think of *One*, who Dearly,
Dearly loves to think of YOU?

---

ployed Persons as *their Buyers*, of all the prime Sorts, and then divided it among themselves, by such Parcels as they thought proper, when it came into their *Shops*, the *Price* was determined at Pleasure, and they were *sure* not to be *undersold* *.

When a new *Fish* Market, (By *Statute*, 22 Geo. 2. C. 49.) A. D. 1749, was attempted to be established at WESTMINSTER, the *Trustees* and *Inhabitants*, subscribed, and bought *Fishing* Vessels, to be employed *solely* in supplying this *New* Market. Yet such was the Influence of the FISHMONGERS, and the *Fishermen* in *their* Interest, that even those Fishermen *hired* by the Subscribers, though bound under *Covenants*, with large Penalties, broke through them all, so that the *Market* was deserted for want of a Supply, and the Promoters of the Plan, ultimately lost their Money.

* **Fishmongers' Hall** is situate on the South side of Thames Street, not far from London Bridge. The Rooms for Business are ornamented with Decorations and Painting, of Varieties, of *Fish*. The Occupation of a FISHMONGER, must ever have been very profitable. In early Times, large Supplies were necessary for the numerous Religious, and *meagre* Days, and Fasts, came in rapid Succession: since the REFORMATION, the good Citizens of LONDON, have required *Fish* as a LUXURY. *Forestalling* of *Fish*, was known in the Reign of RICHARD II. and it was enacted in the *Seventh* Year of the Reign of that Monarch, " that the FISHMONGERS and other *Victuallers*, should be under the Rule of the MAYOR and ALDERMEN. The *Salt* Fishmongers, were originally a distinct Company, and incorporated A. D. 1438. The *Stock* Fishmongers, were incorporated A. D. 1509, and united with the former A. D. 1536. At One Time they were so numerous, as to have *Three* Halls for each Fraternity, and are now *One* of the *Twelve* Companies, of which the LORD MAYOR must be *Free*.

CAMPBELL says, " The FISHMONGER is a Tradesman, calculated for the Great and Wealthy; *his Profits* are without *any Bounds*, and bear no Proportion to his *Out layings*. His Knowledge consists in finding out the *cheapest* Market, and selling at the *greatest* Price. *This*, and the Properties of the Goods he deals in, may be learned in less than *Seven Years*, without any notable Genius."

Manifold have been the Attempts to put a Stop to these *Frauds* and *Monopolies*. The *Statute* 29 Geo. 2. C. 39. and 30 Geo. 2. C. 21. contained such Regulations, as it was hoped would be Effectual, and Jurisdiction was entrusted to the Justices in *Kent* and *Essex*, and to certain Magistrates of the Corporation of *Queensborough*, and *Gravesend*, to enforce the *Penalties*. The FISHMONGERS, notwithstanding, kept the *Fish* wasting in their *Well-boats*, contrary to Law, by causing their *Holds* to be divided into several *Cells*, with Partitions between them. When a *Fishing* Vessel came in, as only part of the Cargo was forwarded to the Market *directly*, the remainder was put into one of these *Cells* or Receivers: a second Smack arrived two or three Days after, and left part of her Freight, in another *Receiver* of the *same Boat*, and so on, till all the *Cells* were full, when it was kept during the FISHMONGER's Pleasure. When the INSPECTORS (appointed by Virtue of the ACTS above mentioned), found that *Fish* had not been to Market, and remained beyond the Time, he was told, that *what he saw*, came by *after* Vessels; and that the *Period* for forwarding it, had not *Expired*, and which, he not being able to *disprove*, the *Trick* passed unpunished. It had been a Provision in these ACTS, that an *Entry* should be made of the *Fishing* Vessels, as they arrived, under a very considerable *Penalty*. This was frequently eluded, by prevailing upon those who had the *Charge* of making the *Entry*, to leave it to be made by some *Waterman*, who received the *Entering* Money, and took the Dues upon pieces of *Paper*, which remained with *him*, before they were posted in the proper Book, perhaps *Twenty Days*. If the INSPECTOR, upon finding no Entry, gave himself *no* Trouble, the *End* was answered, and if he did, and *prosecuted*, the Defendant produced the *Waterman's* Paper, which brought the Entry *within* Time, and though this Document might be *forged*, as the *Proof* of the

Forgery was scarcely possible, the *Fisherman* was still triumphant, and cheated the PUBLIC with *Impunity*.

To remedy this and other Evils, the *Statute* of 33 Geo. 2. C. 27. was passed, which enacts, " that the *Master* of any *Fishing* Vessel, within *three Days* after getting to the NORE, with Fish, shall report the *Time* of his Arrival, to the deputed Clerk, in the *Coast Office*, at the Custom House in LONDON, under *Fifty Pounds* Penalty, and the Clerk is to insert the Report, in a Book set apart for that Purpose. The *Master* is also to leave a true Account of all *Fresh Fish*, which have been brought *alive* to the NORE in his Vessel, under a Forfeiture from the *Owners*, of *Twenty Pounds*, and Persons destroying, or causing to be destroyed, any *Fish*, brought from *Sea*, that is *marketable*, to be committed to hard Labour for *One*, and not more than *Two Months*, and the Clerk of the *Coast Office*, is, on *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, in *every Week*, to return to the MAYOR of LONDON, and the *Trustees* of the *Fish Market* at WESTMINSTER, and to the INSPECTOR, a faithful Statement, *when* each Vessel has been entered, as *arrived* at the NORE, and also of the *Fish* she brought, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*.

None of the *Fish* mentioned in the ACTS (viz. Salmon, Salmon Trouts, Turbots, Ling, fresh Cod, and half fresh Cod, Haddock, Skate, fresh Ling, Lobsters, Soles, and Whitings), shall at any time after Arrival at the NORE, be put into a *Well*, or *Store-boat*, under the Penalty of *Twenty Pounds*, nor be delivered out of any *Fishing* Vessel (unless when sold by *Retail*,) except *that* employed to carry it *directly* to BILLINGSGATE or WESTMINSTER, and no *Fishing* Smack, &c. is to remain above *One Tide* with the *Fish*, Accidents of *Wind* and *Weather* excepted. A Breach of these Restric-

tions, subjects the Offender to be committed to the *House of Correction*, for *One*, and not more than *Two Months*, and if the INSPECTOR neglects his Duty in these particulars, he is liable to *Twenty Pounds* Fine.

By the *Statute* 2 Geo. 3. C. 15. made to encourage the Carriage of *Fish*, by *Land*, to the METROPOLIS; no Person who shall *sell*, or be *concerned* in the Sale, of any *Fresh Fish* by Commission, is to *buy*, or be any ways interested in the *Buying*, such *Fresh Fish* in his Care, on any joint Account, under the Forfeiture of *Fifty Pounds*.

No Person is to sell, at any *Fish* Market within the *Bills of Mortality*, or within *One Hundred and Fifty Yards*, of such *Fish* Markets, and during the *Market Hours*, any of the Fish *specified* in the ACT, before he shall have *first* placed up a true Account of *all* the Fish, he shall *then* have to sell, distinguishing the *several Sorts* of such Fish, and the Quantity of *every Sort*, respectively, under *Ten Pounds* Penalty, and no Person is to *have* in his *Possession*, or *Expose to Sale*, any *Spawn* of Fish, or any Fish *Unsizeable*, or *out of Season*, or any *Smelt*, which shall not be *five Inches* from the *Nose*, to the uttermost Extent of the *Tail*.

By the *Two* last stated ACTS, a general *Jurisdiction* over Offences, created *by them*, is given to all JUSTICES of the PEACE, within their respective Districts.

The Foregoing, explains the Precautions, which have been hitherto adopted by the LEGISLATURE, for the Augmentation of this Species of *Food*, and for the *Reduction* of its Price, so as to bring *Fish* within the Reach, and thereby promote the Com-

forts, of the labouring and inferior Classes. The Account preceding this Description, has enumerated the *Consumption*, of various other Kinds of Provisions, &c. it may, therefore, be no improper Addition, to shortly trace the POPULATION, and its large *Increase*, within the last few Years, wherein Examinations to ascertain the *Numbers*, have been resorted to, whether such Inquiry refers to the METROPOLIS, *abstractedly*, or to the collective Body of the People, in ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND.

LONDON is less *Populous*, for its *Extent*, than some other great Cities. More Room is enjoyed by *Individuals*, and their *Families*, and a *given* Number of People, is spread over a *larger* Space, than is usual for the same Classes, in *Foreign* Countries. From the Report on the *Population* of ENGLAND, published on the Authority of an *Act*, passed 43 Geo. 3. including the *Suburbs*, it appears to contain, 837,956 *settled* Inhabitants, but the *Strangers* who are in LONDON, for Pleasure or Business, probably extends this Number, to nearly a MILLION, and it has been rated still higher, but the *Fallacy* of *Conjecture* on such Subjects, may be proved, from Sir WILLIAM PETTY'S "*Political Arithmetic*, A. D. 1683," when he endeavours to demonstrate, that the *Growth* of LONDON, must stop of itself, before the Year 1800, at which *Time*, Sir WILLIAM adds, the *Population* would be, *Five Millions, Three Hundred Eighty-nine Thousand* Persons, although the CITY has been undoubtedly enlarged, since Sir WILLIAM'S Computation, his Plan must be extended some *Centuries* farther, before his latter Prediction can be verified, supposing the Increase to be, in the *past* Proportion.

The ACT, for Numbering the People of GREAT BRITAIN, was passed the last Day of the Year, 1800, and which directed a general

Enumeration of HOUSES, FAMILIES, and PERSONS, to be taken, the *Tenth* of March, 1801. The *Total* of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, by an Abstract from the RETURNS, laid before both Houses of Parliament, there was, MALES, 5,450,202; FEMALES, 5,492,354, *Together*, 10,942,646. From some *Parishes*, no Account was received, and the *Islands* of GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ALDERNEY, and SARK, which had been usually estimated at *Eighty Thousand*, were not comprised in the above Numbers.

The *Ratio* of Persons to a *House*, was in ENGLAND, 5, $\frac{2}{3}$.
WALES, 5.
SCOTLAND, 5, $\frac{2}{5}$.
GREAT BRITAIN, 5, $\frac{5}{9}$.

IRELAND, was computed from the Collection of the *Hearth Money*, Tax, at somewhat Exceeding, *Four Millions*. The *Inhabitants* of the METROPOLIS, were estimated at, *Eight Hundred, Sixty-five Thousand, Eight Hundred Forty-five*. By the *Census*, taken 1811, there was MALES, 6,334,087; FEMALES, 6,262,716; *together* 12,296,803. Absolute *Increase* of the Population, from 1801 to 1811, 1,654,167, or about *Fifteen* in a *Hundred*, or, setting aside the Enlargement, of the ARMY and NAVY, ENGLAND, appears to have increased, *Fourteen, one half;* WALES, and SCOTLAND, *Thirteen, per Cent.*

TABLE of POPULATION throughout the last *Century*, in ENGLAND and WALES:—In 1700, 5,475,000; in 1710, 5,240,000; in 1720, 5,565,000; in 1730, 5,796,000; in 1740, 6,064,000; in 1750, 6,467,000; in 1760, 6,736,000; in 1770, 7,428,000; in 1780, 7,953,000; in 1785, 8,016,000; in 1790, 8,675,000; in 1795,

9,055,000; in 1801, 9,168,000; in 1805-6, 9,828,000; 1811, 10,488,000 *.

* A. D. 1804, in Consequence of an ACT passed, "for procuring *Returns*, relative to the *Expence* and Maintenance of the POOR in ENGLAND," it appeared, that the *Number* of *Persons*, receiving Relief, from the *Poors Rate*, was as under.

FIRST. Persons relieved *permanently*, OUT of any House of Industry, Work House, &c.	336,199
IN any House of Industry, Work House, &c. - -	83,468
SECOND. *Children* of Persons relieved *permanently*, OUT of the House, and other *Children*, maintained OUT of the House. Under *Five Years* of Age.	120,236
From *Five* to *Fourteen* Years old. - - - - -	194,914
THIRD. Persons relieved, *Occasionally*. - - - -	305,899
	1,040,716

This Multitude is *Exclusive* of 194,052 Persons, who were not PARISHIONERS, the greater Part of whom, are supposed to have been *Vagrants*.

The *total* Sum expended on Account of the POOR, in the Year ending, EASTER, 1803, was *Four Millions, Two Hundred Sixty-seven Thousand, Nine Hundred Sixty-five Pounds* Nine Shillings and Twopence. The *Average* Rate in the *Pound*, of the POORS RATE, A. D. 1803, was in all ENGLAND, Five Shillings and Fourpence halfpenny. In WALES, Seven Shillings and Three Halfpence.

Since the above Period, the *Number* of Objects, and the *Fund* for their *Maintenance*, have largely accumulated.

N. B. By the *Return* made to PARLIAMENT, of the Money raised for Maintenance of the POOR, from *Easter*, 1775, to *Easter*, 1776.

In ENGLAND,	£1,678,915	14	4
In WADES,	40,114	1	0
Total,	£1,719,029	15	4

The PROGRESS of the POPULATION of the WORLD, and its present *total* Amount, cannot be fixed with exact Precision, as there are no sufficient Grounds, on which such a Computation can be formed, till within a very late Period, and that *only* in a few *Countries*. Sir WILLIAM PETTY, A. D. 1682, declared his Opinion, at *Three Hundred and twenty* MILLIONS. Some *Writers* have advanced it, to about, *Seven Hundred* and *Thirty*. Others, to upwards of Nine Hundred. Mr. WALLACE, of *Edinburgh*, conjectured it might rise to *One Thousand* MILLIONS, and this *Number*, has since been generally allowed by those, who have noticed the *Subject*. It is a Point, on which *Accuracy* cannot be expected, but a strong Presumption that the Inhabitants of the EARTH, *now*, considerably exceed a *Thousand Millions*, arises from the Circumstance, that in almost Every *Country*, where the *People* have been numbered, the *Quantum* has been found evidently *greater*, than it had been *previously* imagined. In GREAT BRITAIN, the most correct ESTIMATES did not make the POPULATION more, than *Seven* or *Eight*, whereas the ENUMERATION, swelled the Amount, to near *Eleven* MILLIONS. In the *Northern* Parts of AMERICA, where the Means of *Subsistence* have been more ample, the *Manners* of the People, more pure, and the *Checks* to early Marriages, fewer, than in any of the Modern States of EUROPE, the Population *doubled* itself, for some successive Periods, Every *Twenty-five Years*. Sir W. PETTY supposed a *Doubling* possible in *Ten Years*, but to be sure of being within the Truth, Mr. MALTHUS takes the slowest of these Rates, and then assumes, that Population, when *unchecked*, goes on doubling itself every *Twenty-five Years*, or multiplies in a *Geometrical* Ratio. The Portion of Increase which the Productions of the Earth afford, is not so easily determined, yet it is certain, that when *Acre* is

added to *Acre*, till all the *fertile* Land is occupied, the *Yearly* Augmentation of *Food*, must depend on the Amelioration of the Land, *already* cultivated. This is a Stream, which, from the Nature of *all* Soils, instead of enlarging, must be gradually diminishing, but POPULATION, could it be supplied with *Aliment*, would go on with unlimited Vigour, and the Increase of one Era, would furnish the Power of a greater in the next, without any Limit. To illustrate *this* Point, let it be allowed, that by the best possible Policy, and most extensive Encouragement to AGRICULTURE, the *Annual* Produce of GREAT BRITAIN, could be *doubled* in the *first Twenty-five* Years, in the *next Twenty-five*, it is impossible to conclude, that the Produce could be *Quadrupled*, it would be contrary to all knowledge of the *Properties* of *Land*. Let it then be supposed, that the *Yearly* Additions, which might be made to the former *Average* Product, instead of *decreasing*, (which they would do) were to remain the *same*, and that the Growth of this Country, might be bettered every *Twenty-five* Years, by a Quantity equal to its present Produce, and the most *Enthusiastic* SPECULATOR, cannot extend his Ideas of Increase *beyond* this. For a few *Centuries*, it would render every *Acre* in the ISLAND, like a *Garden*. If this Supposition is applied to the *whole* EARTH, it will be Evident that the *Means* of *Subsistence*, under Circumstances the most favourable to *Human Industry*, could not possibly be made to yield *faster*, than in an *Arithmetical Ratio*. Mr. MALTHUS shews, the necessary Effects of these two different Rates of Increase, and taking the collective Mass of MANKIND at a *Thousand Millions*, the HUMAN SPECIES would proceed, as the Numbers, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and SUBSISTENCE as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In *two* Centuries, the *Population* would be to *Subsistence*, as 256 to 9. In *three* Centuries,

as *Five Thousand Ninety-six* to *Thirteen*, and in *Two Thousand* Years, the Difference would be almost *incalculable*. Here no Restrictions whatever, are placed upon the *Product* of the EARTH, it may proceed for *Ever*, and raise itself beyond any assignable Quantity; still the *Power* of POPULATION, being in every Period so much superiour, the *Increase* of the HUMAN SPECIES, can only be kept down to the Level of the *Quantum* of *Food*, by the constant Operation of the strong Law of *Necessity*, acting as a *Check* upon the greater Powers. From these Principles, Mr. MALTHUS deduces, *first*, "That *Population* is necessarily limited, by the *Means* of *Subsistence*." *Secondly*, "it invariably augments, when *Food* is plentiful, unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious *Checks*." *Thirdly*, "The *Checks* which repress the superior Power of POPULATION, and keep its Effects on a *Level*, with the *Means* of *Subsistence*, are all resolvable, into MORAL RESTRAINT, VICE, and MISERY."

MORAL RESTRAINT, or the Determination to defer or decline *Matrimony*, from a Consideration of the Inconveniences to which a large Portion of the Community, would subject themselves, by pursuing the dictate of Nature, Mr. MALTHUS denominates, the PREVENTIVE CHECK; and whatever contributes to shorten, the *natural* Duration of *Human Life*, (as all *unwholesome* Occupations, severe *Labour*, and Exposure to the *Seasons*, extreme Poverty, bad *Nursing* of Children, *Excesses* of all kinds, the full Train of *common* Diseases, and Epidemics, *Wars*, *Pestilence*, *Plague*, and *Famine*,) are the POSITIVE CHECKS, to POPULATION. From a Review of the *former*, and *present* State of SOCIETY, in various Countries, it appears, that in *Modern* EUROPE, the POSITIVE CHECKS to Population, prevail *less*, and the PREVENTIVE CHECKS, *more*, than in *past* Time, and in the more *uncivilized* Parts of the WORLD.

From this Deviation, respecting the *Multitude* of *People*, under various Statements, of the *local* and *peculiar* Conditions, of the HUMAN RACE, and the capacious Stores, requisite to accommodate their *real*, or *imaginary* Wants, (and into which Account should we be censured for having travelled, it is entreated, that the Information to be derived from it, may plead some Apology), we return to the Diversion of **Angling**, to Anecdotes connected with that Pursuit, and likewise to record those, with which **Fish**, and **Fishing** in General, are blended.

In the Prosecution of this Object, a regular System cannot well be observed. The Detail will probably appear unconnected, yet it is hoped, it may be so *Checquered*, as to render it acceptable, to both the SPORTSMAN and the NATURALIST.

Fish form the *Fourth* Class of Animals, in the LINNÆAN System, and are divided into *six* Orders. Viz. The *Apodes*, The *Jugulares*, The *Thoracici*, The *Abdominales*, The *Branchiostegous*, and *Chrondropterygeous*.—The *Generic* Character is taken from the Shape of the *Body*, Covering, Structure, Figure and parts, of the *Head*; but principally from the *Branchiostegous* Membrane.—The *Specific* Character is taken from the Cirri, Jaws, Fins, Spines, lateral Lines, digitated Appendages, Tail and Colour.—The Age of *Fishes*, is said to be known, by numbering the *concentric Circles*, in a transverse Section of the *Backbone*, or the concentric Circles on the *Scales*.

The *Characters* of the *Six Orders*, are, (1.) *Apodal*, without *Ventral* Fins: (2.) *Jugular*, Ventral Fins *before* the Pectoral: (3.) *Thoracic*, Ventral Fins *under* the Pectoral: (4.) *Abdominal*, Ventral

Fins *behind* the Pectoral: (5.) *Branchiostegous, Gills* destitute of *bony* Rays: (6.) *Chrondropterygeous, Gills cartilaginous.*—These *two latter*, LINNÆUS refers to the Class *Amphibia Nantes;* so that in Fact, he admits of only *Four* Orders: under these, he enumerates One Hundred Eighty-nine *Genera*, and about Four Hundred *Species.*

The Varieties of Structure, performing the *same* Functions, is peculiarly evident, in the *breathing* Organs of Animals, which are adapted to their Modes of immediate Existence; the more capacious *these* are, the greater the *Heat* and *Activity* of the Animal. INSECTS* and WORMS, which breathe by *Pores* on their Surfaces, and *tracheal* Tubes, receive only a small Portion of *Air*, and possess *Heat* scarcely greater, than their surrounding Element. FISHES, which breathe by *Gills*, are two or three degrees *warmer*, than their Medium. AMPHIBIA, which breathe by *Lungs*, have a Standard *Heat*, five or six Degrees above that of their Water, and possess a voluntary Power of augmenting it, in their different Elements; and BIRDS, which breathe by *Cells*, curiously diffused over their Bodies, communicating even with their hollow Bones, are the *hottest* of all Classes of Animals, and have the greatest *muscular* Motion.

A celebrated Writer has remarked, that "no Species of natural Industry, is more lucrative than FISHING, because it converts the OCEAN into a MINE." No wonder then, that FISHERIES, from the

* INSECTS have in general *more* than *Two Eyes.* The *Spider* and *Scorpion*, have *Eight.* The greater Part of the others, have them by *Thousands*, commonly collected in *two* Orbits. A FLY has *Sixteen Thousand Eyes;* a *Beetle*, 6362; *Butterflies*, 34,650, the Number and Situation of these *Eyes*, compensate INSECTS, for their Incapacity of *moving*, or *turning* them.

earliest Ages, should have been carried on, either to supply *Food*, or furnish Articles of *Commerce*. We are informed by DIODORUS SICULUS, that MŒRIS, One of the *Egyptian* KINGS, gave the Revenue arising from the *Lake* of the same Name, to his QUEEN, in Order to purchase *Perfumes*, and other Elegancies for her *Toilet*. This *Lake* is said to have contained *Twenty* different kinds of FISH, and in such Abundance, that though a numerous Body of People were Employed in *Salting* them, they were scarcely adequate to the Task.

The Ancients certainly attended to *Fisheries*, as various Authors, both GREEK and ROMAN, testify. FISH formed a considerable Portion of their Food, particularly among the *Rich*, who spared no Trouble or Expence, for providing at their expensive Feasts, *those*, that were the most delicate, and luxurious. Their Extravagance must have astonished the most refined *Epicure* of Modern Date. PLINY says, that COOKS, cost more than *Triumphs*, FISH, more than COOKS, and that NO MEN were held in such Estimation, as THOSE, who were best skilled in ruining the ESTATES * of their MASTERS.

ARISTONICUS, who as a *Legislator*, was said to be *inferior* only to SOLON, made a *Law*, that FISHMONGERS should have a *Tablet* inscribed with the *Prices* of their *Fish*, and be obliged to *stand*, without *sitting down*, till all were sold, that they might be induced to deal on easier Terms. He enacted also *Imprisonment* to those, who should take *less* than they asked, that through Fear of this

* This *Preeminence*, in these later Days, seems to have become the immediate Province of STEWARDS, more *especially*, if in the Learned Profession of the LAW.

Punishment, their Demands would be more reasonable. A similar *Law* was in Force, at VENICE, where the *Sellers* of *Fish*, were compelled to stand in the open Market, *bare headed*, and *bare footed*, that being thus exposed to the Inclemency of the Weather, their Prices might be more *moderate*. Perhaps something of the Sort, might make the Market, *Brisker* and *Cheaper*, in this COUNTRY.

If ATHENÆUS be correct, the ROMANS possessed an ART, which could it be revived, would console many an *Epicure* resident at a Distance from the *Sea*, this was the Preservation of *Oysters**

* Mr. WESTERN's Bill, for making it Felony to commit Depredations on *Oyster Beds*, puts the *Oyster* under the immediate Guardianship of the LAW. TILBURINA, in *The Critic*, says, that "an *Oyster* may be crossed in *Love*;" and this Bill being passed, they cannot now be attacked with Impunity. It is certain that the ROMANS, who highly valued the *Oyster*, made severe Regulations for their Protection. LUCULLUS and POLLIO were at an incredible Expence in their Lakes of *Sea water*, for *fattening Oysters*. The *former*, at his Villa near the Promontory of Misenium, on the Shore of Campania, fed and kept immense Quantities of them. The famous Epicure, APICIUS CALIUS, who lived under AUGUSTUS, in his work, *De Arte Coquinaria*, or, *The Culinary Art*, treats particularly of the *Oyster*. They were even conveyed to ROME, from the coast of KENT, under the CÆSARS.

To rescue OYSTERS from the Insensibility, (that, till the Assertion was made, that they might be "*Crossed in Love*,") was attributed to them, DR. BORLASE, on the Authority of Mr. CAREW, "tells us of *One*, whose Shell being opened, as usual at the Time of *Flood*, Three MICE attempted to seize it, but the OYSTER, clasping fast its Shell, killed them all." With the singular Fact above mentioned, *this* may be recorded, which happened between Forty and Fifty Years since, in ASHBURTON, at the House of Mrs. ALDRIDGE, called the *New Inn*, and is thus related, in POLWHELE's History of DEVONSHIRE. "In an under ground Cellar, a Dish of WEMBURY *Oysters* was laid for Coolness. At the Time the Tide *flows*, it is well known, *Oysters* open their *Shells*, to

fresh, for a considerable Time, it was a Discovery of APICIUS, who sent from *Italy*, to TRAJAN, while on an Expedition into PERSIA, against the PARTHIANS, some of those *Shell Fish*, which, on their Arrival, were found to be as GOOD, as on the DAY, when they were taken up.

The *Oyster Beds* along the Eastern Coast of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, belong to Individuals, and no Person is allowed to *Dredge* for them, but the *Owners*, or their *Lessees*. By these Means, the *Breeding Beds*, are kept distinct from the *Fattening* Ones, because a *Mud-*

admit the Waves, and take their Food. At this Period, Two MICE, searching for Prey, pounced at once on the Victim, and seized it with their Teeth, the *Oyster*, shrinking at the Wound, closed its *Shell*, collapsing with such Force, as to crush the Marauders to Death. The *Oyster*, with the *Two* MICE dangling from its *Shell*, was, for a long Time exhibited as a Curiosity, by the *Landlady* to her *Guests*."—A similar Circumstance, of an *Oyster* clasping a *Mouse* with its *Shell*, has been recited in One of the Epigrams, of the *Greek* Anthology.

As an Instance of active Industry devoted to *One* Object, and to prove that *Fishing* and *Farming*, are *incompatible*, Mr. WAKEFIELD mentions a *Fisherman* of BURNHAM, in *Essex*. "This Man, who died about 1808, and whose Name was JAMES HAWKINS, went thither at the Age of *Twenty*, without a Guinea, and procured Subsistence, by working for the *Oyster-dredgers*. In this situation, by Frugality, and laborious Attention, he saved Money sufficient to purchase a *Fishing Boat*, and employing Persons in the same Capacity, wherein he himself had served, was soon enabled to increase his Means: from a *Proprietor* of *Boats*, he became a Lessee of some *Oyster-grounds*; still successful, in the Course of *Forty-five* Years, he established a numerous Family in his own Line, and at his Decease, left them more than *Sixty Thousand Pounds*. A more useful or respectable Inhabitant, the COUNTY, in which he lived, could not produce, and yet, continues Mr. W. had his Mind been distracted by *Agricultural* Pursuits, it is impossible he could ever have amassed so much *Property*, or carried the BURNHARM *Fishery* to that State of *Improvement*, in which, HE left it."

dy Bottom, never answers for the *latter*. The *Young Oysters* are removed at a certain Age, to the *Fattening* Beds, where they remain till fit for Use. As those which lie in *Shallow* Water are apt to be injured by *Frosts;* when *that* happens, they are left for a Year longer to recover themselves. *Star Fish* are very detrimental, and therefore the *Fishermen* endeavour all in their Power, to keep the *Beds* clear of them. The Management of *Oyster Beds*, requires constant Circumspection, they are certainly *profitable*, but are Objects of as much Expence and Care, as the best conducted FARM.

In Modern Times, all *Maritime* States have fostered *Fisheries*. In the *Northern* Parts of EUROPE, *Fish* not only nourishes the Inhabitants, but is given to the *Cattle* with *Sea Weed*, and *Cows* thus fed, yield Abundance of *Milk*, which is of a good *Quality*, and free from any disagreeable *Taste*. This Practice of feeding *domestic* Animals with *Fish*, has been long prevalent in INDIA. ARRIAN, remarks, that the *Sheep* on that Account had a *fishy* Flavour. *Pilchards* are caught in such Abundance, on the Coast of MALABAR, that the *Dogs*, *Ducks*, and *Swine*, are fed with them, and they are even mixed with *Manure* for their Cocoa Trees, by the *Indians*. ÆLIAN says, that the CELTÆ made *Fish*, Sustenance, not only for their *Horses*, but their *Cattle*, and that the *Lydian* and *Macedonian Sheep*, grew *Fat* with this kind of Nutriment.

It is well known that in RUSSIA, the *Fisheries*, especially that of the STURGEON, are of high Import. The *Annual* Export of CAVIAR, between 1793 and 1795, amounted to 188,000 *Rubles*. ISINGLASS which is taken from the STURGEON, is exported from PETERSBURG, and sent chiefly to ENGLAND, where it is used in the PORTER Breweries. Between 1753 and 1768, in *British* Ships,

was brought from PETERSBURG, *Annually*, from *One* to *Two Thousand* POODS, (about *Forty Pounds* each), in 1798, the Quantity was, *Seven Thousand* POODS. This large Addition, shews the Increase of the *Fisheries*, on the Coasts of the CASPIAN Sea, for a THOUSAND STURGEONS, gives only *Seven* and a *half* POODS of ISINGLASS. In 1774, the best ISINGLASS, was not worth more on the *Exchange* at PETERSBURG, than *Thirty-six Rubles* per POOD, at present its Value is, from *Ninety* to an *Hundred*.

NO COUNTRIES can be better situated for *Fishing*, than GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, but the DUTCH seem to have profited more from it than the *Natives*, and in their HERRING *Fishery*, the DUTCH not only made LAWS to regulate, but even connected it with their RELIGION, offering up Public Prayers for its Prosperity and Success. The Celebrated JOHN DE WITT*, says, "the Manufacturers live mostly on HERRINGS; Manufacturers employ the Merchants, Commerce is promoted by the Merchants, and Commerce and *Fisheries* become the Source of Navigation and Naval Power, which are the principal Supports of a *Maritime* STATE."

The Attention of the ENGLISH to the *Fisheries* on their Coasts, by pointing out the Advantages derived from them by the DUTCH, has been repeatedly excited by various Authors. PUCKLE says, "upon taking an Account of the several Trades and Employments,

* The Pensionary DE WITT was murdered at the Hague, 20th August, 1672, and such was the ferocious, and almost *Cannibal* Conduct of the DUTCH Mob, that every One was striving to procure a Piece of the Body, and which they afterwards sold, at the Rate of *Twelve Stivers*, for the *Joint* of a *Finger*, a whole One, *Fifteen Stivers*. The Part of an *Ear*, *Twenty-five*, and a *Toe*, for *Ten Stivers*, and so proportionable. Thus fell this able STATESMAN, in his *Forty-seventh* Year.

by which the DUTCH subsisted, in order to find which *best merited* the Protection and Encouragement of the *Public*, it appeared, that A.D. 1668, the Subjects of the STATES GENERAL, were, *Two Millions, Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand*, of which, besides those employed in the *Inland Fishery*, *Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand* were maintained by *Fishing* at *Sea*, and the *Arts* depending thereon." This Confirms SIR WALTER RALEIGH's *Observations*, (printed Anno 1653, and afterwards presented to King JAMES) and also shews that the learned SIR JOHN BURROUGHS, in his "*Sovereignty* of the BRITISH SEAS," upon good grounds affirmed, that the FISH *Yearly* taken by STRANGERS, did amount to above TEN MILLIONS *Sterling*.

THOMAS JENNER, in his "*London's Blame, if not its Shame*," Speaking of the Abundance of Provisions in HOLLAND, says, "All which they have, not only in a competent Proportion for *their own* Use, but are likewise able from their several Magazines, to supply *Neighbouring Countries*: the Premises considered, it maketh much to the Ignominy and Shame of our ENGLISH Nation, that GOD and NATURE, offering us so rich a Treasure, even to *our own Doors*, we notwithstanding, neglect the Benefit thereof; and by paying Money to *Strangers* for the *Fish* of *our own* SEAS, impoverish ourselves, to make them *Rich*, inasmuch, that for want of Industry and Care in this Particular, *Two Hundred and Twenty-five* FISHING TOWNS are decayed."

Much has been already advanced, and divers are the Opinions, as to the *Nutritious* Property deduced from FISH, in Comparison with *that*, from other Animals. VAN HELMONT contends, that studious and sedentary People, should indulge more freely in Eating *Fish*, than

others pursuing a more active Life. The less solid Nutriment of *Fish*, compared with *Flesh*, explains this *rationally*; but he goes further, by saying, that the GLUTEN of *Fish*, affords the greatest Portion of *Synovial* Particles, and without their regular and refreshing supply, the *Synovia* in the *Joints* of *sedentary* Persons, would soon be too *thick*, and consequently, those Men would be in Danger of being as *immoveable*, as their *Arm Chairs*. It has been pleasantly proposed, to remove every *Disease* incident to the HUMAN FRAME, by the Aid of the COOK only, since the important Discovery, that the CHYLE contains Particles, *Round*, *Oval*, *Long*, *Square*, *Angular*, *&c. &c.* varying according to the Food received; the *Practitioner*, has merely *thus* to direct his Applications, for *Example*: Are the KIDNEYS diseased? Prescribe Stews and Broths, of *Ox*, *Deer*, and *Sheep's Kidneys*. ASTHMAS, require Dishes, prepared from the *Lungs*, of *Pigs*, *Deer*, *Calves*, *Hares*, and *Lambs*. Should the INTESTINES be distempered; then order *Tripe*, boiled, fried, or fricasseed. As the *Cottage* and the *Palace*, will benefit by this Practice, when universal, what Objection can be urged, against a *Parliamentary* Reward to the Discoverer? But to return to *Fishes*. It must be allowed, they yield an immense Quantity of *Food*, where *personal* Labour is the chief Thing required, to gather this *Elementary Harvest*, and display an *inexhaustible* Substitute, for the Prevention of a possible Deficiency, in the other Species of *Food*, selected for the Maintenance of MAN.

We shall here mention some peculiar Incidents respecting SEA-FISH, particularly the *Cod*, *Herring*, *Mackerel*, and *Pilchard*. THARUP remarks, that an *annual*, and *equal* Abundance of *Fish*, cannot be expected; as natural Events, are often the Cause of the Decrease. It is generally found, that the Productiveness of *Fisheries*, are *in-*

versely, according to the greater, or less Fertility, of the *Earth*, so that the *first*, are highly *successful*, when the *Country* suffers most, by *bad Crops*. Never were *Fisheries* of every kind more productive, than in 1740 or 1745; but these Years, were the worst in regard to *Scarcity* and *Famine*, that NORWAY ever experienced. Whether this Rule holds good in other Countries, is a *Question* deserving of Investigation: in NORWAY, it is thus accounted for. "When the Winds violently blow towards the *Coast*, they drive the *Fish* into all the *Bays*, *Creeks*, and *Inlets*, but at the same time, carry with them a cold damp *Vapour*, and this Exhalation spreading, fills the whole *Atmosphere* with thick, hazy, *Fogs*, which intercepting the *Sun's* Rays, prevent the Land from having the usual Benefit of their Warmth." It is the *North West* Wind, Lord SHEFFIELD says, which throws the *Herrings* towards the Coast of IRELAND. In *that* Country, was it ever *noted*, that when the *Fisheries* were *Exuberant*, the *Harvest* was *Scanty*.

That a universal Defection should happen, in point of *Numbers*, there can be no Hazard, when the *Fecundity* of FISHES is examined, whether the *Waste* is occasioned by *Human Art*, or that by *Predatory Animals*, wisely perhaps ordained by PROVIDENCE, to curtail this *Class*, within its due Boundary. SHIP Loads of the *Spawn* of COD, Mr. PENNANT in his *Arctic* ZOOLOGY, tells us, are sent ANNUALLY from SWEDEN to FRANCE. Notwithstanding the general Plenty of COD, in February 1808, Parcels of *Cod Fish*, *Four* in each, sold for *Two Guineas and a half each Cod*, or *Ten Guineas*, the Lot. A tolerable Exemplification, that Luxury has made some trifling Enhancement in *Fish Diet*. The largest Cod Fish that we read of, was caught, March 1807, at *Colleston*, on the SCOTCH Coast, *weighing*, after being gutted, *Seventy four Pounds and a half*. In HOLLAND,

and in *Families* where the dressing of *Fish* is nicely attended to, the Operation of CRIMPING, is performed upon most Kinds, but especially the *Cod*. This *Cruelty*, to be *Scientifically* executed, is done whilst the *Fish* is *alive*, (though it is proved to a Demonstration, that *first* depriving the Fish of *Life*, the CRIMPING answers just as well) by scoring it to the *Bone*, and depositing it a few Hours in *Salt and Water;* indeed a *Question* has been started, *Why* the *Epicure* should prefer *Fish*, that has been bereaved of a considerable Portion of its rich and soluble Parts in the boiling Water? unless it is thus solved, that as the *Fish* is harder, the masticating Powers are more occupied, and his Palate receives a *longer* Gratification.

As a Testimony of the *Impetuosity* of *Fish*, in their own ELEMENT, an Extract is taken, from BARROW's Voyage, to COCHIN CHINA.—"There are Instances, still more extraordinary than the SALMON-LEAP, of the astonishing Power, which the *Muscles* of *Fishes* are capable of exerting; and, were they not authenticated in such a Manner, as not to leave the Possibility of a Doubt, they would certainly be considered, as the *Inventions of Voyagers*. Ships *Sides*, of thick Oak Plank, have been completely perforated by the Snout of the *Sword-fish*, not of the common Species, the *Xiphias gladius*, of which we struck one at the Entrance of Porta-Praya Bay, but another, or at least a Variety, of greater Dimensions, being sometimes from *twenty* to *thirty* Feet in length, and distinguished by a large spotted *black* Fin, and by the rounded Extremity of the Snout or *bony* Proboscis. VAN SCHOUTEN, of HORNS, in his very entertaining Voyage round the WORLD, about the Beginning of the *Seventeenth* Century, states that "a great Fish, or Sea Monster, having a *Horn* like a common Elephant's Tooth, except being *full*, and not *hollow*, struck the Ship with such great Strength, that it

entered into *three* Planks of the Ship, *two* of green, and *one* of Oaken Wood, and into a Rib, where it turned upward, to their great good Fortune." In the Year 1801, a DANISH Ship came into the CAPE of Good Hope, in consequence of springing a Leak off the BRAZIL Coast. On examination, it was found, that She had been struck by a *Sword Fish*, the Snout of which had penetrated the Bottom, where it still remained, having snapped close on the exterior Side of the Vessel. In the same Year, a small ENGLISH Ship came into TABLE Bay, having received, in the Southern Atlantic, a Stroke from a Sword Fish, which buried part of the bony Snout, so deep in the Stern-post, as to impede the Action of the Rudder. These *two* Facts consist with my own Knowledge, which, together with the Piece of *Plank* from the Bottom of an *East Indiaman*, now in the BRITISH MUSEUM, transfixed by the Sword of this Fish, may satisfy the Doubts of the most *sceptical*, on a Subject which was known to the ANCIENTS, perhaps more than *Two Thousand* Years ago, as it is mentioned by PLINY, to be a Fact indisputably established, long *before* his Time *."

* A. D. 1725, in Refitting his MAJESTY'S Ship LEOPARD, after her Return from the *West Indies*, the *Shipwrights* found in her Bottom, part of the *Sword* of one of these *Fishes*. The outside was rough, and the End, when broken off, like coarse Ivory. From the Direction in which the Sword lay, the *Fish* is supposed to have *followed* the Ship when *under Sail*, it had penetrated through the *Sheathing*, which was an *Inch* thick, passed through *three Inches* of *Plank*, and beyond that, *Four Inches and a half*, into the Timber. The *Force* requisite to effect *this* (since the Vessel was proceeding in a Direction *from* the *Fish)*, must have been excessive, especially as no *Shock* was felt by the People on Board. The Workmen, declared it impossible, with a *Hammer* of a Quarter of an Hundred Weight, to drive an *Iron Pin* of the same Form and Size, into that Wood, and to the same *Depth*, in less than *Eight* or *Nine* Strokes, whilst this had been effected by only ONE.

Of the Immensity of *Fishes*, with respect to *Bulk*, the subsequent Recital is noticed, as one of those odd Circumstances, seeming to be almost the Result of Design, but which warmly excited the Interest, of the opposite Inhabitants, of ENGLAND and FRANCE, in November 1679. The Entrance of CALAIS Harbour, was *then*, and probably *still* is, extremely narrow, so much so, that but *One* Vessel could pass at the same Time, and *that* not without considerable Skill in the *Pilot*, aided by the *highest* Flow of the *Tide*. A Ship just arrived from AMSTERDAM, entered the Mouth of the Harbour *under Sail*, and suddenly received a violent Shock, which forcibly repelled her back again, to the Surprise of the Crew, who moored her in the Roads, resolved to wait for the *next* Tide, when a *second* Attempt was made, with a similar Result, and some Damage to the Ship. The Captain, determined to examine into the Cause of so unexpected an Obstruction, sent the Long Boat properly Manned, at low Water, to *Sound* about the Place, where the Accident occurred. The Men thus employed, discovered a full grown WHALE, which lay *lifeless*, directly across the Channel, when they concluded, that the *first* Blow from the Ship's Head, had proved *fatal* to the *enormous* Stranger; which was soon cut to Pieces and secured, by the Direction of the Magistrates of CALAIS.

The *Foregoing*, describes a Passage for Ships, obstructed by the *Magnitude* of a FISH; the Career of *Two* others, are stated to have been impeded, by a Species of *Fish*, that seldom exceeds, *One Foot and a half in Length*. In the last great *Sea Fight*, wherein ANTONY was defeated by AUGUSTUS, his *Admiral's* Galley, was stopped in the midst of her Course, by that small *Fish*, called a REMORA, which has the peculiar Property, of *Staying* all Sorts of

Vessels, to which it Sticks. And the Emperor CALIGULA, Sailing with a great *Navy*, on the Coast of ROMANIA, his single *Galley* was suddenly stopped by a Fish of the same kind, which the EMPEROR caused to be taken, stuck as it was to the *Keel* of his *Ship*, and was both angry and surprised, that so diminutive an *Animal*, could resist the SEA, the WINDS, and the Force of all his OARS.

OPPIAN, translated by Mr. JONES, thus mentions the *Property*, ascribed to the REMORA.

The *Sucking Fish* beneath, with secret Chains,
Clung to the *Keel*, the swiftest Ship detains,
The Seamen run confused, no Labour's spar'd,
Let fly the Sheets, and hoist the Top-mast Yard.
But, though the Canvass bullies with the Blast,
And boisterous Winds bend down the cracking Mast,
The Bark stands firmly rooted in the SEA,
And will, unmov'd, nor *Winds* nor *Waves* obey.
No Ship in Harbour moor'd so careless rides,
When ruffling Waters tell the flowing Tides.
Appall'd the *Sailors* stare, through mere Surprize,
Believe they *dream*, and rub their *waking* Eyes.
As when, unerring from the Hunter's Bow,
The feather'd Death arrests the flying *Doe*,
Struck deep, the dying Beast falls sudden down,
The Parts grow stiff, and all the Motion's gone;
Such sudden Force the floating Captive binds,
Though beat by *Waves*, and urged by driving *Winds*.

The ANCIENTS also found, that on *Shore*, the benumbing or retentive Powers of the *Remora*, were no less conspicuous, and that in whatever Manner administered in *Love Affairs*, it was *fatal*, *deadening* the *warmest* Affections, of *both Sexes*.

St. Pierre, who says, he has put some of these *Fish* on an even Surface of *Glass*, from which he could not afterwards move them, adds, that the *Remora*, is kept, and employed, in the Catching of other *Fish*, by the inflexible Adhesion to its Prey. Oviedo declares, he has known *Turtle* taken by this mode, of a *Weight*, that no Single Man could support.

Pilchards, (which considered, as relative both to *Food* and *Commerce*, are of great Moment,) we shall here Notice the *Annual* Arrival of, for some Years. In *August* 1808, the greatest Abundance of *Fish* ever known, particularly *Pilchards*, were caught in Mount's Bay. Upwards of *Ten Thousand* Hogsheads were landed at St. Ives, and sold for *Ten Pence* the *Cart-load*, for *Manure*. *Turbot*, fetched only from *One Penny*, to *Two Pence*, per *Pound*, and the *inferior Fish*, were not worth Catching.—In *September* 1811, upwards of *Twelve Hundred* Hogsheads of fine *Pilchards*, were caught off Fowey. A large Quantity have also been taken in *Whitsund* Bay, adjoining Plymouth. The Glut was so great, that they sold at *Three Pence* per *Hundred*. The *Seans* at Mevagessey, in *September* 1812, inclosed a *Thousand* Hogsheads, and One Boat at *Newlyn* had Six Hundred *Hakes* on board, which sold for *Two Shillings* and *Nine Pence*, a *Burn*, of *Twenty One* Fish. *This*, with a plentiful Crop of *Potatoes*, has relieved the Poor of Cornwall, from the Pressure occasioned by the very high Price of Corn.

The Oil drawn from the *Pilchard*, and also from the *Seal* and *Whale*, is an Article of very extensive Consumption. It has been ascertained by the Experiments now quoted, from what substance the *clearest* Light can be procured, and at the *smallest* Charge.

That the *luminous* Body which consumes the *greatest* Quantity of Combustible in the *Hour*, is the ARGAND's Lamp, burning *Fish Oil;* and that which consumes the *least*, is the Pump-lamp, burning *Poppy Oil.*

That the *luminous* Body which consumes the *greatest* Quantity of *Matter*, to produce a given Light, is the *White Wax Candle:* and that which consumes the *least*, is ARGAND's Lamp, burning *Coleseed Oil.*

That the Expence of the Consumption per *Hour* of the *several* Substances, in order to obtain the whole Quantity of Light, which *each* generally produces, is *greatest* in the use of *Wax* Candles, and *least* in burning Poppy Oil, in a Pump Lamp.

In order to obtain as much Light, as is given by *One Hundred* ARGAND Lamps burning *Fish* or *Poppy Oil;* there would be required, at a Cost per *Hour*:

546	*Wax* Candles	£32	6	7
285	*Spermaceti* Ditto	13	8	11
333	New *Tallow* Ditto	4	2	0
333	Old Ditto, Ditto	3	17	0
100	*Argand's* Lamps, with *Fish* Oil	3	7	11
219	*Pump* Ditto with ditto	2	17	4
100	*Argand's* Lamps, with *Poppy* Oil	2	16	1
285	*Pump* Ditto, with ditto	2	9	1
218	Ditto, with *Coleseed* ditto	2	2	5
117	*Argand's* Ditto, with ditto	1	16	8

So that it appears, that the same Portion of Light may be obtained, by *One Hundred and Seventeen* ARGAND Lamps, burning *Coleseed*

Oil, for 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per *Hour*, as will require *Five Hundred and Forty-six* Wax Candles, at an Expence of 32*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

The Series of the Colours of Shades, produced by different Lights, runs successively *Red* and *Blue*, in the following order; the Bluer the Shade, the Whiter the Tint. *Poppy* Oil burnt in *ordinary* Lamps, *whitens* most, and gives the most *brilliant* Tint; while the Light produced by the Combustion of *Fish* Oil in ARGAND's Lamp, gives the *least* Lustre and Whiteness. A *Spermaceti* Candle has a more *vivid* Light, and *Bluer* Shade, than *Wax*, and consequently illumines more powerfully, and gives a greater Whiteness and Brilliancy.

The HERRING* is a *Fish*, that has rewarded the Industry of

* Mr. ROSE, in his Speech, on the *Returns* of the POPULATION, being presented to the HOUSE, remarked, that from 1775, when GREAT BRITAIN first became an *importing* Country, (having *before* regularly *Exported* CORN, to her Neighbours,) to the End of the *twelve* following Years, the Balance of Payments, was but inconsiderably affected, by the Quantities of CORN *imported*. In 1799, upwards of ONE MILLION *Sterling*, was transmitted in Payment for CORN, and this *Sum*, had been since gradually enlarged, till it had reached the extraordinary Magnitude, of between FOUR and FIVE MILLIONS, now, *Annually* sent out of the Kingdom for GRAIN, applicable to *Human* Sustenance, and it could not fail to excite Surprise, that GREAT BRITAIN, possessing so many Facilities for prosperous and Extensive FISHERIES, should even to the *present Day*, have derived nearly *all* her *Cured Fish*, from SETTLEMENTS *abroad:* He thought by Persuasion, any Prejudice among the Bulk of the People, against a *particular* Sort of *Food*, might be overcome. As an Instance of the prodigious Difference, in the comparative *Cheapness* of various Kinds of Provisions, he had himself been enabled to sell *Nine* HERRINGS, and *Twenty-two Pounds* of POTATOES, for *Fifteen pence*. When a Saving to so great an Amount, might *thus* evidently be effected, it was of the highest Import, that it should be duly considered. He had calculated that by the Adoption of proper Measures, tending to this Purpose, an Abridgment might be made of THREE *Millions*, out of the FOUR, or FIVE, now, *Every Year* sent out of the Country to pay for *imported* CORN. The further Extension of the BRITISH FISHERIES, might be

MAN for Ages, and has amply compensated his Labours. Descriptions of the immense *Shoals*, which are PROVIDENTIALLY decreed to quit their impenetrable Asylum, and to offer themselves, as it were, for our Taking, have been frequently and fully promulgated. Some local Circumstances and Anecdotes, that have occurred in the Pursuit of the *Fishery*, will however be touched upon.

The *Fishery* at YARMOUTH, 1809, was by far the best Season, ever remembered. It was thus carried on:—The Number of Boats sent from the *Yorkshire* Coast, was *Forty*, viz. Fifteen, from *Staiths*—Five from *Runswick*—Five from *Robin Hood's* Bay—Three from *Scarborough*—Eight from *Filey*—and Four from *Flamborough*.—These Boats admeasure from *Fifty* to *Sixty* Tons, are Lugger-rigged, and manned with six Men, including the Master, (who is generally the OWNER,) and a Boy. They were *formerly* constructed without a Deck, and it was long before many of the old *Fishermen*, could so far overcome their Prejudices, in Favour of the former Practice, as to adopt a Measure, contributing not less to the Strength of their Vessels, than to the Comfort and Security of the People *on board*. Each of the Men, *exclusive* of the OWNER, contributes his Proportion of *Nets*, called a Dole, consisting of *Twenty-four*, making, one Hundred and twenty, for each Boat. The Period of the Fishery is comprised, between the *Twenty-fifth* of *September*, and the *first* of *November*; during the *first half* of this Period, the People drive in the *Night*, with *one-half* of the Nets; these are exchanged for the remaining Half, which had been left on Shore, and which are used till the Conclusion of the Fishery. The Boats employed, caught upon an

productive of another great Advantage, in furnishing Employment to the surplus Part of the *Population*, and in this way, he conceived, *One Hundred Thousand Men*, might be readily Occupied."

Average, *Thirty-five* Lasts of *Herrings*, a Last contains *Ten Thousand*, for which they were allowed by the Merchants, *Nine Pounds Ten Shillings* per *Last*, which, with *Eighty Pounds*, a *Douceur* to the OWNER of the Boat, called *Steerage Money*, makes a total of *Four Hundred and Ten Pounds* per Boat. This Sum, with the Exception of the *Steerage Money*, is divided into *Six Shares*, one called the Boat's Share, is appropriated to the OWNER, the rest, distributed among the People. The Departure of these Boats for the Fishery, is celebrated as a Period of *Festivity*, by the Parties concerned, with their Friends, at the respective Places, *whence* they sail *.

HERRINGS, are so abundant, in the Neighbourhood of GOTTENBURGH, that *Twenty Thousand* Barrels, on an Average, are Salted there every Year, and about *Four Hundred Thousand*, are employed for making *Train Oil*. Besides these, *Fifty Thousand* Barrels are consumed *Fresh* in the Country, or sent to DENMARK. Allowing Twelve Hundred Fish to each Barrel, in this District alone, about Seven Hundred and Twenty MILLIONS of HERRINGS, are caught in a Season. A.D. 1776, Fifty Six Thousand Barrels were sent to IRELAND, and from thence exported to the WEST INDIES.

In the Isle of MAN, the HERRING Fishery is a Source of Wealth, and during its Continuance, the Town of DOUGLAS, displays general Hilarity, and the Wives and Daughters of the *Fishermen*, come in Groups from the *Interior* Parts of the Island, to heighten it; but, A.D. 1787, the Inhabitants of DOUGLAS witnessed a Scene of Misery, that has rarely been equalled, and which Mr. ROBERTSON

* The YARMOUTH *Red Herrings* are considered the best, because they are landed almost as soon as caught, and are never more than a *Night old*, before they are *Smoked*.

has thus described. "The preceding Day, in the Month of *September*, was serene, in the Morning, about *Four Hundred* of the Boats, appeared in the Bay and Harbour, deeply Laden with HERRINGS, to the Value of *Five Thousand Pounds*. The earlier Part of the Day, was passed in unloading the *Fish*, and the Song of Mirth, gave new Energy to Labour. In the Evening, when the Boats sailed again for the *Herring Ground*, which was *then* off *Clayhead*, and *Laxey*, about three Leagues from DOUGLAS, there was no Indication of a Change in the Weather, but at *Midnight*, an *Equinoctial* Gale arose, and the *Fishermen* fled to the Harbour of DOUGLAS for Refuge. On the Ruins of the LIGHT HOUSE, was fixed a slender Post, from which hung a small *Lantern;* this wretched *Substitute*, was thrown down by one of the first Boats, in its Eagerness to gain the Harbour. The Consequence was dreadful. The Darkness of the *Night*, the Raging of the Sea, the Vessels dashing against the Rocks, the Cries of those perishing in the Waves, and the Shrieks of the Women on Shore, imparted such a Sensation of Horror, as none but a Spectator, can possibly conceive. When the *Morning* arrived, it presented an awful *Spectacle:* the Beach and Rocks covered with *Wrecks*, and the Harbour crowded with floating dead Bodies. In some Boats, whole Families perished. The Shore was thronged with Women, some in frantic Agony, alternately weeping over the Corpses of *Father*, *Brother*, and *Husband;* and others sinking in the Embrace of those, whom, a Moment before, they imagined were buried in the Ocean. The Bustle of TRADE ceased; its Eagerness yielded to the Feelings of NATURE; a solemn Gloom overspread each Countenance, and every Bosom, either bled with *its own* Anguish, or sympathised with the Sufferings of *others*."

The Shoal of HERRINGS, as reported by the MANX *Fishermen*,

occupied this Season, (1812), a Space of not less than *Fifteen Miles*. The SEA appeared literally, *alive*, with them.

In SCOTLAND, of the HERRINGS in *Loch Fyne*, the People avail themselves, and the *Fish* are superior in *Quality*, to any from the *Western* Seas. The Harbour of INVERARY, was Anciently called *Sloch-Ichopper*, signifying the *Bay*, where Vessels bought, or bartered FISH: and there is still represented, in the Shield of the Arms of the BOROUGH, a Net with a HERRING, and this *Motto*, "Semper tibi pendeat Halea." The *Fishery* begins in *July*, and sometimes continues, till the first of *January* *.

The SCOTTISH *Fishwives*, who still retain their Old Character and Manners, have of late, on Account of the singularly laborious Lives they lead, excited much Curiosity. They are the Wives and Daughters of *Fishermen*, who generally *Marry* in their own Cast or Tribe. Part of their Business is, to gather *Baits*, and put them on the Lines for their Husbands. *Four* Days in the Week, however, they carry Fish on *Creels* (Osier Baskets) to EDINBURGH, and upon Emergency, they have performed a Journey of *Five Miles and a*

* To these *Fisheries* of HERRINGS, AMSTERDAM is indebted for its Origin, the DUTCH seem to have been nothing more than *Fishermen*, living in *Huts* erected upon a Spot, named DAMSLUYS. Here they pursued, under wise Regulations, the HERRING *Fishery* on the BRITISH Coast, sold their Fish to many Parts of the WORLD, and brought back those Commodities they wanted, and Merchandize, which they again Exported, so that their *Ships* were always loaded. Sir WILLIAM MANSON, in Allusion to this constant Traffic, aptly compares their Vessels, to a *Weaver's Shuttle*, which he casts with One Hand to another, and which he keeps ever in Action, till the GAIN appears, by the CLOTH that he makes. By persevering in this industrious Mode of Life, the poor Fishing Village of DAMSLUYS, gradually increased, the *Huts* were converted into comfortable *Houses*, *Houses* into splendid Dwellings; and the Whole became by Degrees *metamorphosed*, into the opulent City of AMSTERDAM.

half, by Relays, and shifting their Burden from one to another, every *Hundred Yards*, in less than *Three Quarters of an Hour*. It is a well attested Fact, that *Three* of them, some Years since, went from DUNBAR to EDINBURGH, which is *Twenty-seven* Miles, with each of them, a Load of HERRINGS on her Back, of *Two Hundred Pounds Weight*, in FIVE HOURS. From the Kind of Life these Women pursue, it may be naturally concluded, that having so great a Share in the *Maintenance* of, they have no small Sway in the Family, as may be inferred, from a *Saying* not unusual among them. When speaking of a *Young Woman* reported to be on the Point of *Marriage*, "Hout!" say they, "How can *She* keep a *Man*, who can hardly maintain *Herself*." As they do the Work of *Men*, their Manners are *Masculine*, and their Strength and Activity, are equal to their Toil. Their Amusements are by no means *Feminine;* On *Holidays* they frequently play at *Golf;* and on *Shrove Tuesday*, there is a standing Match at *Football*, betwen these *married* and *unmarried* Ladies, in which the *former* are sure to be VICTORS. In the Business of making their Markets, they are very dextrous, and profess likewise a Species of rude Eloquence, an extreme Facility in expressing their Feelings, by *Words* or *Gestures*, which, against the most *wary*, often enables them to carry their Point; nor are they abashed, when detected in attempting to obtain, from an *unexperienced* Purchaser, *Thrice* the Value of their Goods. This, they consider merely a Branch of *Professional* Dexterity, for when the *Master* or *Mistress* of a Family, selects an individual *Fishwife*, and relies upon her Honesty, for receiving Articles as *Cheap*, as they can be procured in the Market, she seldom fails to act Honorably, and in their Transactions with the Shopkeepers of EDINBURGH, whom they sometimes supply with *Herrings*, their fair Dealing is altogether *unimpeached*.

It has been remarked, that though a considerable Degree of Licentiousness appears, in their Freedom of *Speech*, it does not seem to have tainted their *Morals*, there being no Class of Women, it is believed, who offend *less* against the *Seventh Commandment*, excepting in *Words*, than they do. There seems to be no Employment, that conduces more to Health and good Spirits, some of them have been delivered of a Child, and have gone to EDINBURGH *on foot* with their Baskets, within a Week. It has been noticed by Dr. BEDDOES, that the violent Exercise which they take, and the excessive Heat, into which they sometimes bring themselves, has no Tendency to produce *Consumption*, and that the Complaints, in other Respects, to which they are liable, are chiefly of an inflammatory Nature.

Dr. MOORE, Father of the Heroic Sir J. MOORE, used to relate this Anecdote. A *French* Student of *Medicine*, lodged in the same House in LONDON, with a Man ill of a *Fever*, and who was teazed by his *Nurse* to drink, although he nauseated the insipid Liquid she offered him; tired with her Importunity, he pettishly said, "bring me a *Salt* HERRING, and I will drink as much as you please:" the Woman indulged his Request, he devoured the HERRING, drank plentifully, underwent a copious *Perspiration*, and *recovered:* whereupon the *French Student* wrote this Aphorism in his Journal, "a *Salt Herring* cures an ENGLISHMAN in a FEVER," when this Gentleman returned to FRANCE, he prescribed the same *Remedy*, to his first Patient in a *Fever*. The Party *died:* on which this *Caveat* was inserted in his Diary. N. B. "Though a *Salt Herring* CURES an *Englishman*, it KILLS a *Frenchman*."

MACKEREL, are said by PONTOPPIDAN, to be fond of HUMAN

Flesh. A *Sailor* belonging to a Ship, lying in one of the Harbours, on the Coast of NORWAY, went to bathe, his Companions suddenly missed him, but he was shortly seen on the Surface, with numbers of MACKEREL fastened on him. *Assistance* was speedily rendered, though the *Fishes* were with some Difficulty forced from him, but it came too late, for the Man *died*. Multitudes of *Mackerel* are taken on our Coast, at Times they sell exorbitantly *dear*, but *chiefly*, in the opposite Extreme. The *First* BRIGHTON Boat of *Mackerel*, sold the 14th of May, 1807, at BILLINGSGATE, for FORTY GUINEAS per *Hundred*, (*Seven Shillings* each), the *highest* Price *ever* known, at that Market. The *next* Boat that came in, reduced their Value to THIRTEEN GUINEAS, per *Hundred*. In 1808, these *Fish* were caught so plentifully at DOVER, that they sold, SIXTY for a *Shilling*. At BRIGHTON, in *June*, the same Year, the Shoal of *Mackerel* was so great, that one of the Boats, had the *Meshes* of her *Nets*, so closely occupied by them, that it was impossible to drag them in. The *Fish* and *Nets*, therefore, in the End, sank together, the *Fisherman* thereby sustaining a Loss of nearly *Sixty Pounds*, exclusive of what his *Cargo*, could he have got it *into* the *Boat*, would have produced. Whilst enumerating the *Prices*, which *Mackerel* have brought under certain Circumstances, we may notice *those* of some other SEA *Fish*, (which vary extremely in their *first Handling* by the *Fisherman*, and *subsequent* Value in the *Market*,) and shall also mention any particular *Profusion*, in their *Capture*.

A. D. 1809, the *Whitings*, in the River EDEN, were more numerous than ever before remembered. CARLISLE was supplied with them, at the very low Rate of *Three Pence* per pound. At *King Garth*, the last Week in *July*, *Eleven Hundred* were taken at *One* Draught.

On a young *Lady* of the *Name* of WHITING.

THESE LINES WERE WRITTEN BY AN OFFICER.

Sure *Whiting* is no *fasting* Dish,
Let Priests say what they dare;
I'd rather have my dainty *Fish*,
Than all their CHRISTMAS fare.

So sweet, so innocent, so free,
From all that tends to Strife,
O, happy Man! whose Lot shall be,
To *swim* with her through Life.

Whatever *Bait*, Love e'er could make,
To *catch* my *Fish* I'd try;
I'd be a *Gentle* for her Sake,
Or artificial *Fly*.

But VENUS, Goddess of the *Flood*,
Does all my Pray'rs deny,
And surly MARS cries "D—n your Blood,
You've other *Fish* to *fry*."

In *February* 1809, SOLES were sold on BRIGHTON Beach, for *Nine Shillings* per pound, for the LONDON Market.

LOBSTERS are abundant, and caught with *Nets* in the ORKNEY Islands. They are kept in *Chests*, till the Smacks arrive, which have large *Wells* in their *Holds*, for containing the *Fish*, and carrying them *alive* to the LONDON Market, (near a *Hundred* Boats are employed, with *ten* Men each,) and though the *Lobsters* are sold for *Two-pence* Sterling a-piece, a good *Fisherman*, will gain *Ten Pounds* in the SUMMER. As a Counter view: "In *March*, 1807, TEN

small Lobsters, not weighing *collectively*, Two Pounds, sold at Billingsgate, for Ten Guineas."

Sixty Thousand Lobsters, have been sent in *One* Season, from the Murray Firth; the small Town of Crail, in Fifeshire, sends *Annually* from Twenty, to *Twenty-five Thousand*. An English Company, introduced *Lobster* Traps, a new Invention for taking them, yet so little were the People accustomed to the *Mechanical* Arts, that they failed in the Attempt to imitate them.

In Ireland, the County of Galway produces *Lobsters*, peculiarly good and plentiful, *such*, as in Dublin, would bring *Seven* or *Eight Shillings*, are often bought in Galway for *Sixpence*, and sometimes for even *less*. Craw Fish abound on the *South West* Coast of Ireland, and frequently weigh, from *Six* to *Eight Pounds*.

Of the *Patience* and *Sagacity* of the Lobster, Dr. Borlase gives this Specimen, of which, a Clergyman of Veracity informed him. "That a *Fisherman* observed a *Lobster*, try to get at an *Oyster*, several Times; but so soon as the *former* approached, the *Oyster* shut his Shell: at length the *Lobster*, having waited with great Attention, till the *Oyster* opened again, contrived to throw a *Stone* between the *gaping Shells*, then sprung upon his Prey, and devoured it."

In the Water, Lobsters use their Legs or small Claws, with great Nimbleness, and if alarmed, can spring, *Tail foremost*, to a surprising Extent, as swift as a *Bird* can *fly*. The *Fishermen* can see them pass, about *Thirty Feet*, and by the Swiftness of their Motion, it is believed, that they may go much farther: they will also

spring from a considerable Distance, to their *Hold* in the *Rock*, and, what is not less astonishing, than *true*, will throw themselves into their lurking Place in that Manner, through an Entrance barely sufficient for their *Bodies* to pass; and which is frequently seen, by the People engaged in the taking them at *Kirby Bridge*, near SCARBOROUGH.

The Loss of the *Claws* of LOBSTERS at *Thunder* Claps, or the Sound of *Cannon*, is well authenticated, and the *Fishermen* are often *jestingly* threatened, with a *Salute*, by the SAILORS. The Restoration of Claws *thus* lost, may always be observed; for *these*, never again grow to their *former* Size.

There are *four* Ways of SEA *Fishing* in Use, in some Parts of SCOTLAND, and which are worthy of Notice from their Peculiarity. FIRST, with *Leesters*, a kind of four-pronged Fork, with the Prongs turned rather to one Side, having a *Shaft* Twenty or Twenty-five Feet long. These they run along the *Sand* on their Edge, or throw them when they see any *Fish*, and in this Manner destroy great Quantities. Some are very dextrous, and will upon *Horseback*, throw a *Leester*, and kill at a long Distance. This is also called *Shawling*, being usually practised when the *Tide* is nearly Expended, and the Waters get shallow. The SECOND Mode, termed *Heaving* or *Hauling*, is by standing in the Stream, either at the Flowing or Ebbing of the *Tide*, with a Net fixed to a Frame, consisting of a *Beam* twelve or fourteen Feet long, having *three* small Sticks or Rings, fixed into it in the Middle, and one at each End, to these the Net is fixed by a small Line. This Frame is opposed to the Current, so that whenever a *Fish* strikes against the Net, they by means of the *Middle* Ring, instantly haul up the Mouth of the Net above the Surface;

and the *Fish* which was caught in the Bag of the Net, is killed with an Instrument kept for that Purpose. A Dozen or Twenty Men, will sometimes stand *abreast*, in strong running Water for three or four *Hours* together. Such a Company is called a *Mell*. THIRDLY. *Pock-net Fishing*. This is performed, by fixing *Stakes* in the *Sand*, either in the Channel, or elsewhere, which ebbs dry at *Low Water*. These *Stakes* are driven *Forty Inches* separate, across the *Tide Way*, and about three *Feet* high, between every *Two* of these Stakes, is placed a Sack of *Network*, (called a *Pock-net*,) and tied by a Rope to its Top, and the Bottom secured by a Hook or Ring of twisted *Willow*, slipt on to the *Stake*, where it is movable, the *Meshes* of these Nets, which are about *three feet* wide both ways, are large, so that the *Fish*, moving rapidly with the *Stream*, run their Heads into these *Meshes*, and are unable to disengage themselves; when the *Tide* is spent, the Fish are taken out. *Five* of these *Pocks* are termed a *Clout*, and *Ten Clouts* are the Extent allowed to each *Fisherman*, who has only *One* Share in the *Fishery*. The *Distances* are also regulated, so that the *Nets* of one, must not be set within a certain Limit, allowed to another. FOURTHLY. *Raise-net Fishing*. This is by far the most *Profitable*, yielding a considerable Rent. The Name is derived, from the *lower* part of the *Net*, *rising* and *floating* upon the Water with the *flowing Tide*, and setting down with the *Ebb*. This has likewise the Appellation of *Lake Fishing*, from the *Nets* being always placed in *Lakes*, or hollow Parts of the *Tide-way*, and never, either in the *Channel*, or on the *plain Sand*. The *Staves* are mostly Twelve Feet long, driven deep into the Sand, and in a Row across a Lake or Hollow, at six feet distance, a strong Rope is passed along, and fastened to the *Head* of each, to this is joined a Net, about *Ten feet* deep, tied also at the Bottom with a Rope, but not fastened below to the Staves, the lower Part of course *floats*, as

the *Tide* rises, but when it begins to *turn*, the Net is pushed to the bottom by the returning Stream, and which prevents any *Fish* getting down the *Channel*, when the Tide is *spent*. The *Fisherman*, or *Owner* comes, every *Twelve Hours*, to see what are caught. If the *Hollow* does not *Ebb* quite dry, they use a *Drag* Net, to sweep out the *Fish*, and large Quantities of *Salmon*, Sea *Trout*, *Herrings*, *Cod*, *Flounders*, and sometimes *Sturgeons*, are thus taken.

Among the List of *extraordinary Fishes*, that are Natives of the SEA near the *Western* ISLES, may be included the MERMAID, of whose *Being* and *Appearance*, the late well-authenticated Accounts given by Miss MACKAY of *Reay*, and the THURSO *Schoolmaster*, have lessened past Scepticism, and *which* have particularly excited the attention, of the GLASGOW Philosophical Society, to them may be added, the following *ancient* Authorities, touching the actual existence of those wonderful Creatures:—

ALEXANDER ab *Alexandro* affirms, that he has known a MERMAN steal a *Woman;*—he adds "CAUSA CONCUBITUS:" FERDINAND ALVARES, Secretary to the Store-house of the Indians, says, he saw a young *Merman* come out of the Water, and steal *Fish*, left to dry on the Shore by the Fishermen. In the Year 1187, a *Merman* was fished up on the Coast of *Suffolk*, and kept for Six Months by the Governor of ORFORD Castle; this is related in many of our *early* ENGLISH Chronicles, the Writers of which, add, that it bore so near a Conformity with Man, that nothing seemed wanting to it, but *Speech*. It took an Opportunity of making its Escape, and, plunging into the SEA, was never more heard of. In 1560, near the Island of *Manar*, on the *western* Coast of the Island of CEYLON, some *Fishermen* brought up at one draught of the Net, *seven* MERMEN and

Maids, of which several Jesuits, (and among the rest, F. Hen. Henriques, and Dimar Bosquer, Physician to the Viceroy of Goa) were Witnesses. The Physician, who examined them with much Care, and made many Dissections from them, asserts, that all their Parts, both *internal* and *external*, were found perfectly conformable to those of Men. (See *Hist. de la Campagnie de Jesus*, tom. iv. No. 276, where the Relation is given at length.) We have another Account, well attested, of a *Merman* seen near the *Diamond Rock*, on the Coast of Martinico; the Persons who viewed it, gave in a precise Description of it, before a *Notary*. A Creature of the same Species, was caught in the Baltic in the Year 1531, and sent as a present to Sigismund, King of Poland, with whom it lived *three Days*, and was seen by all the *Court*.

The Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, have various Stories of the Mermaid, among others, *that*, of their Affection, to the Human Race. Waldron tells us of a very beautiful Mermaid, falling in Love with a young Shepherd, who kept his Flocks beside a *Creek*, much visited by these *Marine* People. She frequently caressed him, brought him Coral, fine Pearls, and every valuable Production of the Ocean. Once, as she threw her Arms eagerly around him, he suspected her of a Design to draw him into the Sea, and disengaging himself from her Embrace, ran away, but the *Mermaid*, resented either the Suspicion, or the Disappointment, so *highly*, that she threw a Stone after him, and flung herself into the Sea, *whence* she never returned. The *Youth*, though but slightly struck with the *Pebble*, felt, from *that Moment*, the most excruciating Agony, and *died* at the End of *seven* Days.

Another Tale of the same Island affirms, that one of these

Amphibious DAMSELS was caught in a Net, and brought to Land by the *Fishers*. She was shaped like the most handsome *Female* down to the *Waist*, but *below*, trailed a voluminous *Fish's* Tail, with spreading Fins. As she would neither *eat* nor *speak*, (though the *Fishermen* knew she had the Power of *Language*,) they became apprehensive, that the ISLAND would be harassed with some strange Calamity, if she should *die* for Want of *Food;* and therefore on the *third* Night, they left the Door open, that she might escape. Accordingly, she embraced the Opportunity, and gliding with incredible Swiftness to the *Sea Side*, plunged herself into the Waters, and was welcomed by a Number of her *Own Species*, who were *heard to enquire*, WHAT she had *seen*, among the Natives of the EARTH; "Nothing," she answered, "*wonderful*, except that they were silly enough to throw away the *Water*, in which they had *boiled* their *Eggs*."

COLLINS, in his *Notes* upon the Line, "MONA, long *hid* from those who sail the *Main*," explains it, by a similar CELTIC Tradition. It seems, a MERMAID was so much charmed with a young Man, walking upon the *Beach*, that she made Love to him; and being rejected with *Scorn*, she excited, by Enchantment, a MIST, which long *concealed* the *Island*, from all *Navigators*.

Various Authors have collected Narratives of these *Marine* Beings. PONTOPPIDAN, in his *Natural History* of NORWAY, fails not to people her SEAS, with this Amphibious Stock. An older Authority is to be found in the *Kongs skugg-sio*, or Royal Mirror, written, as it is believed, about 1170. The MERMEN there mentioned, are termed, *Hafstramsbur*, (SEA *Giants*,) and are said to have the *upper* Parts, resembling the HUMAN Species; but the Author, with becoming Diffidence, declines to state, *positively*, whether they are

equipped with a DOLPHIN's *Tail.* The *Female*, has the Name *Mar-gyga*, (SEA *Giantess*,) and is averred, *certainly*, to drag a *Fish's Tail.* She appears, generally, in the Act of devouring *Fish*, which she has just caught. According to the apparent *Voracity* of her Appetite, the SAILORS pretended to guess, what *Chance* they had of saving their Lives in the *Tempests*, which always followed her Appearance.

MERMAIDS, were sometimes imagined to be possessed, of *supernatural* Powers. RESENIUS in his Life of FREDERICK II. gives a Description of a SYREN, who not only prophesied *future* Events, but, as might have been expected, from the ELEMENT in which she dwelt, Preached vehemently, against the *Sin* of DRUNKENNESS.

To these transmissive *Legends*, will be added, some of the beautiful and descriptive Stanzas of a Poem, which bears the Appellation of the MERMAID. The Heads of the Story, which gave Rise to it, are *thus* related. The dangerous *Gulf* of CORRIVREKIN, lies between the Island of JURA and SCARBA, and the Superstition of the *Islanders*, has tenanted its Shelves and Eddies, with all the fabulous Monsters and Demons, of the OCEAN. Among these, the MERMAID is the most remarkable. In her *Dwelling*, and in her *Appearance*, the MERMAID of the *Northern* Nations, resembles the SYREN of the ANCIENTS. The Appendages of a *Comb* and *Mirror*, are probably of CELTIC Invention. The GAELIC Story recites, that MACPHAIL of *Colonsay*, was carried off by a MERMAID, while passing the *Gulf*, above mentioned: that they resided together in a Grotto *beneath* the SEA, for several Years, during which Time, she bore him *Five* Children: but, finally, tired of her Society. He prevailed upon her, to carry him near the Shore of *Colonsay*, when he escaped to *Land.* The MERMAID of *Corrivrekin*, had

the Privilege, of occasionally relinquishing her *scaly* Train, and the CELTIC Tradition is, that, when, from Choice, or Necessity, she was invested with that Appendage, her *Manners* were more *stern* and *savage*, than when her Form was *entirely Human*. Of course, she warned her Lover, not to come into her *Presence*, when she was thus *transformed*. The Beauty of the SYRENS, is celebrated, in the old Romances of CHIVALRY.

The HERO of the Poem, is supposed to be passing, after a warlike Expedition, to the Residence of his *Mistress*.

In Youth's gay Bloom, the brave MACPHAIL
  Still blam'd the ling'ring Bark's Delay;
For her, he chid the flagging Sail,
  The lovely Maid of COLONSAY.

"And raise," he cried, "the Song of Love,
  The Maiden sung with tearful Smile,
When first, o'er JURA's Hills to rove,
  We left afar the lonely Isle!

"When on this RING of *Ruby* red
  Shall die," she said, "the *crimson* Hue,
Know that thy favorite Fair is dead,
  Or proves to Thee, and Love, *untrue*."

Now, lightly poised, the rising Oar
  Disperses wide the foamy Spray,
And, echoing far o'er CRINAN's Shore,
  Resounds the Song of COLONSAY.

"Softly blow, thou western Breeze,
  Softly rustle through the Sail,
Soothe to Rest the furrowing Seas,
  Before my Love, sweet western Gale!

" Where the Wave is ting'd with *red*,
And the *russet* Sea leaves grow,
MARINERS, with prudent Dread,
Shun the shelving Reefs below.

" As you pass thro' JURA's Sound,
Bend your Course by SCARBA's Shore,
Shun, O, shun, the Gulf profound,
Where CORRIVREKIN's Surges roar!

" If from that unbottom'd Deep,
With wrinkled Form, and writhed Train,
O'er the Verge of SCARBA's Steep,
The SEA SNAKE* heave his *snowy* Mane.

" Unwarp, unbind his oozy Coils,
Sea-green SISTERS of the MAIN,
And in the *Gulf*, where OCEAN boils,
The unwieldly wallowing Monster, chain.

" Softly blow, thou western Breeze,
Softly rustle through the Sail,
Soothe to Rest the furrow'd Seas,
Before my Love, sweet western Gale!"

* They, who, in Works of *Navigation*, on the Coast of NORWAY, employ themselves in *Fishing* or *Merchandize*, do all agree in this strange Story, that there is a SERPENT there, of a vast Magnitude, namely, *Two Hundred Feet*, LONG, and, moreover, *Twenty Feet*, THICK, and which lives in Caves, toward the Sea Coast about BERGE, and which in a clear Summer's Night, leaves his Den, and either devours, *Calves*, *Lambs*, and *Hogs*, or goes into the SEA, to feed on Polypus, and all Sorts of Sea *Crabs*. He is described as having *Hair* hanging from his Neck, a Cubit long, sharp *Scales*, is black, and has flaming, shining, *Eyes*. This SNAKE disquiets the SKIPPERS. He puts up his Head like a *Pillar*, and catches away *Men*, and eats them, but these Circumstances only occur, when some National Evil is about to take Place. Much more of the SEA SNAKE may be learned, from the *credible* Witnesses, cited by PONTOPPIDAN, who saw it raise itself from the SEA, *Twice as high* as the *Mast* of their Vessel. The Tradition possibly originates, in the immense SNAKE of the EDDA, whose Folds were supposed, to *girdle* the EARTH.

Thus all to soothe the CHIEFTAIN'S Woe,
Far from the MAID he lov'd so dear,
The Song arose, so soft and slow,
He seem'd her parting Sigh to hear.

The Moonbeams crisp the curling Surge,
That streaks with Foam the OCEAN green;
While forward still the Rowers urge
Their Course, a *Female* Form was seen.

Borne on a foamy crested Wave,
She reach'd amain the bounding Prow,
Then, clasping fast the CHIEFTAIN brave,
She, plunging, sought the Deep below.

The Murmurs sink, by slow Degrees,
No more the Surges round him rave;
Lull'd by the Music of the SEAS,
He lies within a *Coral* Cave.

In dreamy Mood reclines he long,
Nor dares his tranced Eyes unclose,
Till, warbling wild, the SEA-MAID'S Song,
Far in the *Chrystal* Cavern, rose;

So melting soft the Music fell;
It seem'd to soothe the flutt'ring Spray—
"Say, heardst thou not those wild Notes swell?
Ah! 'tis the Song of COLONSAY."

Like One that from a fearful *Dream*
Awakes, the *Morning* Light to view,
And *joys* to see the purple Beam,
Yet *fears* to find the Vision, true.

He heard that Strain, so wildly sweet,
Which bade his torpid Languor fly;
He fear'd some Spell had bound his Feet,
And hardly dar'd his Limbs to try.

" This yellow Sand, this sparry Cave,
Shall bend thy Soul to Beauty's Sway:
Can'st thou the MAIDEN of the WAVE
Compare to her of COLONSAY!"

Rous'd by that Voice, of silver Sound,
From the pav'd Floor he lightly sprung,
And, glaring wild his Eyes around,
Where the fair Nymph her Tresses wrung;

Like Music from the Greenwood Tree,
Again she rais'd the melting Lay;
" Fair WARRIOR, wilt thou dwell with me,
And leave the MAID of COLONSAY?"

—" Though bright thy Locks of glistering Gold,
Fair MAIDEN of the foamy MAIN!
Thy Life's blood is the Water cold,
While mine beats high in every Vein.

" If I, beneath thy sparry Cave,
Should in thy snowy Arms recline,
Inconstant as the restless Wave,
My Heart would grow as cold as Thine!

" Though all the Splendour of the SEA,
Around thy faultless Beauty shine,
That Heart, that riots wild and free,
Can hold no Sympathy with Mine.

" These sparkling Eyes, so wild and gay,
They swim not in the Light of Love:
The beauteous MAID of COLONSAY,
Her Eyes are milder than the Dove!

" Even now, within the lonely Isle,
Her Eyes are dim with Tears for Me;
And canst thou think that SYREN Smile
Can lure my Soul to dwell with Thee?"

" Dwell here, alone!" the MERMAID cried,
" And view far off the SEA NYMPHS play;
Thy Prison wall, the azure Tide,
Shall bar thy Steps from COLONSAY.

" I feel my former Soul return;
It kindles at thy cold Disdain:
And has a MORTAL dar'd to spurn
A DAUGHTER of the foamy MAIN?"

She fled; around the *chrystal* Cave
The rolling Waves resume their Road,
On the broad Portal wildly rave,
But enter not the NYMPH'S Abode.

And oft, beneath the silver Moon,
He heard afar the MERMAID sing,
And oft, to many a melting Tune,
The Shell-form'd Lyres of OCEAN ring;

And when the Moon went down the Sky,
Still rose, in Dreams, his native Plain,
His Love he fancied oft was by,
And charm'd him with some tender Strain;

And, Heart-sick, oft he wak'd to weep,
When ceas'd that Voice of grateful Sound,
And thought to plunge him in the Deep,
That wall'd his *chrystal* Cavern round.

But still the RING of *Ruby* red,
Retain'd its vivid *crimson* Hue,
And each despairing Accent fled,
To find his gentle Love so True.

When seven long lonely Months were gone,
The MERMAID to his Cavern came,
No more *misshapen* from the *Zone*,
But like a MAID of *mortal Frame*.

" O give to me that *Ruby* RING,
That on thy Finger glances gay,
And thou shalt hear the MERMAID sing,
The Song, thou lov'st, of COLONSAY."

" This *Ruby* RING, of *crimson* Grain,
Shall on thy Finger glitter gay,
If thou wilt bear me through the MAIN,
Again to visit COLONSAY."

" Except thou quit thy *former* Love,
Content to dwell, for ay, with Me,
Thy Scorn my finny Frame might move
To tear thy Limbs amid the SEA."

" Then bear me swift along the MAIN,
The lonely Isle again to see,
And, when I here return again,
I plight my Faith to dwell with Thee."

An oozy Film her Limbs o'erspread,
While slow unfolds her *scaly Train*,
With gluey Fangs her Hands were clad,
She lash'd with webbed Fin the MAIN.

He grasps the MERMAID's scaly Sides,
As, with broad Fin, she oars her Way;
Beneath the silent Moon she glides,
That sweetly sleeps on COLONSAY.

Proud swells her Heart! she deems, at last,
To lure him with her *silver* Tongue,
And, as the shelving Rocks she past,
She rais'd her Voice, and sweetly sung.

In softer, sweeter Strains she sung,
Slow gliding o'er the Moonlight Bay,
When light to *Land* the CHIEFTAIN sprung,
To hail the MAID of COLONSAY.

Sudden the MERMAID's gay Notes fell,
And sadly sink, bereav'd of Glee!
So sadly moans the writhed Shell
Of JURA's Shore, its Parent SEA.

And ever as the Year returns,
The Charm-bound SAILORS know the Day;
For sadly still the MERMAID mourns
The lovely CHIEF of COLONSAY.

Until lately, the FLYING *Fish*, which partakes of the Powers of Action, both of *Fish* and *Bird*, was considered an *Alien* to this Country, but one is in the Possession of a Lady in *Pembrokeshire*, who witnessed its Descent on the Beach, at *Little Haven*. These Fish were known to the *Ancients*, for PLINY mentions them, under the Name of HIRUNDO. In the *Water*, they possess somewhat the Manner of the SWALLOW in the *Air*; and the Blackness of their Backs, the Whiteness of their Bellies, and their *forked* and expanded *Tails*, give them much the same Appearance. The *Wings*, with which they raise themselves from the SEA, are nothing more, than large *Pectoral Fins*, connected by a flexible Membrane, their Flight is seldom beyond Sixty, or Seventy *Yards*, by touching the *Water*, they not only wet their Fins, but seem to imbibe fresh Vigour for another Spring into an *Element*, unnatural to them, except when forced into it for Self Preservation, from the Foes pursuing them through the *Water*. Were they solitary Animals, their *Size* would not render them Objects, worthy the Pursuit of some of their larger Enemies, but they generally rise from the Water, in *Shoals*. They are either unable to direct their Flight out of a *straight* Line, or become suddenly exhausted, for sometimes Numbers fall on Board the *Ships*, that navigate the SEAS of warm *Climates*. The Eyes of

the FLYING *Fish* are so *prominent*, as to admit of their seeing *Danger*, from whatever Quarter it may come, and, on Emergency, they are able, in Addition, to push them beyond the *Sockets*, so as considerably to enlarge their Sphere of *Vision*.

By Mr. MOORE, the underneath Lines, were addressed to the FLYING FISH.

When I have seen thy snowy Wing
O'er the blue Wave at Evening spring,
And give those Scales, of silver White,
So gaily to the Eye of Light,
As if thy Frame were form'd to rise,
And live amid the glorious Skies;
Oh! it has made me proudly feel,
How like thy Wing's impatient Zeal,
Is the pure Soul, that scorns to rest,
Upon the World's ignoble Breast,
But takes the Plume that GOD has given,
And rises into Light and Heaven!

But, when I see that Wing so bright,
Grow languid with a *Moment's* Flight,
Attempt the Paths of Air in vain,
And sink into the Waves again;
Alas! the flatt'ring Pride is o'er;
Like thee, awhile, the Soul may soar,
But erring MAN must blush to think,
Like thee, again, the Soul may sink!

Oh! VIRTUE, when thy Clime I seek,
Let not my Spirit's *Flight* be weak:
Let me not, like this *feeble* Thing,
With Brine still dropping from its Wing,
Just sparkle in the *solar* Glow,
And plunge again to Depths below.

But when I leave the grosser Throng
With whom my Soul hath dwelt so long,
Let me, in that aspiring Day,
Cast every ling'ring Stain away,
And, panting for thy purer Air,
Fly up at once and fix me there!

With the Complimentary Lines to these hardy Adventurers on the OCEAN, the Remarks upon SEA *Fish*, and *Fishing*, will terminate.

Where is CARE to be *lost?* where is HEALTH to be *found?*
Where is *Labour* with *Quiet* incessantly crown'd?
Where does *Pride* and *Ambition* disdain to be seen?
With the Ills of PANDORA lamenting between?
Truth whispers me soft, and with Truth I agree—
In the *Fisherman's* Cottage that stands by the SEA.

The Hangings that grace the rude Mansion within,
Are an old tatter'd *Net* on a strong *Oaken* Pin:
The Hearth made of Rock-work without any Bars,
An old pair of *Water-boots*, two broken Jars;
A Truss of clean Straw, which gives Comfort to me,
In the *Fisherman's* Cottage that stands by the SEA.

When the Tempest howls rude, and the salt Waves mount high,
And seem, in the Distance, to war with the Sky;
When the *Sea-gulls* scream loud, and fierce Lightning descends,
Fear troubles him not—his old Boat he defends,
Puts on his rough Cap, puffs his short Pipe with Glee,
And, content, waits the Calm, in his Cot by the SEA.

If no golden Treasures are dealt him by Fate,
(To be happy's a Blessing scarce known to the *Great*)

No Dun can torment him, no Lawyer perplex,
And the Tax-man ne'er knocks at his Cabin to vex.
Be't mine to enjoy, all these Blessings as free
As the *Fisher*, who dwells, in his Cot by the SEA.

We shall now proceed to notice those Incidents, respecting the **Rivers,** and **Lakes,** which were by Accident omitted; according to the *Alphabetical* Arrangement, which has been previously pursued in their Description.

Berkshire.

It is remarkable that at READING, those *Wells*, between which and the *Thames*, the *Kennet* has its Course, rise and fall with the *former*. Hence it is agreed, that the *Bed* of the *Thames* is much lower, and detaches its *Springs* under the Channel of the *latter*.

NEWBURY, through which the *Kennet* runs, has for a long Period, been justly considered a most excellent CORN Market, and still retains Customs, highly desirable to be observed in all other *Markets*. *Here*, the *Grain* is pitched in *open* Market, and offered to the PUBLIC, in *small*, as well as *large*, Quantities. Thus defeating, all that is possible, the Artifices of *Monopolizers*, and holding out to the industrious, lowly Hand, the chief *Nourisher* of his Existence, at a *fair Market* Price. Another good Custom is, that the FARMER, let him sell *much*, or *little*, has his Money paid on the

Delivery of the Article; by this Means verifying, the old Saying in NEWBURY *Market*, that,

"The *Farmer* may take back
His Money in his *Sack*."

The *fancied* Peculiarity of the LAMBORN, has been variously accounted for, the Fact is, the *Current* of the River is nearly the same at all Times; and the Reason, *why*, the Stream does not materially increase, during *Winter*, seems to arise, from the Paucity of neighbouring *Eminences*, by which alone the *Water* could be swelled, from the *Torrents* poured into its Bosom.

Cheshire.

The VICAR of EASTHAM (a Parish containing Sixty-seven *Houses*, and between three and four Hundred *Inhabitants*, and situate on the Banks of the *Mersey*), has a Right to *all* the FISH caught in the River *Mersey*, on *Sundays*, and *Fridays*.

The following singular and romantic Circumstance, is recorded, in a *Patent of Augmentation*, of the *Arms* and *Crest* of THOMAS VENABLES, of *Goulborne*, in this County, who was *lineally* descended from Sir GILBERT VENABLES, Knight, (Commissioner to King WILLIAM the *Conqueror*), and from whom, Colonel ROBERT VENABLES, the Author of the *Experienced Angler*, claims his Descent. His *Crest* was a Demy Dragon, *Gules*, issuing out of a *Welson* or *Weir* to take *Fish*, *Argent*. "A terrible DRAGON made his Abode in the Lordship of *Moston*, where he devoured all such Persons as

he laid *hould* on, which the said THOMAS VENABLES hearing tell of, in following the Example of the valiant ROMANS, and not regarding his Life, in Comparison with the Safeguard of his Countrymen, did in his own Person, courageously set on the DRAGON, whom first he shot through with an *Arrow*, and afterwards manfully slew him, at which Instant, the said DRAGON was devouring of a *Child*; for the which worthy Act, was given unto him the Lordship of *Moston*, by the Ancestors of the Earls of OXFORD, the Lords of the *Fee* there. And also, ever since, the said THOMAS and his HEIRS, in Remembrance thereof, have used to bear, as well in the *Arms*, as in the *Crest*, a DRAGON." The *Patent of Augmentation*, is dated, Thirtieth of October, Anno 1560.

Cornwall.

The Story of St. NEOT and the *three Fishes*, is thus told. "The SAINT, tired of the Influx of Visitors, for the Relief of *bodily* Infirmity or *spiritual* Comfort, with an Adherent, named BARIUS, retired to a Hermitage on this Spot; and having spent *seven* Years here in great Sanctity, went to ROME, received the POPE's Blessing, and Permission to build a *Monastery*, close to his Place of Residence. Near where his Monastery stood, there was a never failing *Spring* of clean Water, in which this Man of GOD perceived, there were *Three Fishes*, but not presuming to touch them, till it was revealed to him, for what Purpose they were placed there, an ANGEL appeared to acquaint him, that *Every Day*, or so often as he should find Occasion, he might take *One* of these Fishes, leaving the other *Two* untouched. This Condition being observed, he was assured, the Number *Three* should always be kept up. It happened that *our* SAINT

was afflicted with a grievous Disorder, and unable for some Days to take any Sustenance, BARIUS, his faithful Servant, being alarmed at his long Abstinence, went to the *Well*, and caught Two *Fish*, and after *boiling* one, and *broiling* the other, presented them to his Master. The good SAINT, alarmed, enquired eagerly *whence* these *Two Fishes* came. BARIUS, with Simplicity said, they were taken from the *Well*, and he had dressed them *differently*, hoping, that he might suit his sickly Palate. "Why hast thou done this," said the SAINT, "How, in Opposition to an express Command, hast thou presumptuously ventured to take from the *Well*, more than ONE *Fish* at a Time?" He then ordered his trembling Servant, to carry back the *Two Fishes* to their old Abode, and prostrating himself upon the Floor, continued in Prayer, till BARIUS returning, acquainted him, that the *Two Fishes*, after HAVING BEEN DREST, were *now* in the *Water*, ALIVE and ACTIVE. NEOTUS, resolved however not to lose his *Dinner*, commissioned him to go again, and catch ONE *Fish* only, and to dress that. BARIUS did so, and the *Moment* his Master tasted the Object of his Cooking, He was restored to Perfect HEALTH. The Tale, has not so far gratified Posterity, as to give the NAME or *Description*, of the *Fishes*, which possessed this marvellous *restorative* Property.

The LOE-POOL, forms one of the most considerable *Lakes* in the County; and is constituted *such*, by a singular Operation of NATURE. The continual Rolling of the *Waves* of the BRITISH CHANNEL, towards the Shore, on this Part of the Coast, forces in a vast Quantity of *Sand* and Pebbles, which by constantly accumulating, produces a very thick and high *Dam*, extending across the *Valley* from Hill to Hill, and by closing the Mouth of the *Channel*, occasions the *River* to spread its Waters over a Space of Ground, nearly

seven Miles in Circumference. When the Waters expand so far, as to obstruct the Working of the *Mills* at HELSTON and CARMINOWE, the *Millers* apply to Mr. ROGERS, as Lord of the Manor, and presenting him with *two Leathern Purses*, each containing *Three Halfpence*, solicit his Permission to open the BAR. This being granted, Workmen are employed by the MAYOR of HELSTON, to cut a Passage through the *Pebbles;* the whole Body of Water rushes through the Aperture, with such wonderful Impetuosity, that the Conflict between the *Waves* and the *River*, affords an extraordinary Spectacle, and the *Effect* is often visible, for six or eight Miles from the Shore; yet so peculiar is the Situation of the Place, and Force of the Surge, that the Obstruction in a few Days, is again apparent.

St. KEYNE's *Well*, is, perhaps, from the traditional Peculiarity of its Water, more distinguished by *Conversation*, than most other *Springs*, however renowned for their *sanative* Excellence. "He who caused this Fountain to be pictured," says CAREW, "added this *Rhime* for an Exposition."

In NAME, in SHAPE, in QUALITY,
This *Well* is very quaint;
The NAME to lot of KEYNE befell,
No over-holy *Saint*.

The SHAPE from Trees of divers kinds,
Withy, Oak, Elm, and Ash,
Make with their Roots an arched Roof,
Whose Floor this *Spring* doth wash.

In QUALITY, that MAN and WIFE,
Whose Chance or Choice attains,
First of this sacred Stream to drinke,
Thereby the MAST'RY gains.

The *Trees*, mentioned in the Verses, have been long since *dead*, but *four*, of similar Kinds, were planted by Mr. RASHLEIGH, and still flourish over the wonder-working Streamlet. The pleasing Tale, the *Well* of St. KEYNE, written by SOUTHEY, and published in the *first* Volume of the *Anthology*, was founded on the above *Lines*.

Cumberland.

The ESK, so famous for its *Salmon*, enters CUMBERLAND, at a Place called the *Moat*, from SCOTLAND, and flowing through a beautiful Vale, passes *Longtown*, and continuing its Course in a *westerly* Direction, falls into the *Solway Frith*. It is remarkable that on the Bursting of *Solway Moss*, A. D. 1771, the Overplus, (after filling a Plain, whose Area, was *Five hundred Acres*,) found its way to the ESK, and the Quantity was so considerable, as to annoy the Fish, no *Salmon*, during that Season, coming into it.

MAURICE, has written of this River,

> " Majestic o'er the Steeps, with murmuring Roar,
> See winding ESK his rapid Current pour;
> On the bright Wave the sportive *Salmon* play,
> And bound and glister in the Noon-tide Ray."

We may, perhaps, be excused, for briefly stating in this Place, a few of the *peculiar* Customs, of the Inhabitants of this COUNTY. In the midst of secluded Scenes, formed by the Involutions of the Mountains, uncorrupted by the Society of the WORLD, lives one of the most independent, most moral, and respectable Characters existing; The ESTATES-MAN, as he is called, in the Dialect of the Country. His Property, usually is, from *Eighty* to *Two Hundred pounds* a Year, his Mansion, forms the central Point of his Possessions, where,

surrounded by his own paternal Meads, and native Hills, he passes an inoffensive Life; occupied in cultivating the first, and browzing the last, with his large Flocks of *Three or Four Thousand* SHEEP, he transmits to his Descendants, without *Diminution* or *Increase*, the DEMESNE, which from his frugal and contented Forefathers, had devolved to him. Hence it is, that more frequent Instances occur, in the *deep Vales* of CUMBERLAND, of *Property* being enjoyed for a long *Series* of GENERATIONS, by the *same* Family, than in any other Part of ENGLAND. Their SHEEP roving *wild* upon the *Mountains*, and *never* taken into the *Farm Yard*, are exposed to perpetual Accidents, from the Inclemency of the Weather, and the Horrors of *Snow Storms*, which have destroyed, from *Twelve* to *Fifteen hundred* Head, in a Year. This Circumstance, prevents them from getting *Rich*, but on the other Hand, as the *Flocks* are kept without the *least Expence* to the Proprietors, their Losses never induce *Poverty* upon them; they are preserved in that *golden Mean*, which AGUR, so earnestly and *rationally* petitioned of his GOD, that He might obtain. Removed from the *ever-shifting* Display of *fashionable* Life, their *Manners*, are primitive; their *Hospitality*, is unbounded and sincere, their Sentiments, simple, and their Language, *Scriptural*. "Go," said an ESTATES-MAN to a Friend of Mr. WARNER'S, (from whose *Northern Tour*, the above Account is taken), and whom he had entertained for some Days at his Habitation, "Go to the *Vale* on the other side of yon Mountain, to the House of such an ESTATES-MAN, and tell him, you come from *Me*. I *know* him *not*; but he will receive you *kindly*, for *our* SHEEP *mingle upon the Mountains!*"

The next Class of *Inhabitants*, exhibit a Contrast to the *former*, by no means favourable to the *latter*. These comprehend the De-

scendants of those fierce BORDERERS, who for *Centuries* lived by Rapine, and whose unyielding Spirits, were hardly ameliorated, till the Period of the UNION with SCOTLAND, in whose Vicinity, was their Residence. Many of them, are now Dealers in *Horses* and *Cattle*, and are *Provincionally* termed, *Bworder Cowppers*, their Manners, to employ their *own Phrase*, are more "*ram-shackle*" than those of other CUMBRIANS. They are the Life and Soul, as well as the Plague and Disturbance, of every Company they join with; being continual *Talkers*, hard Drinkers, and *quarrelsome*. One of these *Horse-dealers*, attempted to recommend himself to a *travelling* SCOTCHMAN, by claiming Kindred; affirming, that he was a *Border* SCOT, "*Gude Faith, I dinna doubt it*," quoth the shrewd CALEDONIAN; "*the coarsest Part of the Claith's, ay at the Selvidge.*"

One more *local* Particularity, will finish our Remarks, and that is, the *honorary* Titles, arising from the different Degrees of allowed Consequence, or Property, in CUMBERLAND, and which appear *singular*, when compared with their *usual* Acceptation, in SOCIETY. The Mistress of the House is a *Dame;* every Owner of a little Land, is a *'Statesman;* his *eldest* Son is the *Laird;* and where there is no *Son*, the eldest *Daughter*, is born to the Title of *Leady*. Thus may be seen, a *'Statesman* driving the *Plough*, a *Lord* attending the Market with *Vegetables*, and a *Lady*, labouring at the *Churn!*

Derbyshire.

Upon the Banks of the DOVE, *Beresford Hall*, the Seat of the late CHARLES COTTON, Esq. (who has been before noticed, as the Author of the *Second* Part, of the COMPLETE ANGLER,) is situate, it

is an ancient, but extremely pleasant Mansion, on the *Staffordshire* Side of the River, the Grounds are not extensive, but possess great Variety, they are now (1802) entirely neglected, but in Mr. COTTON's time, were kept in excellent Order. The small *Fishing House*, mentioned in the above Work, still remains; and the Words, PISCATORIBUS SACRUM, are yet visible over the Door; but the Roof is nearly destroyed; and the Furniture, with the appropriate *Embellishments*, which adorned the *Interior*, have been long demolished.

Devonshire.

The TAVY rises in *Dartmoor*, and flows through a deep Valley to TAVISTOCK in the North-east, and soon after joins the TAMAR, both yield large Profits, from their *Salmon*. In the TAVY, the Fishing Season commences, about the Middle of *February*, (on the TAMAR, not till several *Weeks* afterward,) and closes in *October* or *November*, when the WEIR is thrown open; but the principal Produce is taken in *Nets*. The River for nearly a Mile below the WEIR, is broken into Rapids, and Pools, some of them of great Depth, and many of them are adapted to the *Seine*, which is drawn once or twice a Day, by *four* Men, who are furnished with Horses, to carry the *Net*, and the *Fish* caught; and with DOGS, that have been taught to convey the *End* of the *Rope* across the Water, when it is inconvenient, or too deep, to be forded. After a *Flood*, and *Salmon* are abundant, *Ten*, *Twelve*, and frequently more, are taken at a Draught. When the Water is *clear*, many are taken with the *Spear*, by *Poachers*, who throw this Weapon with great Dexterity. The *Fishing* on the TAVY, is appendant to the Lands, of *Buckland Place*, the Seat of the DRAKE Family, by whose Ancestor, the celebrated

NAVIGATOR, the Estate was purchased. Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, who was born Anno 1545, was the *First* ENGLISHMAN, that circumnavigated the GLOBE. He set sail on the *Thirteenth* of *December*, 1577, and arrived in ENGLAND, on the *Third* of *November*, 1580, having performed his *Voyage*, in little more than *Two Years* and *ten Months*. Shortly after his Arrival, Queen ELIZABETH dined aboard his Ship at DEPTFORD, conferred on him the Order of KNIGHTHOOD, and directed, that the VESSEL in which HE had endured so many Difficulties, and obtained for his COUNTRY, such immortal Honour, should be kept as a Monument of HIS OWN, and BRITAIN'S GLORY. This Ship was preserved at DEPTFORD for many Years, but at length decaying, she was broke up, and a curious *Chair*, made out of the Planks, was presented to the University of OXFORD.

The PLAISE of the *Devonshire* Rivers are particularly delicious; more so, perhaps, than those of any other Part of the World, at TIEGNMOUTH, where the *Fish Market* is excellent, there is a Regulation, not *observed*, probably, but worthy Imitation in all other Places, that the *Inhabitants* have the Privilege of supplying *themselves*, before *any* can be sold to the *Dealers*.

The OPAH, or *King Fish*, is sometimes, though rarely caught, the Description of one taken at *Brixham*, Anno 1772, is, that the *Weight*, was One Hundred and forty Pounds, its *Length*, four Feet and a half; *Breadth*, two feet and a quarter; and greatest *Thickness*, only *four Inches*. The general Colour, was a vivid transparent *Scarlet Varnish*, over *burnished Gold*, bespangled with *oval silver* Spots, of various Sizes: the Breast was a hard Bone, resembling the *Keel of a Ship*; the *Flesh* looked and tasted, like *Beef*.

There are two Articles in this COUNTY, namely the *Fossil Bacon*, and the EDYSTONE *Light-house*, which although not immediately relating, to its *Fish* or *Rivers*, merit Notice, as most singular Productions of NATURE and of ART. The *First* was discovered on a rising Ground, belonging to *Chapel Farm*, near TIVERTON, the Property of Mr. BROOKS. It was formerly a Monastery, belonging to the AUGUSTIN Friars, at the Dissolution of the *Religious* Houses, it fell into the Hands of the CRUWYS, from whom, by various Alienations, it came to the present Possessor. In order to convert a very fine *Spring* into a *Reservoir*, for watering the Meadows below, and also for the Use of the Cattle, Mr. B. began to sink an extensive *Pond*. The Workmen sunk about Ten feet, the *Strata* appearing in a natural State, when they came to a spungy Matter, appearing to be a Cuticle of a *brown* Hue; they soon found bits of *Bones*, and Lumps of solid *Fat*, of the same Colour: Astonished at this, one of them ran for their Master, who sent to Mr. SHARLAND, a Farrier of great Experience; by his Advice, it was resolved to work cautiously round the Carcase; and at last the *complete Body* of a HOG, was dug out, reduced to the Colour and Substance of an EGYPTIAN MUMMY; the *Flesh* was six Inches thick, and the *Hair* upon the Skin, very long and elastic. As the Workmen proceeded, a considerable Number of HOGS, of *various Sizes*, were found in different Positions, in some Places, two or three together; in others singly, at a short Distance. Upon the Bodies being exposed to the *Air*, they did not reduce to *Powder*, as is usually the Case with the ANIMAL *Economy*, after lying two or three *Centuries* divested of *Air*: probably this might be occasioned, by the *Mucilage* of the *Bacon*. This PIGGERY continued to the Depth of *Twelve feet*, when the Workmen stopped for the Season, and the *Pond* was filled with Water. The *Oldest Men* in the Neighbourhood had never heard that the

Ground had *even* been broken; and, indeed, the several *Strata* being *intire*, renders it impossible to conjecture, from what Cause, this extraordinary Phenomenon can be accounted for. The Family of CRUWYS, have a *Journal* of remarkable Events, which happened in the Parish for *Three Centuries*; and no Memorial appears of any *Disorder*, which could occasion such a Number of SWINE to be buried, in such a Situation.

The LIGHTHOUSE, built upon the EDYSTONE ROCKS, is the Work of ART, alluded to, which will be described, and also the two-fold *Destruction*, the Edifice has sustained, by FIRE and TEMPEST.

The frequent Shipwrecks upon these *Rocks*, occasioned a Determination of creating some Mode, of warning *Mariners* of their Danger, and in the Year 1696, notwithstanding the almost insuperable *Difficulties*, which seemed to impede Success, Mr. HENRY WINSTANLEY, of *Littlebury*, in ESSEX, engaged to erect a *Lighthouse* on the Spot, and being furnished with the necessary Powers by the TRINITY HOUSE, under the Authority of a Statute of ELIZABETH, for "Setting up Marks and Signs for the SEA," immediately commenced his Undertaking. This Gentleman (Mr. W.) was the MERLIN of his Day, and had distinguished himself in that Branch of *Mechanics*, that excites Wonder, and Surprise. He had at his House at *Littlebury*, these Contrivances.—Being taken into one particular Apartment, and there observing an OLD SLIPPER, carelessly lying in the Middle of the Floor, if, as was natural, it was kicked on one Side, up started a GHOST before you: If you sat down in a certain CHAIR, a couple of ARMS, immediately so *clasped* you, that it was impracticable to get disengaged, without the Aid of your *Attendant*:

And if you seated yourself in a seeming ARBOUR, by the Side of a CANAL, you was forthwith sent out *afloat* into the *Middle*, from whence it was impossible to escape, till the *Manager* returned you to your *former* Place. Such were the Effects, of the more sportive Efforts of Mr. W.'s *Mechanical* Science; the *Light-house* constructed by him, was partly *Wood*, and partly *Stone*, and was not completed till after the Expiration of *Three Years*, and had more the Resemblance of a *Chinese Pagoda*, than of a Structure intended to resist the impetuous Shock, of overwhelming SEAS; and it was commonly said, that in bad Weather, such was the Height of the Waves, that it was very possible for a *Six-oared Boat*, to be lifted up upon a Billow, and driven through the *open Gallery* of the *Light-house*. The PUBLIC were decidedly of Opinion, that it would be *overset* by the Weight of the *Ocean*, the ARCHITECT, was convinced of its Durability. This Building remained till *November*, 1703, when some Repairs being necessary, Mr. WINSTANLEY went down to PLYMOUTH, to superintend the Workmen. On the Eve of Departure for the ROCKS, some Friends intimating the Danger, to which the *Light-house* was exposed, in such tempestuous Weather, He replied, "He was so well assured of the Strength of the Building, that he only desired to be there, in the greatest Storm, that ever blew under the Face of the Heavens, that he might see *what Effect* it would have, upon the Structure." Most fatally, his favorite Wish was too amply gratified. While he was there with his *Workmen* and *Light-Keepers*, that Storm began, which raged in the Night of the Twenty-sixth of the Month, with a Violence never before experienced in GREAT BRITAIN, the next Morning, at Day-break, the *Hurricane* increased to a Degree unparalleled; and the *Light-house*, no longer able to sustain its Fury, was swept into the Bosom of the Deep, with all its Inmates. Mr. PEARCE, an old *Seaman*, who died in 1780, aged *Ninety-six*,

was standing on the Barbican Steps at PLYMOUTH, when Mr. WINSTANLEY went off in the EDYSTONE Boat, two Days before the Gale. The Sky was very brassy, and looked as if a *Storm* was impending, from the *South-west* Quarter; so that every Person present, intreated him not to go off; yet he persisted, and became the VICTIM of his misplaced Confidence, on the *Solidity* of the *Building*.

A *Second* LIGHT-HOUSE was not commenced, till 1706, after an Agreement made with Captain LOVEL, or LOVET, who engaged Mr. JOHN RUDYERD, *then*, a Silk Mercer, on Ludgate Hill, as his *Engineer*, and *Architect;* and the Event proved his Choice to be correct. He saw and avoided the Errors of the former Building. His principal Aim, appears to have been *Use* and *Simplicity*, and to have adopted Ideas, the very Reverse of his *Predecessor*, for all the unwieldly Ornaments at Top, the open Gallery, projecting Cranes, &c. Mr. RUDYERD laid totally aside. Mr. R.'s Edifice was begun in July, 1706, and sufficiently completed to exhibit a LIGHT, on the Twenty-eighth of July, 1708, the succeeding Year it was entirely finished. The Quantity of Materials expended on the Construction, was 500 *Tons* of *Stone;* 1200 Tons of *Timber;* 80 Tons of *Iron;* 500 of *Lead;* and of *Trenails*, *Screws*, and *Rack-bolts*, Twenty-five Hundred, each. The *Height* from the lowest part of the Foundation, to the top of the *Ball*, was *Ninety-two Feet*. The Anecdote of LEWIS the Fourteenth, who was at *War* with ENGLAND, during the Proceeding with this Building, does him Honour. "A *French* Privateer took the Men at work upon the EDYSTONE ROCK, together with their Tools, and carried them to FRANCE; and the *Captain* expected a Reward for the Atchievement. The Transaction reached the Ears of that MONARCH, who directly ordered the CAPTIVES to be released, and the CAPTORS to be put in Confinement; declaring,

that though he was at *War* with ENGLAND, he was *not so with* MANKIND. He therefore ordered the Men to be conveyed to their Work, *with Presents;* observing, that the EDYSTONE *Light-house* was so situated, as to be of equal *Service* to all *Nations*, having occasion to navigate the *Channel*, between ENGLAND and FRANCE." After this Occurrence, the *Workmen* were protected by FRIGATES, by Order of Prince GEORGE, of DENMARK.

As a tremendous Specimen of the *forlorn*, and *destitute*, this Event, connected with the *Light-house History*, will excite Commiseration for the Person who endured it. "For many Years after the Establishment of this *Light-house*, it was attended by *Two* Men *only;* and, indeed, the *Duty* required no more, as the principal Part of *that*, besides keeping the Windows clean, was the alternately watching *four Hours*, and *four Hours*, to snuff and renew the *Candles*, each at the Conclusion of his *Watch*, taking Care to call the other, and to *see* him *on Duty*, before he himself retired: It happened that One of the Men was taken ill, and *died*, and notwithstanding the EDYSTONE *Flag* was hoisted, yet the *Weather* was such for some Time, as to prevent a *Boat* from getting near the *Rock*, so as to hold any Communication with the People upon it. The *living* Man, was in a most irksome Dilemma, being apprehensive, that if he tumbled the *dead Body* into the SEA, (which was the only *way* in his Power to dispose of it,) he might be charged with MURDER: This induced him to let it remain, in hopes the *Boat* might arrive, and relieve the Distress he was in. By Degrees, the Body became so offensive, that he was incapable of removing it without Help, for it was nearly a *Month*, before the attending *Boat* could Effect a Landing; and then, the Stench of the Corpse had so filled the whole Building, that it was a Work of extreme Danger and Difficulty, to throw it into the

Water. To prevent a Recurrence of such *Misery*, heightened by dreary Solitude, a *third* Man, has been since employed, so that in Case of a similar Accident in future, or the Sickness of either, there might be constantly *One*, to supply the Place.

This FABRIC sustained the repeated Fury of the SEA, for upwards of *Forty-six* Years after its Completion, but was at length destroyed by FIRE; an ELEMENT, against which no *Precaution* had been taken, because no Ideas of *Danger*, had been conceived. About two o'Clock, on the Morning of the Second of *December*, 1755, the Man *then* upon the WATCH, discerned the *Cupola* to be on *Fire*, after alarming his Assistants, and exerting their joint Efforts, by throwing Water from the *Balcony*, upon the outside Covering of *Lead*, the Flames increased, and one of the Men was miserably scalded by the Melting of the Lead. After retreating from Room to Room, *downwards*, they were at length compelled to take Refuge in a Hole, on the *East* side of the *Rock*, where they were found by some CAWSAND Fishermen, who early saw the Conflagration, and hastened to the Spot. The ill-fated Man, who first saw the *Fire*, and suffered so much from the *melted Lead*, was sent to his own Residence at STONEHOUSE, near PLYMOUTH. His Name was HENRY HILL; and though *Ninety-four* Years old, was remarkably active. He invariably told Mr. SPRY, of *Plymouth*, the *Surgeon* who attended him, that if he would do any thing *effectual* to his Recovery, he must relieve his *Stomach* from the *Lead*, which he was sure was *within* him, this Assertion seemed incredible to Mr. SPRY, who scarcely supposed it possible, that any Human Being could exist, after receiving *melted Lead* into the Stomach, and much less, after encountering so much Fatigue, before any Remedies could be applied. On the *Sixth Day* following the Accident, HILL was thought better, and

till the *tenth* and *eleventh*, constantly took his Medicines, and swallowed many things, both *liquid*, and *solid;* he then suddenly grew worse; and on the *twelfth* Day, expired. Mr. SPRY *dissected* the Body, and, on opening the Stomach, found therein, a *solid Piece of Lead*, of a flat oval Form, which weighed SEVEN OUNCES and FIVE DRACHMS. An Account of this extraordinary Circumstance, was transmitted by Mr. SPRY to the ROYAL SOCIETY, but that learned Body, declined to publish the *Paper*, till some further Elucidation was received. In consequence of this *Incredulity*, Mr. SPRY presented a Series of Experiments, on the Effects of *liquid hot Lead*, the Issue of which, fully established the *Possibility* of the Occurrence. A Lump of this *Metal*, weighing THREE OUNCES, remained *some time* in the Stomach of a Fowl, without producing *Death;* and the *Bird* readily pecked, and swallowed Barley-corns, after the *Lead* had been poured down its *Throat*. Surely, this same Doctor SPRY, forgot his *Humanity*, when he pursued so cruel a Mode of *proving*, that he had not asserted a Falsehood, but *Medical*, and *Anatomical* Facts, are rarely demonstrated, without outraging ALL, except, *Physical Feelings*.

The *Third*, and present LIGHT-HOUSE, was built under the Direction, of the late ingenious Mr. SMEATON, who speaking of the PROPRIETORS, says, " they determined, that there might be no Deficiency, in advancing so noble, so beneficial, so humane a Design, that this *Preservative* of TRADE and NAVIGATION, should be rendered as *durable*, as NATURE and ART, could furnish *Means* for doing." This Determination was the more honourable, because the PROPRIETORS, had *voluntarily* relinquished the DUTIES, paid by all *Shipping* passing the EDYSTONE, till a LIGHT could be again displayed, and these DUTIES are, *One penny* per *Ton*, upon all BRITISH

Ships, outward or homeward bound, on or from, *foreign* Voyages; *One Shilling* per Vessel, on *Coasters;* and *double* these Sums on *foreign Ships*, when they come into BRITISH Ports. The KING'S SHIPS are all FREE. After several preparatory Voyages, the *First Stone*, was laid, the *Twelfth* of *June*, 1757, the *Last*, the *Twenty-fifth* of *August*, 1759, the whole space from the Commencement of the FIRE, which destroyed the *Second Light-house*, to the Re-kindling of the LIGHT, in *this*, was *three* Years, *two* Months, and *sixteen* Days, and the total Time of working upon the *Rock*, during the Construction, was *One hundred and eleven* Days, *ten* Hours. The Height of the main Column, is *seventy Feet*, exclusive of the *Lantern*, and *Cupola*. The very *first* Night the *Light* was exhibited, a great Storm happened, and the *Light-keepers* observed, that they felt a sensible Motion in the Building, but which neither agitated, nor surprised them. The *Outside* and *Basement* of this EDIFICE, is formed of *Granite; that* being most durable, and competent to resist the Action of the SEA: The *Interior* is chiefly of *Portland Stone*. Round the upper Stone Room, upon the Course of *Granite*, under the Ceiling, is this Inscription,

EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE
THEY LABOUR IN VAIN THAT BUILD IT.

Upon the *last* Stone set up, being *that* over the Door of the *Lantern*, on the *East* Side, are the Words,

24th Aug. 1759.

LAUS DEO.

Dorsetshire.

WATER, at SHAFTESBURY, is difficult to obtain, and a Custom, respecting the Supply of this essential Comfort, merits Notice. The Town, from its Site on the Top of a Hill, is destitute of *Springs*, and the Inhabitants have, for Time immemorial, been supplied with *Water*, brought on HORSE's *Backs*, or on People's *Heads*, from *Wells* at MOTCOMB, in the Parish of GILLINGHAM, on which Account, by *Agreement*, dated 1662, between the LORD of the *Manor* of GILLINGHAM, and the MAYOR and *Burgesses* of SHAFTESBURY, there is this *annual* Practice. The MAYOR is obliged, the *Monday* before *Holy Thursday*, to dress up a Prize Besom, or *Byzant*, (as it is termed,) somewhat like a *May* Garland in Form, with Gold and Peacock's Feathers, and carry it to ENMORE Green, in MOTCOMB, as an Acknowledgment for the *Water;* together with a *raw* Calf's head, a pair of *Gloves*, a Gallon of *Beer*, or *Ale*, and two penny Loaves of white, wheaten *Bread*, which the STEWARD receives, and carries away to his own Use. The Ceremony being over, the *Byzant* is restored to the MAYOR, and brought back by one of his Officers, with great Solemnity. This *Byzant* is generally so richly adorned with *Plate* and *Jewels*, borrowed from the neighbouring Gentry, as to be worth *Fifteen Hundred Pounds.* Many Persons get their Living by carrying Water, their Price is three half-pence or twopence, an *Horse Load*, according to the Part of the Town where carried, and a *Farthing* or a *Half-penny* a *Pail-full*, if fetched upon the *Head.*

The Lines inscribed upon the Free Stone URNS, in the *conse-*

crated Ground, belonging to the Church of MELBURY SAMFORD, in this County, are so highly appropriate, as not only to deserve Perusal, but Remembrance.

"Here trace the *Limits* of MAN's last Retreat,
Where Good and Bad, where Poor lie mix'd with Great,
Each with his Share of SIN, but each alone
For MERCY trusting, to th' Almighty Throne."

"In this small Space, is mad AMBITION laid,
Who for itself *alone*, thought Earth was made;
PRIDE from her Pinnacle thus low is tost;
Here every Hope of VANITY, is lost;
To this coarse Bed is Luxury confin'd,
And AV'RICE leaves her darling Heaps behind.
Yet think not we encompass VICE alone,
VIRTUES trandscendant to their Rest are gone;
Bosoms that melted at each Tale of Woe,
And Hearts forgiving of their greatest Foe;
Hands open to each *charitable* Deed,
And doubly bounteous, where the Claim was NEED.
Then, heedless WAND'RER, stay thy Steps, and learn,
To place in VIRTUE's Paths, thy great Concern;
Though all *unwarm'd* alike, come here to lie,
That MAN who best has LIV'D, knows best to DIE."

In NORTH's Life, of Lord Keeper GUILDFORD, after describing the *Cobb* at LYME, he proceeds, "The *Vessels* are laden and unladen, by HORSES going upon the Sand, between the *Cobb* and the

Town. They have no *Drivers*, but are charged with *Bales* at the *Warehouse*, and trot away to the *Ship's* Side, and stand fair, sometimes *above* the Belly in Water, for the Tackle to discharge them; they then return to the *Warehouse* for more; and so perform the TIDE's Work, and know, by the FLOOD, when their Labour is at an End.

Among other eminent Persons, born, or who distinguished themselves at LYME, were JOHN CASE, and THOMAS CORAM. The former, who lived in the Reign of JAMES II. was many Years a noted Practitioner, in *Physic* and *Astrology*. The Doctor is said to have got *more* by this *Distich*, than DRYDEN, by *all* his Works:

"Within this Place,
Lives Doctor CASE."

He was doubtless well paid for *that*, which he affixed to his *Pill-boxes:*

"Here's *fourteen Pills* for *thirteen Pence:*
Enough in any Man's own Conscience."

This Physician was living in the Reign of Queen ANNE, and at a Supper, where Dr. MAUNDY of Canterbury, Dr. CASE, and Dr. RATCLIFFE met together, RATCLIFFE drank to CASE, "Here Brother, to all the FOOLS, your *Patients*." "I thank you, good Brother," replied CASE; "let me have all the FOOLS, and you are heartily welcome to the *Rest* of the *Practice*." The Doctor acquired a handsome Fortune by his Profession, and setting up his Carriage, under his *Arms*, appeared this quaint MOTTO, *The Case is altered*. GRANGER observes, that he was "looked upon as the Successor of

the famous LILLY, whose *magical* Utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in Derision, to his intimate Friends; and particularly, the *dark Chamber* and Pictures, whereby LILLY used to impose upon the credulous, under Pretence of *shewing* them, Persons who were *absent*."

THOMAS CORAM, to whom ENGLAND is indebted, for that benevolent and considerate Charity, the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, was born at LYME about the Year 1668. During an occasional Residence in the *Eastern* Parts of LONDON, he had Opportunity of witnessing Scenes of Distress, but none affected him more forcibly, than the lamentable Situation, of *deserted young Children*. His Zeal for the public Welfare, induced one of the most compassionate PLANS, that HUMAN NATURE ever devised; The Erecting of an ASYLUM, for the *Succour* and *Education*, of the neglected INNOCENTS. To accomplish this, the Patronage of the *Great*, and the Assistance of the *Powerful* was to be obtained, and that worst of all Difficulties, *Popular Prejudice*, was to be combated. He had to convince the PUBLIC, that the PLAN he suggested, instead of encouraging VICE, (as it was pretended,) would be a National Advantage, by preventing the many *secret Murders*, to which the Fear of *Reproach*, incited the Commission, and which disgraced the Policy, and stigmatized the Civil Economy of ENGLAND. The FEMALE NOBILITY of that Period, to their ETERNAL HONOUR be it recorded, seconded Mr. CORAM's Exertions, and drew up a MEMORIAL, which ought to be held in lasting Veneration: thus assisted, the Nobility and Gentry, urged by the Endeavours of *Twenty-one* NOBLE FEMALES, obtained for Mr. CORAM, A CHARTER of Foundation; and after labouring *seventeen Years*, he lived to see his OBJECT accomplished. In a Vault under the CHAPEL of that HOSPITAL,

erected by his unceasing Efforts, are deposited the Remains of this MERITORIOUS MAN. He died 19th *March*, Anno 1751, an elegant Inscription perpetuates his MEMORY, which, whilst *One Brick* of the BUILDING, remains, can never be forgotten.

Durham.

HIGH FORCE or *Force Fall*, is a Cataract on the TEES, dashing its Waters over a large Rock of black Marble, seventy Feet in height. Above the Fall, the River is closely pent up, and here precipitates with awful Crash, into a Reservoir, more than sixty Feet deep.

The Clouds of *Spray*, arising from the descending Waters, assume, when enlightened by the Beams of the *Sun*, all the Beauties of the *Rainbow*. In *Winter*, it presents a different, though not less astonishing Aspect. The projecting Points of the Rock, are *then* embellished, with a boundless Diversity of large *icy* Stalactites, which form a variety of *Prisms*, that operate on the *Sun's* Rays, like so many *Chrystal* Lustres, decorating them in ten thousand Directions, in the most brilliant Manner.

The COLLIERIES upon the WEAR, are very extensive, the Quantity of COALS *annually* exported from SUNDERLAND, amounts to about Three Hundred, fifteen Thousand, NEWCASTLE *Chaldrons*, of *Fifty-three Hundred* Weight, and equal to 134.4 *Cubic* Feet. The

London *Chaldron*, is about *Twenty-eight Hundred*, and equal to *seventy-one Cubic* Feet.

One of the *Shafts* of a Colliery, on Cockfield Fell, is used for the purpose of casting *Shot*, to the Weight of between *two and three Tons daily*. In this Operation, the *Lead*, when sufficiently heated, is *poisoned* with Arsenic, and poured through an Iron Sieve, with different sized Perforations, into a large Tub of Water, placed to receive it, at the Bottom of the Shaft. The Shot attain their *globular* Form, by this Process, and are then shaken in a Barrel with *Black Lead* Dust, by which means they become *polished*, and ready for Market.

Essex.

The learned *Botanists*, and Writers in *Natural History*, John Ray, and George Edwards, were of this County, the former, was born Anno 1624, at Black Notley. His Father was by Occupation a Blacksmith, but finding his Son had Genius, sent him to School at *Braintree*, and thence to Cambridge, where he was admitted into *Catharine Hall*, but afterwards removed to *Trinity* College. Here his Skill in *Natural History*, distinguished him, and particularly his knowledge in *Botany*, the better to enlarge his Acquaintance with the Works of Nature, especially those of the *Vegetable* Kingdom, he travelled with the great Willoughby, through the chief part of Great Britain, and also visited various Countries on the Continent, with the same Intention, and with the same Companion. It is

remarkable that the sublime and beautiful Scenery of NATURE, which has of late Years, given Eloquence to the Pen of so many Travellers, was, in the Time of RAY, entirely disregarded; and it has been truly observed, that though our Naturalist, in his different Excursions, passed through the *Vallies* of DERBYSHIRE, ascended the *Mountains* of NORTH WALES, and beheld the Glories of the CUMBERLAND *Lakes;* yet from the whole of his *Itineraries*, not a *single* Sentence can be gleaned, expressive of that Wonder and Delight, with which every One at the present Day, is irresistibly affected. Towards the latter Period of Life, Mr. RAY removed from CAMBRIDGE to BLACK NOTLEY, where he died, Anno 1706, in his *Seventy-eighth* Year. From an Elegant *Latin* Epitaph, inscribed on a Monument, erected to his Memory at the Expence of HENRY COMPTON, BISHOP of LONDON. These *four* Lines form a Part of the Translation of it, and are highly descriptive of the Objects of his Pursuits, and the great Science he had attained in them.

" Our Modern SAGE, NATURE's dark Secrets, read,
From the tall *Cedar* to the *Hyssop's* Bed;
From the unwieldiest *Beast* of Land or Deep,
To the least *Insect*, that has Power to creep."

GEORGE EDWARDS was born at *Stratford-Langthorne* in the Parish of WESTHAM, Anno 1694, as an ENGLISH ORNITHOLOGIST, he is deservedly esteemed. He was brought up to Trade, but after going abroad, and visiting HOLLAND, and Norway, was appointed at his return, *Librarian* of the College of PHYSICIANS, he published the History of *Birds*, in *four*, and afterwards added *three* Volumes, entitled *Gleanings* in Natural History, among which, were many *hundred* Subjects, which had never before been described. He died Anno

1773, at the advanced Age of *Eighty-one*, and is interred in WEST-HAM Church Yard.

The Manor of WANSTED, not more renowned for its Antiquity, than for the vast Possessions, that have at different Eras been annexed to the Property, of which *Wansted House* is now the Family Seat, was once the Estate of the Earl of LEICESTER, who in May 1578, entertained Queen ELIZABETH in it for several Days, and in September the same Year, there solemnized his Marriage with the Countess of ESSEX. At the Time of the *Earl's* Death, Anno 1588, he was much involved in Debt, and an Inventory and Estimate, (the *Original* of which is in the BRITISH MUSEUM,) was in Consequence taken of his *Effects*, real and Personal. Without enumerating all the Particulars, we shall state, that the LIBRARY, consisting only of an *Old Bible*, the *Acts* and *Monuments*, ancient, and torn; some *Psalters*, and a Service Book, was estimated, at *thirteen Shillings* and *eight-pence*. The HORSES were valued, at *Three Hundred Pounds* and *eight-pence*, and the Bill for the *Earl's* FUNERAL, amounted to the enormous Sum, (in that Age) of *Four Thousand Pounds*. Strange Infatuation is here visible, in the paltry Collection for the advancement of either *Literature*, or *Religion*, during *Life*; and of Money expended in the pompously conclusive Ordinance of the latter, when Pride itself could receive no Gratification.

A very singular Custom at ROCHFORD, One of the *Manors* belonging to this overgrown Estate, is, the Holding of what is called the *Lawless Court*: its Origin is uncertain, but Tradition represents it, as arising from a Conspiracy against the *Lord* of the *Manor*, projected during his Absence, and *overheard* by *himself*, in his Way home. As a Punishment, he ordered that *all the Tenants* on his

Manor, should ever after assemble at a certain Hour of the *Night*, on the *same Spot*, where the *Conspirators* met, and do *Homage* for their Lands. The COURT is held in the open Air, on King's Hill, on the *Mid-night* of the *first* Wednesday, after *Michaelmas Day*, and all the Business is transacted in WHISPERS, the minutes being made with a *Coal*, in place of *Pen* and *Ink*. The *Steward* opens the COURT in as *low a Voice* as possible; yet those *Tenants* who neglect to answer, are deeply fined, and every *Absentee*, forfeits *double his Rent*, for *every Hour's Absence*. The Time of Assembling is from *Twelve* till Cock-crow; the Parties previously meet, at the *King's Head* in ROCHFORD.

The *Manor* of *Bell House*, belonging to the Dowager Lady DACRE, possesses the PECULIAR *Privilege*, of excluding any Person, however great in *Rank*, from entering it in Pursuit of *Game*.

Gloucestershire.

DANY'S COED, the *British* Appellation, and which signifies *the Wood of Fallow Deer*, the very Creatures for which the FOREST of DEAN was famous for *Centuries*, seems to be a more certain Derivation of its Name, than *Sylva Danica*.

Hampshire.

The NEW FOREST is described in LAMBARDE's Topographical

Dictionary, as "A large Portion of *Hampshire*, which, after the Opinion of the best approved *Historians*, WILLIAM the *Conqueror* laid to *Forest*, destroying Towns, Villages, and Churches, *Thirty Miles* longe." *This* is an Abridgment of the first Monkish Accounts, of the Formation of the NEW FOREST; Accounts followed implicitly, (but with increasing Aggravation), by every *English* Annalist, from the Conclusion of the *eleventh* Century, to the Beginning of the *last*; at which Era, VOLTAIRE started Doubts, with respect to the Fact of WILLIAM's *Devastations:* and another elegant Writer (Dr. JOSEPH WARTON), in his "Essay on the Life and Writings of POPE," concurred with VOLTAIRE, as to the CONQUEROR's Character, being in this Instance misrepresented, and his Oppressions magnified. The *Desolation* attributed to WILLIAM, by some Historians, has been finely versified by the above POET, whose *colouring*, scarcely exceeds the strong Language, of his Prototypes.

"Proud NIMROD first the bloody Chace began;
A mighty Hunter, and his Prey was MAN.
Our haughty NORMAN boasts that barb'rous Name,
And makes his haughty *Slaves* the *royal* Game,
The Fields are ravish'd from th' industrious Swains,
From MEN, their *Cities*, and from GODS, their *Fanes:*
The levell'd Towns with Woods lie cover'd o'er;
The hollow Winds through naked Temples roar;
Round broken Columns, clasping Ivy twin'd;
O'er Heaps of Ruin stalk'd the stately *Hind*;
The *Fox* obscene to gaping Tombs retires,
And savage Howlings fill the sacred Quires."

The Picture of WILLIAM's Tyranny, is, however, overcharged, and a little Attention will discover, that the *Act* itself, was *not* attended with those Circumstances of Outrage, which the

Monkish Narratives have so pointedly detailed, viz. the Destruction of many *Villages*, the Extermination of the *Inhabitants*, and the Overthrow of, (according to different Accounts) Thirty-two, Thirty-six, Fifty-two, or even Sixty *Churches*. In Tracts of Country, which, (from their Nature) must have been, in ancient times, but *thinly* peopled, Places of *public Worship*, were sparingly scattered, and *One Church* frequently served a very extensive District. Such probably was the Case in the NEW FOREST: for if these *Edifices* were *erected* in such Numbers, as are said to have been *destroyed*, some *Remains* of them, would surely have been discovered in subsequent Periods, and would even *now* be visible. In thus vindicating the CONQUEROR, from the Injustice done to his Memory, as to the Rigour discovered in forming the NEW FOREST, it is by no means intended to absolve him from all Reproach, with the Evidence against him, to be found in the DOMESDAY Book, and other Records, the Attempt would be unpardonable. On the whole, it may be fairly surmised, that WILLIAM, " being passionately fond of *Hunting*, and wishing to extend the Scenes of his favourite Amusement, fixed on this Corner of HAMPSHIRE, as a Spot proper for his Purpose, and accordingly converted a large Proportion of it into FOREST: Yet that the *Afforestation* was made, without much Injury to the *Subject*, or Offence to *Religion*, from the Scantiness of its *Population*, and the Barrenness of its *Surface*.

Isle of Wight.

When the Liberties of BRITAIN were menaced by the *Invincible Armada*, Sir GEORGE CAREY, afterwards Lord HUNSDON, was

Captain, or Governor, of the Island. The great Power which the Captain of the *Isle of Wight*, had about this Period, may be instanced, by the curious Anecdote respecting *Attornies*, quoted by Sir RICHARD WORSLEY, from the Papers of Sir JOHN OGLANDER, a Descendant, from one of the most ancient Families in this Island, and who lived at the beginning of the *seventeenth* Century. "I have heard," observes the Knight, "and partly know it to be *true*, that not only heretofore there was no *Lawyer* nor *Attorney* in oure Island, but in Sir GEORGE CAREY's Time, an *Attorney* coming to settle in the Island, was by his Command, with a *Pound* of *Candles* hanging at his *Breech lighted*, with *Bells* about his Legs, handed oute of the Island: inasmuch that our Ancestors lived here so quietly and securely, being neither troubled to LONDON nor WINCHESTER." In another Part of his Writings, Sir JOHN remarks, "that Peace and *Law* hath beggared us all;" and since his Time, the *legal* Practitioners have so greatly increased, that many of the *Inhabitants*, make little Scruple of *wishing*, that Sir GEORGE CAREY was *alive again*.

The very great Abundance of *Game* with which the *Isle of Wight* was stored, Tradition refers to Sir EDWARD HORSEY sometime its Captain, during the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and who is reported to have given a LAMB for every HARE, that was brought to him from the neighbouring Counties.

Herefordshire.

The principal Fish taken in the WYE, is the *Salmon*, which is found in it at all times, but FULLER has *erroneously* asserted, that

the *Salmon* of *this River* are in *Season all the Year*. They are only in PERFECTION, between the Months of *December* and *August*. Formerly they were more abundant, so much so, that, in the *Indentures* of *Apprenticeship* at HEREFORD, it was a Clause, that the Apprentice, should not be compelled to live on them, more frequently than *two* Days in a *Week*. The Passage of the *Salmon* up the WYE, is now, however, so much obstructed by *Iron Works*, that unless the Water is swelled far above its *usual* Height, they cannot advance; from this Cause, together with the illegal Practice of taking them in *Cribs*, the Fish have become comparatively *scarce*, and the aforementioned *Stipulation*, has ceased to become a part of the Contract.

We shall here wander from our more immediate Subject, to notice *Three* Persons of this County, who from their Endeavours to mitigate the Sorrows, or to solace the Hours of social Life, *ought to be had in Remembrance*. JOHN KYRLE, the *Man* of Ross, has given to that Town, an Attraction, beyond its *local* Importance. His extensive Charities, and the exemplary Tenor of his Actions, procured him the Esteem and Affection of all his Cotemporaries, and POPE, during his Visits at *Holme Lacy*, obtained a sufficient Knowledge of his Beneficence, to render Homage to his Worth, and the Fervour of the POET's Description of it, in his *Moral Essays*, was, in this Instance, founded in TRUTH.

" Who hung with *Woods* yon Mountain's sultry Brow?
From the dry Rock who bade the *Water's* flow?
Not to the Skies in useless Columns tost,
Nor in proud Falls magnificently lost,
But clear and artless, pouring through the Plain
Health to the Sick and Solace to the Swain.
Whose Causeway parts the Vale with shady Rows?
Whose Seats the weary Traveller repose?

Who taught that Heav'n directed Spire to rise?
'THE MAN OF ROSS,' each *lisping* Babe replies!
Behold the Market-place with Poor o'erspread!
THE MAN OF ROSS divides the *weekly* Bread:
He feeds yon Alms-house, neat, but void of State,
Where *Age* and *Want* sit smiling at the Gate:
Him portion'd *Maids*, apprentic'd *Orphans* blest;
The *Young* who labour, and the *Old* who rest.
Is any *Sick?* THE MAN OF ROSS relieves,
Prescribes, attends, the *Med'cine* makes and gives.
Is there a *Variance?* Enter but his Door,
Balk'd are the *Courts*, and Contest is no more.
Despairing *Quacks* with Curses fled the Place,
And *vile Attornies*, now a useless Race.
Of Debts and Taxes, Wife and Children clear,
THIS MAN possess'd *Five Hundred pounds* a Year.
Blush, GRANDEUR, blush! proud *Courts*, withdraw your Blaze!
Ye little *Stars!* hide your diminish'd Rays."

This eminent Benefactor to his Species, died Anno 1724, ætatis Eighty-four, upon his Monument in Ross Church, is an appropriate Symbol of the active Kindness of his Life; a Medallion of CHARITY, supported by BENEVOLENCE.

Of Mr. GARRICK, so much has been related, that it would be superfluous, to enter into a minute Account of this *inimitable* ACTOR, who so truly deserved, the finished Compliment of Dr. GOLDSMITH, "That 'twas *only*, when OFF of *the Stage*, he was *acting*." This Gentleman was born at the *Angel Inn*, Widemarsh Street, HEREFORD, Anno 1717, his Education at LITCHFIELD Grammar School was liberal, and partly received under the Tuition of Dr. JOHNSON, who, at a subsequent Period, accompanied his Pupil to LONDON, in search of the Means of EXISTENCE. A Passion for the *Stage*, soon induced Mr. GARRICK to quit his *Brother*, with whom he had

engaged in the *Wine* Trade, and his *first* Appearance was at IPSWICH, 1741, under the assumed Name of LYDDAL. His Celebrity in the Part of RICHARD, in *Goodmans Fields*, almost immediately after the Country Exhibition of *Aboan*, in ORONOOKO, spread his Fame, and the " New Star in the East," caused a Defection of the accustomed Audiences, at *Covent Garden*, and *Drury Lane*. Even in IRELAND, his Talents proved equally *attractive*, insomuch, that the Heat, combining with the confined Air, arising from the Throngs that attended his Performances, produced a fatal Disease, which was termed, GARRICK's *Fever*. With the Interruption of a Dispute, occasioned by his engaging *Foreigners*, but which was speedily adjusted, Mr. GARRICK was a general Favourite with the Public. His Profession as an ACTOR, he was compelled to relinquish from increasing Infirmities, Anno 1776, and the last Character he sustained, was *Don Felix* in the WONDER. His own Superiority gave him perhaps a critical, and instinctive Acumen, into the essential Requisites of other Performers, as one Instance, his Prediction of the Excellence of Mademoiselle CLAIRON, over all her Competitors. After an afflicting Illness of several Years, Mr. GARRICK died in January, 1779.

ELEANOR GWYNN, was born in *Pipe Lane*, HEREFORD; becoming an Inhabitant of the Metropolis, she was engaged in the Service of a *Fruiterer*, and in the Sale of Fruit, she first appeared in the *Lobby* of a THEATRE. Her sprightly Temper, and the Affection of a MANAGER, introduced her upon the *Stage*, and she quickly acquired, universal Approbation. She was considered as the best Speaker of *Prologues* and *Epilogues*, and several of each, were purposely written, to receive the Advantage of her *fascinating* Delivery. Mrs. GWYNN was of small Stature, and DRYDEN caused her to speak an *Epilogue*,

under the Shade of a HAT, made of the Circumference of a *Coach Wheel.* The Singularity of her Appearance, and her Acuteness of Enunciation, convulsed the House with Laughter, and the MONARCH who was present, invited her to Supper, and conveyed her in his own Carriage. This sudden Advancement, seems to have had little Influence on her Temper, she still continued gay and sportive, Qualities, which so endeared her to the KING, that all the *Beauties* of his other Mistresses, could never deprive her of his *Affection.* Her acute Penetration, and ingenuous Levity of Speech, this Anecdote will illustrate. CHARLES was frequently at Variance, with his COUNCIL, and PARLIAMENT, and one Day, entering her Apartments in a very pensive Mood, she requested to be informed the Cause of his Melancholy. "O, NELL, NELL," he exclaimed, "what can I do to please the PEOPLE of ENGLAND? I am torn in Pieces by their Clamours." "There is *one Way* left," said the shrewd ELEANOR, "but I fear it will be difficult to persuade you, to embrace the Expedient." "What is that?" asked the KING eagerly. "Only dismiss your *Ladies*, and mind your Business," replied NELL, "the PEOPLE will soon be pleased."

After CHARLES the *Second*, made her his MISTRESS, she still continued to display her Talents, in the airy Effusions of the COMIC MUSE, and was equally the *Favourite*, of the PRINCE and PEOPLE.

At this Period (1670), she was delivered of a *Son*, who was afterwards created, DUKE of ST. ALBANS; and her *Grandson* attained the Honours of PRELACY, and became the Proprietor of that very *Episcopal* Palace, which almost adjoined the humble Cot, where his *Maternal* Ancestor, first drew her Breath. Even to the present Day, her Memory has been cherished with a greater Portion of

general Esteem, than is commonly attained by the *Mistresses* of a profligate MONARCH. Her Generosity, in promoting the Establishment of CHELSEA HOSPITAL, has thrown a Veil over her Errors, and will preserve a grateful Remembrance of her NAME, to the latest Ages; even the IDEA of that admirable Institution, is traditionally said, to have *originated* with her. She died Anno 1691, and her general Conduct was so respectable, that Archbishop TENNISON, thought her worthy of Panegyric, in a Sermon, which He preached at her Funeral.

Of the comparative Salaries given to Performers, about the Year 1750, and the present time, there can hardly be a better Illustration, than by a reference to *that*, received by Miss LIVINIA FENTON, afterwards *Duchess* of BOLTON. When this Lady's Performance of *Polly Peacham*, had obtained the unqualified Applause of the TOWN, the *Manager*, RICH, augmented her Salary, from *fifteen*, to *thirty Shillings* per WEEK, that he might insure her Continuance at his Theatre. We now read of a BOY of *thirteen*, being secured in the Receipt, of SIX THOUSAND GUINEAS, for acting FIFTY-ONE NIGHTS. How is this astonishing Difference to be accounted for? perhaps *Novelty* and *Fashion*, were the grand Incentives, for adopting and supporting, this absurd *Prodigality*.

The Landholders, or *Brinkers*, on the WYE, within the Liberty of *Irchenfield*, possess the Right of *Fishing* in the FREE WATER, as that part of the River is called, which lies between *Holm Lacey*, and *Strangford*, "provided they expose the *Salmon* and other *Fish* that are caught, for Sale, upon a Board fixed up in a particular Spot of the *Hereford* Turnpike Road, that any Woman big with Child, or poor Person, might have as small a piece as a *Pound*." This Custom

was enforced by the Manor Court of WORMELOW. The Board has not been taken down, and the Usage abolished, more than seventeen Years since.

Hertfordshire.

The NEW RIVER takes its Rise, from a Spring in the Parish of AMWELL in this County. Mr. MYLNE, the Surveyor to the *Company*, has erected a PEDESTAL and URN, on a beautiful little Island, situated at the Base of AMWELL Hill, which is surrounded by the NEW RIVER; the retired Situation, and the River flowing gently towards the Metropolis, suggested, that *this* would be the most eligible Place, for a Tribute to the *Memory* of Sir HUGH MIDDLETON. Two large weeping Willows, drop their graceful Boughs into the Stream, and a Circle of Foliage shades the funereal VASE. An Inscription is engraven on each Side of the PEDESTAL; that on the SOUTH, is,

Sacred to the MEMORY, of Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, Bart.
Whose successful Care, assisted by the *Patronage* of his KING,
Conveyed this *Stream* to LONDON.
An immortal Work;
Since MAN, cannot more nearly imitate the DEITY,
Than in bestowing HEALTH.

On the NORTH, is a *Latin* Translation of the above: that on the WEST, recites the Distance of CHADWELL, the other SOURCE of the NEW RIVER, at *Two Miles;* and the Meanders of the River, from

AMWELL to LONDON, at *Forty* more: The EAST, records the Erection of this Memorial by Mr. MYLNE, Anno 1800.

The Work was begun in 1608, and on MICHAELMAS DAY, Anno 1613, the Water was first admitted, into the *Reservoir* in the SPA Fields, near ISLINGTON, in the Presence of an innumerable Concourse of Spectators. The Spot where the *Reservoir* was dug, was "in former Times," according to STOW, "an open idell Pool, commonly called the *Ducking Pond.*"

Sir HUGH, was the Sixth Son of Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, of *Denbigh*, and worked a SILVER Mine in *Cardiganshire*, which produced one *Hundred pounds* per *Day*, for some time, and enabled him to bring the NEW RIVER to LONDON: *Half* the SHARES in this Concern, were offered by him to the CORPORATION; but they refused them, under a Plea, that the Undertaking would injure the *Water-bearers*, then, very numerous. The SHARES, *Seventy-two* in number, were divided into two equal Parts, one of which was held by JAMES I. under the Patent, and these were called the KING'S Moiety; but, as this valuable Project, had nearly ruined Sir HUGH, the MONARCH resigned his *Moiety*, and received only *Five hundred per Annum*, though the *Thirty-six* SHARES are *yet* called the KING'S Moiety, and *now* bear an enormous Price *. In the year ending CHRISTMAS 1809, a Share paid a Dividend of 569*l.* and the Price demanded in October, 1810, for a KING'S SHARE, was 11,500*l.* It was remarked in November, 1811, that the Opposition, between the

* A SHARE was sold in 1770, for 6700*l.* and it is said, the Company now pay *Fifteen hundred* per Annum, for the Ground at the NEW RIVER Head, which had been rented by them, for *Fifty pounds*, previous to 1774, when the *Old Leases* Expired.

rival *Water Work* Companies, around LONDON, was carrying on with increasing Energy on all Sides, and it may reasonably be hoped, for the *public* Advantage. This will account for the new *cylindrical* Pipes, that are now laying down in every Direction *. The *West Middlesex* Company, have just completed a Reservoir, upon true *orthodox* Principles, the Summit of it, being of an *exact parallel Altitude*, with the Vane of *St. Pancras Church*. The SHARES of one of the oldest and most respectable Companies, are reported to have fallen, in Consequence of these contending Interests, from 16,500*l.* to 4000*l.* each! But this immense Deterioration from the present Price of NEW RIVER Property, does not seem to have *really* taken place, (however *negligently*, and *below the Value*, the SHARE mentioned as under, was disposed of, in 1785,) since on Tuesday the Fifth of June, 1812, a KING'S SHARE of the *New River* Company, late the Property of JOHN LANGSTON, Esq. deceased, was *bought in* at public Auction, for 7950*l.* The Dividend 1810, was 465*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*; Dividend 1811, 282*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.* The Land-tax, amounting to 50*l.* *per annum*, is redeemed, but there is a *yearly* Deduction, of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This *same* SHARE was sold by Mr. LOWTEN, of the Temple, in 1785, when the Dividend amounted to 380*l.* 10*s.* with a *regular annual Increase*, for 7250*l.* The *Three per Cents.* when this first Sale took place, were 70⅛, and are now at 60. The Difference of the Dividend, 1810, to 1811, is more than *one-third*, and with the Prospect of *further Reduction*, in consequence of the Competition, arising from the

* It was observed by an elderly Country Gentleman, that he much wished, the Improvements in the LIQUID, might compensate for the Damage sustained, by one of the SOLID Comforts of LONDON, being the Injury done to the *Pavement*, and which is in many Places so considerable, as to have reduced it nearly to the pristine State, before the Introduction of the *Scotch Pebble*.

recent Establishment of other Companies, for the Supply of WATER, to the Inhabitants of the METROPOLIS.

It is to be hoped, that none of the new Projectors, will merit the Retort, given by a Clergyman to a noble Lord, distinguished for a total Neglect of RELIGION, and who, boasting the superior Excellence of some WATER WORKS, which he had invented and constructed, added, that after having been so useful to Mankind, he expected to be very *comfortable* in the NEXT WORLD, notwithstanding his Ridicule, and Disbelief, of RELIGION; "Ah," replied the other, "if you mean to be *comfortable* THERE, you must take your WATER WORKS along with you."

Huntingdonshire.

HUNTINGDON, was the Birth-place, of One of the most extraordinary Personages, that ever lived, the Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL, who, though prevented by Considerations of *Policy*, from assuming the *Royal* Title, enjoyed all the *Essentials* of SOVEREIGNTY, and ruled over this COUNTRY with Regal Power. He was born in the Parish of ST. JOHN, on the *twenty-fifth* of *April*, 1599. His very Infancy, says Mr. NOBLE, (if we believe *what* Mr. *Audley*, Brother to the famous *Civilian*, declares, he had heard some old Men, tell his Grandfather), was marked with an Accident, that threatened the Existence of the future PROTECTOR: Sir HENRY CROMWELL having sent for him to *Hinchingbrook*, when an Infant in Arms, a *Monkey* took

him from the *Cradle*, and ran with him upon the *Lead*, that covered the Roof of the House. Alarmed at the Danger OLIVER was in, the Family brought *Beds* to catch him upon, fearing the Creature's dropping him; but the sagacious Animal, brought the "*Fortune of England*" down in Safety; so narrow an Escape had HE, who was doomed to be the CONQUEROR, and superior MAGISTRATE, of THREE mighty NATIONS, from the *Paws* of a *Monkey*. Many Years after, (1653,) when he drove the MEMBERS from the HOUSE of COMMONS, and caused its Doors to be *shut up*, it was remarked by WHITELOCKE, that "among *all* the Parliament Men, of whom many wore *Swords*, and would sometimes brag high, not *One* Man offered to draw his Sword, or to make the least Resistance against CROMWELL, but tamely departed the HOUSE; and thus it pleased GOD, that this Assembly, were themselves overthrown and ruined, by their *Servants*, and *those* whom they had raised, *now*, pulled down their *Masters*." That the Dissolution, however, was acceptable to the NATION, was evinced, by the numerous *Addresses*, that were sent up to CROMWELL, from all Parts of the Country. He did not omit to turn this to his own Views, and it was resolved by *him*, and *his Officers*, that *select* Persons should be nominated by *themselves*, out of every *County*, who should be a *Representative* of the whole Nation. The WRITS that were issued, ran in CROMWELL's own Name. The third of September, Anno 1658, a Day, which he had long considered, as the most *auspicious* of his Life, it being, *that*, on which he had gained his two famous Victories, of DUNBAR and WORCESTER, CROMWELL died at Whitehall. He was buried in that Sepulchre of our MONARCHS, HENRY the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey; and his Funeral, was afterwards celebrated at a vast Expence, and with more than Royal Pomp. His *Ashes*, however, were not permitted to mingle with the *Dust* of SOVEREIGNS, for after the

RESTORATION, to the Disgrace of all concerned, his mouldering Corse was taken up, and exposed upon the Gallows at *Tyburn*. WELWOOD, has these Passages, "after CROMWELL assumed the supreme Power, he became more formidable, both at Home and Abroad, than most PRINCES, that had ever sat upon the ENGLISH Throne; and it was said, that Cardinal MAZARINE would *change Countenance*, whenever he heard him *named*, so that it passed into a *Proverb* in FRANCE, that he was not so much afraid of the *Devil*, as of OLIVER CROMWELL. He had a manly, stern look, and was able to endure the greatest Fatigue. Though brave, yet he was wary in his Conduct, for from the Time he was first declared PROTECTOR, he always wore a *Coat of Mail*, under his Cloaths. No One was ever better served, nor took more Pains to be so, if he heard of a Man *fit* for his Purpose, though never so *obscure*, he sent for, and employed him, *suiting the Employment to the Person*, and not the *Person to the Employment*, and upon this *Maxim* in his Government, depended in a great Measure, his Success. His GOOD FORTUNE accompanied him to the last, he died in PEACE, and in the Arms of his FRIENDS, and was buried among the KINGS, with a Regal Magnificence; and his *Death* was condoled, by the greatest PRINCES and STATES in Christendom, in solemn *Embassies* to his SON." With the Life of the PROTECTOR, almost immediately ended, the Government he had established. The great *Talent* of this uncommon Person, had supported, during his Existence, a SYSTEM condemned equally, by *Reason* and by *Prejudice*: by *Reason*, as wanting FREEDOM; and by *Prejudice*, as an USURPATION; and it must be confessed, to be no mean Testimony of his *Genius*, that notwithstanding, the *radical* Defects of *such* a SYSTEM, the Splendour of his *Character* and *Exploits*, render the Era of the PROTECTORSHIP, one of the most brilliant in ENGLISH HISTORY.

In this County, Persecution for WITCHCRAFT, against three Persons, named SAMWELL, and who were tried and executed, occasioned Forfeiture, to Sir HENRY WILLIAMS, alias CROMWELL, as Lord of the Manor of *Warboys*, of all the Goods of the much injured Sufferers; but unwilling to possess himself of the Property, he gave it to the Corporation of HUNTINGDON, *conditionally*, that they procured from QUEEN'S College, in Cambridge, a Doctor or Batchelor in *Divinity*, to preach on every Anniversary of the *Annunciation* of the *blessed Virgin*, a Sermon against the Sin of WITCHCRAFT, and it is with real Concern, continues Mr. NOBLE, that the Reader is acquainted, that there is still an *annual* Sermon, preached in HUNTINGDON, against WITCHCRAFT, by a Divine, sent from QUEEN'S College, for which he receives *Two pounds*, but is obliged to distribute *ten Shillings* to the *Poor*, and by *Custom*, to treat Part of the CORPORATION with a DINNER. (Two *Incumbrances*, that may, in *these Days*, demand the Skill of a WIZARD to satisfy, from the *Amount* of the *original Stipend*.) It would be highly commendable, for the *Corporation* and *College* to agree, that if a Discourse must be delivered, the *Subject* of it should, instead of being levelled at the pretended Sin of WITCHCRAFT, be an Address to the People, cautioning them against falling into *such Errors*, as made their *Forefathers* involve, the unhappy yet innocent SAMWELLS, in Destruction, and the exchange of the *Topic*, is more imperiously called for, since ALL the *Penal Statutes*, against the ideal Crime of WITCHCRAFT, have been repealed by an ACT of PARLIAMENT, which is TACITLY declaring, that there are no such *Beings*, as WITCHES, nor *Crime*, as WITCHCRAFT. In the *last* Trial for *Witchcraft*, in ENGLAND, the JUDGE asked a *Clergyman*, who had the bigoted *Folly* to appear against the supposed WITCH, whether he really from *his Heart*, thought the indigent old Creature before

them, *guilty* of the Crime, of which she was accused; and He, answering in the *Affirmative*, the humane Magistrate replied, pointing to the *Prisoner*; "It is not such a poor wrinkled Wretch as THIS, that *I* should take for a WITCH, but such beautiful Ladies as THOSE," bowing to some very handsome FEMALES who were near him. The Reverend Pastor's BIGOTRY, seems to have commenced, in *Intellectual*, and to have increased to, *Corporeal* Blindness, and VENUS herself, could display no Charms, that would subdue the obstinacy of an ignorant ZEALOT.

It will scarcely be credited, that in the *Spring* of the present Year, (1812), a Farmer in the Neighbourhood of *Biggan*, near GLASGOW, had some *Calves* which died, and as he had suffered repeatedly, he was convinced that his *Cow-house* was BEWITCHED, and accordingly resorted to a Remedy, held by traditive SUPERSTITION, to be *effectual* in such Cases,—that of burying *alive*, One of his best CALVES.

Kent.

The MEDWAY is plentifully stored with *Fish* of various Species, and in former times, was much celebrated for its *Salmon* and *Sturgeon*, the latter, in particular, were so abundant, that a valuable part of the *Revenues* of the Bishops of ROCHESTER, were derived from a *Duty* levied on their Sale. They have now in a great Measure, left the River, but are still occasionally taken of considerable *Bulk*. One was caught near MAIDSTONE, in 1774, which was seven Feet four inches long, and weighed *One hundred and Sixty pounds*. The CRAY has its Source at *Newell* in Oppington Parish,

and adds its Name to some Towns and Villages. The RAVENSBOURNE rises on *Keston Downs*, and flowing North West, between the Parishes of *Hayes* and *Bromley*, is augmented by several Rivulets, and proceeding past *Lewisham*, receives another increase, from a Stream that rises in the Parish of *Beckenham*, it is afterwards joined by the *Lee Bourne*, and continues its Course to Deptford, where it falls into the THAMES.

YALDING, is situate at the Confluence, of the united Stream of the *Bewley* and *Theyse* Rivulets, with the *Medway*, which is remarkable for the Size and Abundance of its *Eels;* in that part, which flows through YALDING Parish, an *Eel* was caught Anno 1757, whose *Length* was five Feet nine Inches, its *Girth*, eighteen Inches, and its Weight, *Forty pounds*. In the *Hurst Woods*, belonging to Lord LE DESPENSER, were *Wild Swine*, so lately, as the Reign of ELIZABETH.

In the Number of celebrated Men which this County has produced, may be included, EDWARD ROWE MORES, M. A. and F. S. A. This Author of the History and Antiquities of TUNSTALL, and of several Works on *Antiquity* and *Topography*, now in Manuscript in different Libraries, was born at the Rectory House, in this Parish, January, 1730. The EQUITABLE OFFICE for ASSURANCE on *Lives* and *Survivorship*, owes its Erection to this Gentleman; the Idea of it, having been previously suggested, by Mr. JAMES DODSON, Mathematical Master at CHRIST'S *Hospital*.

The illustrious PHILIP YORKE, Earl of HARDWICKE, whose Renown became so generally spread, through the Integrity he displayed as LORD CHANCELLOR, was born in DOVER, December

1690, and attained his high Office, February, 1736-7, and during *Twenty Years*, he exercised the Functions of it, with such undeviating Fidelity, that only *three* of his *Decrees*, were ever appealed against, and even these were *affirmed*, by the House of Lords. Greatly to the Regret of the Nation, he resigned in November, 1756, the Rank of *Earl*, had been conferred three Years before, in consequence of the particular Esteem, George the Second entertained for him. His Vivacity, and amiable Manners, distinguished him through Life; when pleading as a very young Barrister, before Judge Page, the latter endeavoured to browbeat him, by ironical Commendation of his *Wit*, and telling him, he soon expected to hear, that he had turned Coke on Littleton, into *Verse*. "Yes, my Lord," replied he, with admirable Readiness, "You are right; and I will give your Lordship a Specimen!

He that hath Lands in Fee,
Need *neither quake nor quiver**,
*For look ye, do ye see**,
*I humbly do conceive**
'Tis his, and his Heirs for ever."

Lord Hardwicke died in March, 1764.

An elegant Composition, as an Epitaph, is in *Patricksbourne* Church, and wrote by Lady Young, upon Mrs. Mary Taylor, who died Anno 1771, aged Ninety-one.

"Beneath this Marble rests the mortal Part
Of Her, who once delighted every Heart:

* Customary *Expressions* of Page.

How good she was, and what her Virtues were,
Her guardian Angels can alone declare:
The Friend that now this little Tribute pays,
Too exquisitely feels to speak her Praise:
Yet would'st thou know the pious Life she spent,
How many from her Hands receiv'd Content,
How many Breasts that Poverty had chill'd,
Her Charity with Peace, with Rapture fill'd,
The *Village* nigh shall gratify thy Ears,
And tell thee, some with WORDS, but most with TEARS."

From a Manuscript by Sir ROGER MANWOOD, quoted by HARRIS, it appears, that CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, was *Centuries* since employed, as an Incentive to both *spiritual*, and *temporal*, Undertakings. "In the Year 1489," he observes, "ROCHESTER Bridge being much out of Repair, JOHN MORTON, Archbishop of CANTERBURY, published a *Remission* from *Purgatory*, for Forty Days, for *all Manner* of *Sins*, to all such Persons as would give *any thing*, towards the Reparation." Whether from the Paucity, or the Poverty, of Offenders, this *Pardon* did not exactly answer the designed Purpose, for LAMBARDE, tells us, that a *Fifteenth* was afterwards charged upon the COUNTY, to supply this public Work; a Tax levied in consequence of the Want of *Faith*, or *Frolic*, in wealthy Transgressors.

In the CHAMBERLAIN'S Account of the Town of FAVERSHAM, it is recorded, that the *Great Frost* of 1739-40, was so very Destructive to the *Oyster Fishery*, by killing both the young Brood, and marketable Oysters, that no Profit accrued to the *Dredgers*, for the *three* following Years.

PENSHURST, the far-famed Residence of the SYDNEYS, has been

frequently the Theme of the Poet. The Remembrance of the *illustrious* Persons, who have resided here, and the remarkable Character of the Place, tend to awaken Sensibility, to Scenes long past. The late Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, whilst wandering amidst the Groves of PENSHURST, in Autumn, 1788, composed this beautiful SONNET.

Ye Towers sublime, deserted now and drear,
  Ye Woods, deep-sighing to the hollow Blast!
The musing Wand'rer loves to linger near,
  While History points to all your Glories past:
And startling from their Haunts, the timid *Deer*
  To trace the Walks obscur'd by matted Fern,
Which WALLER'S soothing Notes were wont to hear,
  But where now clamours the discordant *Hern*!*
The spoiling Hand of TIME may overturn
  These lofty Battlements, and quite deface
The fading Canvass, whence we love to learn
  SYDNEY'S keen *Look*, and SACHARISSA'S *Grace;*
But FAME and BEAUTY still defy Decay,
Sav'd by th' *Historic* Page—the POET'S tender Lay.

The Manor of GODMERSHAM, was given to the PRIORY of Christ Church, CANTERBURY, Anno 822. The House was a Residence of the PRIORS of Canterbury, and was almost, if not entirely rebuilt, about the End of the Reign of RICHARD the Second, by *Prior* CHILLENDEN. FYNCH, his immediate Predecessor, who was made PRIOR in 1377, procured a *Bull* from the Pope, (URBAN the Sixth,) granting him and his Successors, the Privilege of wearing the MITRE, *Tunic*, *Dalmatic*, and *Gloves*, and CHILLENDEN obtained a Grant, to add to these, the Use of the *Pastoral Staff* and *Sandals*. Before the Dissolution of *Monasteries* in ENGLAND, ABBOTS also

* In the Park is a *Heronry*.

wore MITRES on their Arms, as appears by several *Monuments*, but for distinction sake, they were placed in profile, on the *Dexter-side*, and a *Crosier* on the *Sinister*-side, turned towards the MITRE, to signify, they had no *spiritual* Jurisdiction, out of their respective *Monasteries*.

KINGSGATE near *Margate*, is remarkable for being the Spot, where CHARLES the Second, with his Brother the Duke of YORK, landed, when on his way to DOVER, in June, 1683. The Estate was purchased by the famous Lord HOLLAND, as a Place of Retirement, during his declining Years, a Circumstance, which, connected with the fantastic *Ruins*, erected here by that Nobleman, gave Origin to those severe Lines written by the Poet GRAY, Anno 1766.

Old and abandoned by each venal Friend,
Here HOLLAND form'd the pious Resolution,
To smuggle a few Years, and strive to mend,
A broken Character, and Constitution.

On this congenial Spot he fix'd his Choice;
Earl GOODWIN trembled for his neighbouring Sand;
Here Sea-gulls scream, and Cormorants rejoice,
And Mariners, though shipwreck'd, dread to land.

Here reign the blust'ring *North*, and blighting *East*,
No Tree is heard to whisper, Bird to sing;
Yet NATURE could not furnish out the Feast,
ART he invokes new Horrors still to bring.

Here mouldering Fanes and Battlements arise,
Turrets and Arches nodding to their Fall,
Unpeopled Monast'ries delude our Eyes,
And *mimic* Desolation covers all.

Major-General JAMES WOLFE, the *Conqueror* of QUEBEC, was born at WESTERHAM, January the Second, 1727, a neat *Cenotaph* commemorates him, in these Lines.

"Whilst GEORGE in Sorrow bows his laurell'd Head,
And bids the *Artist* grace the *Soldier* dead,
We raise no sculptured *Trophy* to thy Name,
Brave Youth! the fairest in the List of Fame:
Proud of thy *Birth*, we boast th' auspicious Year;
Struck with thy *Fall*, we shed a general Tear:
With humble Grief inscribe our artless Stone,
And from thy matchless Honours, date our Own."

A fine MONUMENT, the Offering of a grateful PEOPLE, has been erected to his Memory in WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The *last Words* of this valiant Man, and *those* expressed by Lord NELSON, in a similar Extremity, bear strong Resemblance; each consoling himself with the Idea, that their COUNTRY had been faithfully served, its Arms crowned with VICTORY, and each evincing, that the Approach of Death, under such Impressions, was bereaved of its accustomed Terrors.

WILLIAM WOOLLETT was born at MAIDSTONE in August, 1735. When young he was employed by Mr. BOYDELL to engrave the NIOBE, the masterly Manner in which the Engraving was finished, at once fixed his Reputation, as an *Artist*. The *whole* Number worked off, of this Print, is perhaps a *Secret of Trade*, but it certainly was not *less* than *seven Thousand*, and as a Representation of a *Land Storm*, if not absolutely unrivalled, it ranks with the very finest. After a great Display of Abilities in

LANDSCAPE, he undertook to engrave HISTORY; and his first Plate was *the Death of General* WOLFE, from WEST's Painting. This Subject met with universal Admiration, and procured the honourable Situation, of *Engraver* to the KING. WOOLLETT next exhibited his Talents, in *Portrait* Engraving, even *Animals* were engraved by him, with the greatest Truth, and closeness to Nature; of which the *Spanish Pointer* from STUBBS, is a memorable Example: but of all his Works, THE FISHERY, in which a *Man of War* is represented as coming into Port in a heavy Gale of Wind, has obtained the highest *Professional* Approbation, and is unquestionably, both in *Execution* and *Drawing*, One of the first Productions of the "BURIN" that has ever appeared. His Knowledge of *Drawing* was complete, from his early Years he employed every Opportunity to improve himself in it, and it is a Fact, that when on a Journey by the Stage, to MAIDSTONE, he prevailed on the *Coachman* to stop, till he had sketched a fine *Dock*, which grew by the Road Side. WOOLLETT, was cut off *prematurely*, after manifesting Powers fully equal, if not superior, to *any Engraver* that ever lived, his Death was accidental, he ruptured his Groin in crossing a Stile, and his Delicacy preventing him, from getting due and timely Aid, he died within a few Months, Anno 1785, in his Fiftieth Year. He was buried at *St. Pancras*, but a Monument to his GENIUS, has been placed in the Cloisters of WESTMINSTER ABBEY, from the classical Chisel of BANKS.

RICHARD HARRYS, *Fruiterer* to HENRY the Eighth, planted One hundred and five Acres of rich Land, at TENHAM, about the Year 1533, "with *Cherries*, *Pipins*, and *golden Rennets*," which he had procured at great Expence and Trouble from beyond Sea, all the *former* Fruits of this Kind, that had been introduced into BRI-

TAIN, "having lost their *native Excellence* by *length* of *Time.*" From *hence*, all the Cherry Gardens, and Apple Orchards, in KENT, took their Rise; and this Neighbourhood in particular, previous to the recent Cultivation of *Hops*, was abundantly stocked with these Fruits.

The REGISTERS, of some of the *Parishes* in this County, have singular *Entries*, and that of STAPLEHURST, is particularly curious. This REGISTER was re-copied, at ELIZABETH's *Accession*, that all remains of POPERY, in her SISTER's Reign, might be obliterated, but the *Original* has here been preserved, as well as the *Copy*. Among the Peculiarities are the Words "*whose Soul* JESUS pardon," attached to the Items of BURIALS: the Names of the *Sponsors* at BAPTISM, are added to the Notices of Christenings, agreeably to Cardinal POLE's Injunction: and under the Date 1555, are several Entries, of Women that have been "*Churched.*" Here, too, we find Children baptized, by "*Women of good Report*," who, like the ROMAN CATHOLICS, often baptized the Infants, *before the Birth*, and that by the Name of *Creature;* an Appellation that constantly is met with, when a Baptism "*at Home*" is mentioned. It is probable, that this *Name* was changed, either at, or before, *Confirmation;* though there is an Instance in 1578, of a Woman being "*married*" by her baptismal Name of *Creature*. *Still-born* Children, are also registered, and several "*Licenses*" to those who were sick, to "eat Meat in Lent," or for some part of that Season*, the better to

* In the Register of WEST FARLEIGH, there are Minutes of several Licences, granted to Augustus Skynner, Esq. the Elder, to eat Flesh in Lent, he being, "*notoriously Sick.*" Here is also contained much curious Information, respecting the Agreement, between the VICAR and his *Parishioners*, in the Thirty-second Year of ELIZABETH, both as relative to the *Tithe*, and to the *Fees* paid for *Parochial* Duty.

ascertain the different Persons, the respective Trades are not only given, but the Additions of "a poor old Man with a stiff Leg; an honest Wife full of Alms and good Works," &c. &c. In the Beginning of ELIZABETH's Reign, such as were buried "*sine Crucis Signo*" occurs in various Items, and *illegitimate* Children, are sometimes called, the "*Children of God.*" Many Particulars of the Clergy, who occasionally preached here, are also recorded.

In the Southern part of WYE Parish, is a *Holy Well*, which formerly bore the Name of St. EUSTACE, a pious and learned Man, who came to ENGLAND about the Year 1200, and was famous for many Miracles. He *blessed* this Spring, which of Course was of such Virtue, that from merely tasting it, all Distempers, were cured. A *dropsical* Woman implored Help of the *Saint*: "Be confident, Daughter," said he, "and go to your native *Fountain* of WYE, which GOD hath *blessed*, drink, and you shall be well." The Woman did as she was desired, and immediately becoming sick, there issued from her Mouth, in the Sight of many, who came to the same Spot for Cure, two large and black TOADS, which were quickly changed into DOGS, and soon after into ASSES:—the terrified Woman screamed; but he who kept the *Fountain*, sprinkled some of the WATER, between her, and them, and the *Monsters*, directly vanished into AIR.

With the miraculous Powers of Archbishop BECKETT, and of another Saint, called BARTILMEW the Apostle, which were exhibited at OTFORD, we shall take leave of KENT. The *former* "by a stroke of his Staff upon *dry* Ground, produced a Current of fine *Water*, in which Article, the House was deficient, and also being disturbed at his Prayers, by the Melody of a *Nightingale*, he anathe-

matized this Race of *Songsters*, from again appearing in that Quarter; and that a BLACKSMITH in the Village, having lamed his Horse, he enacted by the same Authority, that not *One* of the *Trade*, after that time, should *thrive* within the Parish. The *latter*, surnamed the APOSTLE, served the *Parson*, as Purveyor of his Poultrie, and was frequented by the Parishioners and Neighbours about, in consequence of a most rare Property he possessed, which was, that if any pregnant Woman, desired to bring forth a *Male*, she should offer to Saint BARTILMEW, a *Cock* chicken, if a *Female*, was the Object of her Wishes, a *Hen* was the Premium. "Assuredly," says LAMBARDE, "through the Fraude of this *Foxe*, the Country People, as wise as *Capons*, were many Years together, robbed of their *Hens* and *Cockes*."

Lancashire.

WINANDER MEER, which divides the District of *Furness*, from WESTMORELAND, on the third and fourth of June, 1772, when the Water was six feet *below*, its utmost known *Height*, and three feet *above*, the lowest *Ebb*, a Trial was made, to ascertain by *Soundings*, the Depth and Form of this *Lake*, which is the largest in ENGLAND, and hitherto supposed to be *unfathomable*, its greatest *Depth* was, however, found to be *two hundred* and *one feet*, near Ecclesrig-Crag. The bottom, in the middle of the Stream, is a smooth Rock; in many places the Sides are *perpendicular*, and in some, they continue so for a Mile, without interruption. All the *northern* parts of *Furness*, are locally known by the Name of FELLS, those of *upper* Furness, have been called the Apennines of LANCASHIRE, and at an early

period, were noted for their Deer, and wild Game. By some ancient Grants, recited in WEST's Antiquities, it appears that *Wolves* and *Wild Boars* were common, and besides the Beasts, &c. here mentioned, there was an Animal of the *Deer* Species, called the SEGH. In 1766 three Heads of Horns, were taken up on *Dudden* Sands, of a Size much superior to those of any Deer, *now* known; they are supposed to be the Horns of the SCOFE Stag, as they seem to agree, with the Description given of that Animal, by CAMDEN, the largest of those Heads, had the Horns fixed to the Skull, which was entire. The *length* of the *Horns*, was three feet nine inches, the *Width*, between the Extremity of the *Tips*, three feet seven inches and a half; the Round of the *Beam*, seven inches and a half, and the breadth of the *Palm*, four inches.

The Hill of *Pendle*, which has given rise to the rhyming Phraseology, so commonly repeated, by the Peasants' Children of this County, and Yorkshire, especially in *Craven*,

> " *Pendle* Hill, and *Pennygent*, and little *Ingleborough*,
> Are *three* such Hills, as you'll not find, by seeking ENGLAND thorough,"

makes a conspicuous Figure, on its Top, stood *Malkin-Tower*, celebrated in 1633, for being the Rendezvous of WITCHES; seventeen poor Wretches were condemned, under perjured Evidence: the Affair was scrutinized into, and the Convicts set at Liberty. A Witness swore, he saw them go into a *Barn*, and pull at six Ropes, down which fell, *Flesh smoking*, *Butter*, in lumps, *Milk*, as it were flying from the said *Ropes*, and all falling into six *Basons*, placed beneath. It is a mortifying Reflection, that Sir THOMAS BROWN, Author of the Book against *Vulgar Errors;* and GLANVIL, One of the first Pro-

moters of the ROYAL SOCIETY, which was instituted, *expressly*, for the Detection of false Opinions, and Establishment of Truth, were instances of *Credulity*, in these most absurd of all Accusations.

Although the Fears of *Enchantments* and *Ghosts*, have nearly subsided, a superstitious Respect to *Quack Medicines*, and pompous Nostrums, occupies the *place* in illiterate Minds. The Author, of "the Description of the Country round MANCHESTER," says, "that during his stay in that Town, he heard of three Persons, a foolish *Old Woman*, an ignorant *Farrier*, and an impudent *Weaver*, who all assumed *superior* Knowledge, in *Anatomy* and *Medicine*, and arrogantly laid claim, to the Profession of PHYSICIAN, or SURGEON; but what was more surprising, *Each* of them was attended, by a numerous Flock of *Patients*, among whom, were some People of Property." In the Chapelry of WHITWORTH, lived two Persons, known by the Appellation of the *Whitworth Doctors*, whose Fame, at one time, spread not only around the Neighbourhood, but even to the METROPOLIS, and other parts of the Kingdom. "They were chiefly noted for *setting* broken, and dislocated *Bones*, and for the Cure of cancerous, and other Tumours, by *Caustics*, properly termed by themselves, *keen*. Not less than *one hundred* persons, annually take Lodgings in *Whitworth*, to be under their Care, besides a great Resort of occasional Visitants. With very *reasonable* Charges, they have realized handsome Fortunes, and which they enjoy, with the general Esteem, of their Neighbours."

LIVERPOOL, (of which it may be safely averred, that no *Commercial* Town in GREAT BRITAIN, has so rapidly advanced, to great Extent and Opulence,) like AMSTERDAM, arose, from the original Industry of

a few *Fishermen*, who found the Spot convenient for their Dwelling, and Pursuits. Dr. AIKIN has thus poetically described it.

"Where MERSEY's Stream, long winding o'er the Plain,
Pours his full Tribute to the circling Main,
A Band of *Fishers* chose their humble Seat;
Contented Labour bless'd the fair Retreat;
Inur'd to Hardship, patient, bold, and rude,
They brav'd the Billows for precarious Food;
Their straggling Huts were rang'd along the Shore,
Their Nets and little Boats their only Store."

And Mr. ROSCOE, in his descriptive Poem, entitled *Mount-Pleasant*, says,

"Far as the Eye can trace the Prospect round,
The splendid Tracts of Opulence are found:
Yet scarce an hundred annual Rounds have run,
Since first the Fabric of this Power begun;
His noble Stream inglorious, MERSEY roll'd,
Nor felt his Waves by lab'ring Art controll'd.
Along his Side a few small Cots were spread,
His finny Brood their humble Tenants fed;
At Op'ning Dawn, with fraudful Nets supplied,
The paddling Skiff would brave his specious Tide,
Ply round the Shores, nor tempt the dang'rous Main,
But seek ere Night, the friendly Port again."

To such Perfection are the Arts of *spinning* Cotton, and *printing* Calicoes, now brought in LANCASHIRE, that a *pound* of Cotton, can be *spun* into 300 *Hanks*, each 640 Yards in *length*, and sold for *Eighteen Guineas;* and a *Furniture* Pattern be *printed*, which in the Execution takes 448 *Blocks*, to produce the required Figures and Colours.

At *Browsholme*, the Seat of my late intimate Friend, now of his Son, T. LISTER PARKER, Esq. and which was formerly a Part of the *Forest* of BOWLAND, among other Curiosities, is the ORIGINAL SEAL of the COMMONWEALTH, consisting of massy Silver, and inscribed "*The Seale for the Approbation of Ministers.*" According to Dr. WHITAKER, the only Vestige of the *Forest* Laws preserved here, is the *Stirrup*, through which every *Dog*, excepting those belonging to the LORDS, must pass. There is a fine Portrait of EDWARD PARKER, Esq. who was *Bow-bearer* of BOWLAND, about 1690, and who appears in the Costume of his Office, with a Staff tipped with a *Buck's Horn*, and a *Bugle* Horn tucked under his Girdle. The River *Hodder*, famous for its *Grayling*, rises near the Cross of *Grete*, and passing through the Parish of *Slade-burn*, intersects the *Forest*, and forms ornamental Scenery, which it is for the *Pencil*, and not the *Pen*, to do Justice to.

Among the eminent Persons, this County has produced, may be mentioned, GEORGE FOX, the Founder of *Quakerism;* having converted Judge FELL, in 1652, who was the then Owner of *Swartmoor Hall*, eleven years after his Decease, Fox married the Widow, who survived him, and died Anno 1702, at the great Age of Eighty-eight. Fox, after seceding from the established Church, left *Leicestershire*, his native County, where he was placed with a *Shepherd*, and afterward bound Apprentice to a *Shoemaker*, and first attracted Notice at *Derby*, in 1650, being previous to his Marriage. Here he was confined, for profanely addressing the Congregation, after divine Service, and during his Examination before the Magistrate, he commanded the Company to *tremble* at the Voice of the LORD; whence, both himself, and his Followers, were *jeeringly* called, QUAKERS.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A. M. distinguished as one of the most classical Scholars of the Eighteenth Century, and more particularly celebrated, for the critical Sagacity displayed, in a Variety of valuable Publications, was the youngest of Twelve Children, of the Rev. RALPH MARKLAND, A. M. Vicar of *Childwall*, in this County, Author of "*The Art of Shooting Flying*," and was born there Anno 1693, he died at *Dorking* in Surrey, aged Eighty-three, not more admired for the Depth of his Learning, than beloved for the Benevolence of his Heart.

THOMAS FALKNER, the Son of an Apothecary at MANCHESTER, after an absence of Thirty-eight Years, spent as a *Missionary* of the Jesuit's College, in the Eastern parts of the Continent of SOUTH AMERICA, came back to London in 1768, and died 1774. Soon after which Event, Mr. PENNANT published "*The Description of Patagonia*," written by FALKNER, whose Account was suspected to border upon the *Marvellous*, and was consequently discredited, but subsequent Travellers, have substantiated many of his most *questionable* Statements. PENNANT observes, that FALKNER returned to EUROPE, with a Suit of *Patagonian* Cloth, a Cup of *Horn*, and a little Pot of *Chilian* Copper, the whole Fruits of thirty-eight Years Labour, which the SPANIARDS *humanely* left him.

GEORGE STUBBS, who will be long remembered with admiration, was born at *Liverpool* in 1724, and died in *London*, 1806. The *Anatomy* of the HORSE, in eighteen Tables drawn from NATURE, deservedly obtained him great Repute, and the many excellent Paintings of *Horses*, and other *Quadrupeds*, that he continued occasionally to exhibit at SOMERSET House, established his permanent Fame, in this Branch of the fine Arts. As a Painter

of ANIMALS, he evinced not only a peculiar Taste, that conferred Interest, Beauty, and Grandeur to his Pictures, but also a Style of Excellence, that never has been, and probably never will be, surpassed.

Leicestershire.

For its Improvements in the Breed of CATTLE, this County has been noted, its SHEEP in particular, have acquired great Excellence, and this has been gained by the persevering Science of the late Mr. BAKEWELL, of *Dishley*, by which Name, this superior Sort of *New Leicester* or *Dishley* Sheep, is distinguished. At an Auction of *Ewes*, belonging to Mr. PAGETT in 1793, *Five Ewes* were sold at Sixty-two, *Five* at *Fifty-two*; Five at *Forty-five*; Ten at *Thirty*; and several others, at from *Twenty-nine*, to *Twenty* GUINEAS EACH. One of these Sheep killed at *Walgrave*, in Northamptonshire, weighed, thirty-six pounds per *Quarter; rough Fat*, sixteen pounds and a half; the whole including Offal, One hundred, Seventy-seven pounds and a half. Among the different sorts of *Cheese*, produced in this County, that called STILTON *Cheese*, much of which is made in the Farms about *Melton Mowbray*, obtains the highest Prices, the Title of *Stilton* was given it, from being first publicly sold there by Retail. Mrs. PAWLET of *Wymondham*, near *Melton Mowbray*, was the original Manufacturer of this Produce of the Dairy, and being a Relation of the well-known COOPER THORNHILL, who formerly kept the Bell Inn at *Stilton*, Mrs. P. supplied that House, with this *novel* Species of *Cheese*, and which obtained such Celebrity, as to be

frequently bought at *half a Crown* per pound, the place of Sale therefore has stamped the *distinctive* Name it now bears.

At LEICESTER ABBEY, the Death of the magnificent Cardinal WOLSEY happened, 29th November, 1530, on his Journey from York to London. Of his Dignities he had just been deprived, and his Pride had received a mortal Wound from his Royal Master, who had before loaded him with *Riches*, *Honour*, and *Power*, unequalled by the first of PRINCES. WOLSEY was so depressed and weak, when he came to the Abbey Gate, that he could only thank the *Abbot* and *Monks* for their Civility, and tell them, he was come to lay his Bones amongst them. He died *three Days* afterward. It was at this Place, whilst the CARDINAL was on his Death-bed, and surrounded by the listening *Monks*, that he pronounced the memorable Sentence, which displays that he had been more of a *Courtier* than a *Religionist:* "If I had served my GOD, as *faithfully* as I served the *King*, HE would not have thus *forsaken* my Old Age." Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, has perpetuated this Event, by a most impressive, and admirable Picture.

WILLIAM LILLY, the Astrologer, was a Native of this County, and was, as GATAKER terms him, one of those "blind Buzzards," who first deceive *themselves*, by an Assumption of supernatural Powers, and then impose on others, *equally silly*, by pretending to foretel Human Events, and to develope the inscrutable Dispensations of OMNIPOTENCE. In the Account of his Life, LILLY declares, that "he prayed for several Weeks to those *Angels*, who were believed to teach all the liberal Sciences. These *Angels*, he confesses, very rarely converse, and when they do speak, it is like the *Irish*, much in the *Throat*." Like all other Dealers in *Destiny*, he

was ambiguous, and answered his Disciples with unintelligible *Hieroglyphics*. Many of them were purloined from a *Monkish* Manuscript, and these have again been stolen by FRANCIS MOORE, whose *Vox Stellarum*, does not *now* maintain a higher Degree of Popularity, than the Almanack of LILLY *formerly* possessed. LILLY though known to be an *Impostor*, had a *Pension* of One Hundred per Annum, granted by the Council of State, as he exercised his Pen, in behalf of CROMWELL and the PARLIAMENT. When CROMWELL was in SCOTLAND, a Soldier stood with LILLY's *Merlinus Anglicus* in his Hand, and said to the several Troops that passed by him, "Lo! hear what LILLY saith, you are *promised Victory*, fight it out brave Boys," and then read that *Month's* Prediction. Butler characterizes him under the Name of *Sydrophel;* and Sir JOHN BIRKENHEAD satirized his Almanack, by calling it, "The Art of discovering all that *never was*, and never *shall be*," however by the Profits arising from his different Professions, of *Conjurer*, *Prophet*, *Physician*, &c. he amassed sufficient to purchase a considerable Estate at *Walton* upon *Thames*, where he died, Anno 1681.

JOHN, (better known by the Appellation of Orator HENLEY,) was born at *Melton Mowbray*, the distinguishing Characteristics of his *Lectures* (which he delivered twice a Week, and to which the Admission Prices were *Sixpence* and *One Shilling* each Person,) were "to play round the *Surface* of a Subject, without puzzling his *Hearers* by deep Argument, solid Learning, or abstruse Speculation; to excite *Curiosity*, by pleasant Singularity; to promote *Mirth*, sometimes by broad Humour, and occasionally by barefaced Impudence; to treat public Men, and public Measures, with Sarcasm, Personality, Satire, and Buffoonery." Among others whom he

attacked, was ALEXANDER POPE, who thus retaliated in the DUNCIAD.

"Imbrown'd with native Bronze, see HENLEY stands,
Tuning his Voice, and balancing his Hands.
How fluent Nonsense trickles from his Tongue!
How sweet the Periods neither said nor sung!
O great Restorer of the good old Stage,
Preacher at once, and Zany of thy Age!
O worthy thou of EGYPT's wise Abodes;
A decent Priest when *Monkeys* are the GODS."

HENLEY died October, 1756.

With the Mention, of two more Natives of this County, we shall conclude, the *One*, celebrated for the *Zig Zag* and persevering Intricacy, and the *Other*, famous for a rapid and *strait forward* System, in attaining the different Objects, of their several Pursuits.

In MARKET BOSWORTH, THOMAS SIMPSON, was born 1710, precluded from a scholastic Education, and only taught to read by his Parents, yet he ultimately became such a Proficient in *Mathematical* Learning, as to rank him with the most scientific Men of the Age, with the Aid of a Shopkeeper in the Town, he was enabled to reach the METROPOLIS in 1732, where he obtained subsistence, by *weaving* at Spitalfields. So speedy was the Progress of this self-taught Favorite of Science, that his excellent Treatise on FLUXIONS, appeared in 1737, and which widely proclaimed his Abilities. In 1740, he published another Work on *Annuities* and *Chances*, which involved him in a Dispute with DAMOIVRE, these Works were followed by the Elements of *Geometry* and *Algebra*, and some Papers

in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1743, he was appointed Professor of *Mathematics*, at WOOLWICH, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences at PARIS. After his Decease in 1761, his Widow received an Annuity from the CROWN, till her Death, at the very advanced Age of One Hundred and two Years, in 1782. His Remains were interred in *Sutton Cheney* Church-Yard, destitute of any Memorial, but this is in some degree compensated for, by the Recollection of THOSE elegant Lines, which are as truly appropriate to SIMPSON, as to Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, to whom they originally alluded.

"Genius, like EGYPT's Monarchs, timely wise,
Constructs its own Memorial ere it dies;
Leaves its best Image in its *Works* enshrin'd,
And makes a *Mausoleum* of MANKIND."

The last of the *two* Persons hinted at, is HUGO MEYNELL, Esq. who, as a Sportsman, will never have a Superior in this Country. For more than half a Century, he kept the *Foxhounds* at *Quorndon* in the very best Style. The Entertainments given at *Quorndon Hall*, to many of the first Nobility, and his unbounded Liberality to the Poor, will be long remembered. Mr. MEYNELL, in his Mode of managing a SUBSCRIPTION Pack of *Hounds*, has left NO EQUAL behind him. He had to humour, as well as to contend with, a Set of as *dashing* young Men, as could be found, who were continually *racing* against each other, and riding *before* his Hounds, but by the Force of his Ridicule, and the Pleasantry of his Observations, upon *such* a System of Hunting, they were called back to *Order*, and acknowledged their Error. On Two of the Company, who were riding *before* his Hounds, he observed, "the Hounds were *following*

the Gentlemen, who very kindly were gone *forward*, to SEE what the Fox was about."—In his Seventy-fourth Year, Mr. *Meynell* died, and at *Bradley*, in *Derbyshire*, was interred, December 1808, sincerely lamented by ALL, who had witnessed his Exertions in the Field, for their Amusement, and still more painfully regretted by those, with whom he was connected by Ties, which bind the RELATION, or the FRIEND.

Lincolnshire.

In the Vicinity of LOWTH, *Aswell Spring* turns a Fulling Mill, only two hundred Yards from its Source; and at the foot of the *Northern* Hills, several Springs issue, of a very peculiar Nature. "They *run* rapidly during the SUMMER, but in WINTER are generally *dry*." The Method of obtaining Water by overflowing Wells, has been of the utmost Utility to the lower part of the Town, as well as to a great Scope of fine *Marsh* Land; which, till this Discovery, a few Years since, possessed little else but *stagnant* Water, retained in the adjacent Ditches. A Stratum of *Clay*, about Twenty-seven Yards deep, runs in a sloping Direction, from the *Wolds* to the *Sea*, and extends several Miles to the *North* and *South;* beneath this is a Stratum of *Gravel*, which forms a grand Reservoir of Water, the *Clay* Stratum being perforated, and a Cavity of three or more Inches *Diameter* made, a Current rushes up to the Surface, down which Cavity, a *Tube* of Tin or Copper is then slided, and a *perpetual* Fountain of infinite Value, formed, at a very inconsiderable Expence. These *Fountains* are become general, along this part of

the Coast, and furnish an ample Supply of Water, for an Extent of *Thirty* Miles in *Length*, and ten in *Breadth*, and more if necessary, might be obtained upon the *Sea Shore*, so far as *low Water Mark*.

In *Stoke Park*, near the Seat of EDMUND TURNOR, Esq. a *Spring* rises, which nearly equals that at *Holywell*, in Flintshire. The former, discharges, *Nineteen* Tons in a *Minute*, the latter, is supposed to throw out *Twenty-one*, Tons, in the same Space of Time. They both come out of *Limestone*, and never *freeze*.

SCRIVELSBY, from whom, by Marriage, it came through the LUDLOWS, into the Family of the DYMOKES, was anciently a Place belonging to the MARMIONS, one of whom, ROBERT de MARMION, a distinguished Follower of WILLIAM the Conqueror, obtained a Grant of the Castle and Town of TAMWORTH, and also of the Manor of SCRIVELSBY. His Descendant, in the Reign of RICHARD I. by the supposed Tenure of his Castle of TAMWORTH, claimed the Office of *Royal Champion*, which was, on the Day of CORONATION, to ride completely armed upon a barbed Horse, into Westminster Hall, and there to challenge the Combat against *any*, who would gainsay the KING's Title. This Manor came into the Family of DYMOKE, by a Coheiress of that of MARMION, in the Reign of Richard II. since which Time, the Descendants have been *Hereditary* Champions of ENGLAND. Lord MARMION, the fictitious Hero of Mr. WALTER SCOTT's Poem, was an English Knight of great Rank and Fortune, in the Time of HENRY VIII.

A Ceremony, respecting a *peculiar* Tenure, for Lands situated in the Parish of *Broughton*, takes place at *Castor* Church, every *Palm* Sunday. A Person enters the Church-yard with a green Silk Purse,

containing ten Shillings, and a silver Penny, tied at the End of a Cart-whip, which he smacks *thrice* in the *Porch*, and continues there, till the *second* Lesson begins; when he goes into the Church, and smacks the Whip *three times* over the *Clergyman's* Head. After kneeling before the Desk, during the Reading of the *Lesson*, he presents the Minister with the Purse, and then retiring to the Choir, waits the Remainder of the Service.

A Proof of the Value of a Species of Land, with which this *County* abounds, is mentioned, as having been ascertained in *February*, 1810, at a Sale of FEN Lands, at BOSTON. 637 Acres were sold of the *East* FEN, and 698 of the *West*, which fetched the Sum of 68,040*l*. The *former* sold for 20,910*l*. averaging 32*l*. 8*s*. per Acre; the *latter* for 47,130*l*. averaging 67*l*. 3*s*. per Acre. Mr. TROTTER, the well-known friend of Lord MELVILLE, was a Purchaser, to the Amount of nearly 30,000*l*.

In the Number of Men of Science and Abilities, some of them pre-eminently distinguished, may be recorded, that exalted STATESMAN, WILLIAM CECIL, afterwards, Baron BURLEIGH, (whose Loyalty to his SOVEREIGN, and unbiassed Patriotism, preserved the *religious* Establishment, and *civil* Policy of this KINGDOM, from falling a Prey to despotic Tyranny, and *Papal* Superstition,) was born at BOURNE in this County, Anno, 1520. Having filled some of the most important Situations, and guided the Helm of State, during the most *critical* and *glorious* Period of ENGLISH HISTORY, he died in August 1598. CAMDEN, in his Annals, observes, " He was one of those *Few*, who *lived* and *died*, with equal Glory. Such a Man as, while others regard with Admiration, *I*, after the *ancient* Manner, rather contemplate with silent and religious Veneration."

At COLSTERWORTH in this County, at the *Manor House* of *Wools-thorpe*, was born, Anno 1642, that LUMINARY, Sir ISAAC NEWTON; in the Year 1665, having retired to his own Estate, on Account of the *Plague*, the *falling* of an APPLE from a Tree in his Garden, first suggested his System of GRAVITY; and it is singular, that he laid the Foundation of nearly all his Discoveries, before he was *twenty-five* Years of Age, and communicated them, in loose Tracts and Letters, to the *Royal Society*. Upon his Celebrity as a MATHEMATICIAN, it is needless to enlarge, the general Suffrage of an applauding WORLD, has raised a Monument to his Fame, which even the Hand of TIME, will not impair. He died in March 1726-7. The *Manor House*, now the Property of EDMUND TURNOR, Esq. is still standing.

"Here NEWTON dawn'd, here lofty Wisdom woke,
And to a wond'ring World divinely spoke.
If TULLY glowed, when PHÆDRUS' Steps he trod,
Or Fancy form'd Philosophy a GOD;
If Sages still for HOMER's Birth contend,
The Sons of SCIENCE at this DOME must bend.
All hail the Shrine! all hail the natal Day;
CAM boasts his *Noon*, this COT his *Morning* Ray."

Sir ISAAC NEWTON, had a thorough Belief in REVELATION, and was diligent in studying, and explaining, the *Prophetical* SCRIPTURES. Dr. HALLEY was an *Unbeliever*, and was once speaking freely on the Subject of *Revelation*, when Sir ISAAC pointedly said to him, "Dr. HALLEY, I am always glad to hear you, when you speak about *Astronomy*, and other Parts of *Mathematics*, because THOSE are Subjects, which *you* well understand; but you should not talk of CHRISTIANITY, for *you* have not studied it; *I have*, and know you are entirely *ignorant* of the Matter."

JOHN FOX, the Author of the Book of MARTYRS, and other Publications, was born at BOSTON, Anno 1517, and WILLIAM STUKELY, whose Name and Memory are respected, by every Lover of English ANTIQUITIES, was born at HOLBEACH, in November, 1687. His early Writings presaged, what might justly be expected in maturer Life. He had a Sagacity peculiar to great Genius, joined with unwearied Industry, and was called, on account of his profound Knowledge of *Antiquities*, the "ARCH-DRUID of his Age," he died in his Seventy-eighth Year, March, 1765.

Middlesex.

Much has been formerly said, respecting the *Fish* and *Fishing* of the THAMES, and also of the great Importance this noble River is, to the METROPOLIS. By Statute of the Fourth, HENRY VII. Anno 1489, the MAYOR of LONDON, having the Conservation of the River THAMES, from the Bridge of STAINES, to the Waters of *Yendall* and *Medway*, shall have like Authority in Breaches, Issues, and Creeks, and Grounds *overflown*, so far as the Water *ebbeth* and *floweth*, as touching Punishment, for any *unlawful* Nets or Engines in *Fishing*, like as his PREDECESSORS had, in the River THAMES; provided, that the Lord MAYOR of *London*, have not the Conservation of the said Breaches and Grounds *overflown*, within the KING'S Grounds, or within FRANCHISES of *any* Person.

Of late Years, the *Fishermen* so completely swept away the Fish with their *Nets*, as to occasion Entreaty and Remark, as follows,

" A Petition is said to have been presented to the Lord MAYOR, on the part of the Inhabitants of RICHMOND, requesting, that *Fishermen* may be *prevented* from following their Occupation, above RICHMOND BRIDGE, in order that the Fish *may be preserved for Anglers.* If this be true, we are almost sorry, that his LORDSHIP cannot do *more*, than reject so unreasonable a Petition. It is asked, that, in a public River, *Fishing* shall be forbidden to *industrious*, hard-working Men, who earn their living by lawful Labour, carried on without Cruelty, in order that *Idlers* may, by torturing a *Worm* upon a *Hook*, obtain the Triumph and self-complacency, of having *deceived a gudgeon or a roach!*"

The Beauties and Usefulness of the THAMES, have been almost an endless Theme, we shall here describe, how it has contributed at various Eras, to the Amusement of Thousands, when in a *frozen State.* In the Frost 1715-16, this Advertisement appeared, " This is to give Notice to *Gentlemen* and others, that pass upon the THAMES during this *Frost*, that over against *Whitehall-stairs*, they may have their *Names printed*, fit to paste in any Book, to hand down the Memory of the SEASON to future Ages.

> You that walk there, and do design to tell
> Your Children's Children *what* this Year befell,
> Go *print* your Names, and take a *Dram* within;
> For such a Year as *this*, has seldom been."

DAWKS's News-letter of Fourteenth of January, says, " The THAMES seems now a solid Rock of ICE; and *Booths* for the Sale of Brandy, Wine, Ale, and other exhilarating Liquors, have been for some time fixed thereon; but now it is in a Manner like a TOWN: Thousands of People cross it, and with wonder view the mountainous

Heaps of *Water*, that now lie congealed into *Ice*. On Thursday a great *Cook's-shop* was erected, and Gentlemen went as frequently to dine there, as at any Ordinary. Over against *Westminster*, *White-hall*, and *Whitefriars*, PRINTING PRESSES are kept upon the ICE, where many Persons have their Names printed, to transmit the Wonders of the *Season* to Posterity."

Coaches, Waggons, Carts, &c. were driven on it, and an enthusiastic *Methodist*, preached to a motley Congregation, *on the mighty Waters*, with a Zeal *fiery* enough, to have *thawed himself* through the ICE, had it been susceptible of *religious* Warmth. This, with other Pastimes and Diversions, attracted the Attention of many of the Nobility, and even brought the PRINCE OF WALES, to visit *Frost Fair*. On that Day, there was an uncommonly high *Spring Tide*, which overflowed the Cellars on the Banks of the River, and raised the ICE full *fourteen* Feet, without interrupting the People from their Pursuits. The *Protestant Packet*, of this Period, observes, that the *Theatres* were almost deserted. The News-letter of *February* the *fifteenth*, announces the Dissolution of the ICE, and with it the "*baseless Fabrick*" on which MOMUS had held his temporary Reign, the above Paper, then proclaims the good Fare, and various Articles to be seen, and purchased.

"Thou beauteous River THAMES, whose *standing* Tide
Equals the Glory of thy flowing Pride,
The City, nay the World's transferr'd to thee,
Fix'd as the Land, and richer than the Sea.
The various Metals, NATURE can produce,
Or ART improve, for Ornament or Use,
From the Earth's deepest Bowels brought, are made
To shine in thee, and carry on thy Trade.

Here GUILLEAUM, fam'd for making *Silver* pass
Through various Forms; and SPARKS as fam'd for Brass,
There's T—, 'tween GOD and *Gold* who ne'er stood neuter,
And trusty NICHOLSON, who lives by *Pewter*,
Wrote o'er their Doors, having affix'd their NAMES,
We under-writ, remov'd are to the THAMES.
There Miles together for the common Good,
The Slippery Substance offers dainty Food.
Here healing *Port* Wine, and there *Rhenish* flows,
Here Bohea *Tea*, and there *Tobacco grows*.
In one place you may meet good Cheshire *Cheese*,
Another proffers, whitest Brentford *Peas:*
Here is King GEORGE's Picture, there Queen ANNE's,
Now Nut-brown *Ale* in Cups, and then in Canns:
One sells an Oxford *Dram* as good as can be,
Another offers General PEPER's *Brandy*.
See! there's the *Mall*, and in that little Hut
The best *Geneva's* sold, and *Love* to boot.
See there, a sleek *Venetian* Envoy walks;
See here, an Alderman more proudly stalks.
Behold the *French* Ambassador, that's *He;*
And this the honest Sire, and Captain LEIGH.
Here is St. *James's* Street, yonder the *Strand:*
In this place BOWYER plies; that's LINTOT's Stand."

The following is an exact Copy, of one of the Papers printed upon the THAMES, during the memorable Frost of 1740.—The Gentleman, whose Name appears in it, (WILLIAM NOBLE, M. A.) had been *one* (of a great number without doubt) who had their *Names* printed upon the ICE, as a Rarity, not likely again to happen.

The Original, is in the Possession of a Gentlemen of *Whitehaven;* but it is not known *who* the Mr. NOBLE was, whose Name and Designation it bears.

"The noble Art and Mystery of PRINTING, was first invented by J. FAUST, 1441, and publickly practised by JOHN GOTTENBURGH, a Soldier at *Mentz*, in High Germany, *anno* 1450. King HENRY VI. (*anno* 1457) sent two *private* Messengers, with fifteen hundred Marks, to procure *one* of the Workmen. These prevailed on FREDERICK CORSELLIS, to leave the Printing-house, in Disguise; who immediately came over with them, and first instructed the ENGLISH, in this most famous Art, at OXFORD, in the Year, 1459.

"WILLIAM NOBLE, M. A.

"Amidst the Arts which on the THAMES appear,
To tell the Wonders of this *Icy* Year,
PRINTING claims prior Place, which at one View
Erects a Monument of THAT and YOU.

"Printed upon the river THAMES, Jan. the 29th, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE the IId. Anno Dom. 1740."

N. B. This Frost began, the twenty-fourth of December, 1739, and continued Nine *Weeks*, or Sixty-three *Days*. In 1788, a Frost began on the Twenty-fifth of *November*, and lasted Seven *Weeks*. On the fifth of *January*, the THERMOMETER stood at 11° below the *freezing* Point, in the very midst of the CITY. The THAMES was completely frozen over, below London Bridge, and from the Variety of *Booths*, &c. erected on the ICE, it assumed all the Appearance of a *Fair*; even *Puppet-shows* and *Wild Beasts* were exhibited. The *Thaw* was sudden, and the Confusion which it occasioned, was extreme. The large Bodies of ICE that floated down the River, made it necessary to *moor* the Shipping to the *Shore*. One Vessel that was

lying off *Rotherhithe*, and partly fastened to the Main Beams of a House, was forced away by the Weight and Pressure of the Ice and *Tide*, the whole Building fell, and unhappily *five* Persons, who were sleeping in their Beds, were killed. This Frost was general throughout Europe. The most severe Cold, that had been felt in the *Memory* of Man in this Country, was on Christmas Day, Anno 1796.—*Frost* and *Snow* were in different parts of England, at Midsummer, 1791.

Of the Action of *Frost* on *Stones*, an Instance occurred in December, 1810, at Perth, so intense was the Cold, that in a few Hours, the Ice was near two inches in Thickness. A number of fine Free-stones from *Kingoody* Quarry, were split to pieces at the Depot, and the Contractors sustained much Loss. The Stones having drank sufficiently of *Rain* water at their Pores, are immediately incrusted with *Frost;* the Water is forced into the *Centre*, and, being instantly confined, breaks forth with a loud Explosion. Two Scottish Pints of Water, had been taken from their *Centre*, previous to their Bursting.

A curious Record of an Accident, occasioned by the Downfall of Ice, is to be found as an Epitaph, on the Son of the then *Parish Clerk*, at Bampton, in *Devonshire*, who was killed by an *Icicle* falling upon, and fracturing his Skull.

IN MEMORY OF THE CLERK'S SON.

Bless my i, i, i, i, i, i,
Here he lies
In a sad Pickle
Kill'd by *Icicle.*
In the *Year of Anno Domini*, 1776.

The *utmost* Cold ever experienced, in our Climate, can afford no Idea of what is felt in RUSSIA, and must upon Reflection, engage our Astonishment, HOW ANY, of the *French* or *Allied* Troops, could escape from that Rigour, which without the *Privation* of proper *Food* and *Cloathing*, is scarcely supportable, even by the *Natives* themselves. We are told that the *thermometrical* Cold at PETERSBURGH in the Winter of 1773-4 was at FIFTY below *freezing!* Most probably it may have been *lower* even than that; but the above-mentioned is the *lowest* which at present occurs. And the Cold there, with the added Aggravations of *Winds* blowing over a vast *Continent* of *Frost*, rages irresistibly over *Health* and *Life*. The Extremities of the Body are struck. Torpid they fall; and are followed by *Gangrene* and *Death;* and this with the THERMOMETER at *ten* or *twenty* only! and without the Exacerbations of War, its Sufferings, and Diseases. These Effects are customary even among the Mitigations of *Peace*, in the midst of the *Towns*, and which destroy the *Day*-labourers and *nightly* Watch-men, as well as the common Sentinels, about the Parades, and Palaces, in RUSSIA.

The Observations made by Count STAREMBERG, during *seven* Months at PETERSBURGH, will shew the *long* Duration of the Cold. The first *Snow* fell on the 20th of Sept. and the Surface of the Earth was not *seen again*, till the 25th April. The dry state of the Air, as appeared by the *hygrometer*, was 95 Drought. The *first* Frost in 1791, was the 14th September, and the 3d May, 1792, the *last:* the Interval, consequently was 232 Days; during 134 whereof, it never *ceased to freeze*, 25 on which it did not freeze *at all*, and 73 when the THERMOMETER stood *below* the Point of Congelation—169 Days the Sky was partly clouded, and 123 entirely overcast—*Fogs* he reckoned 41 Days—from 70 to 80 *snowy* Days.

As a Phenomenon will be mentioned, that in the Year 1740, the Empress ANNE caused a Palace of ICE, to be erected upon the Banks of the NEVA. This extraordinary Edifice, was Fifty-two feet in length, Sixteen in breadth, and Twenty feet high, and constructed of large Pieces of ICE cut in the manner of *Freestone*. The Walls were three feet *thick*. The several Apartments were furnished with Tables, Chairs, Beds, and all kinds of *household* Furniture of ICE. In Front of this Edifice, besides Pyramids and Statues, stood six Cannon, carrying Balls of *six pounds* Weight, and two Mortars, entirely made of ICE. As a Trial from one of the *former*, an *iron* Ball, with only a quarter of a pound of Powder, was fired off, the Ball of which went through a two-inch Board, at *sixty* Paces from the mouth of the Piece, which remained completely *uninjured* by the Explosion. The *Illumination* in this Palace, at *Night*, was astonishingly grand.

The Effect of severe Cold in other Countries, and former Times, is thus mentioned by MARTIN DU BELLAY, who affirms, that, in his *Luxembourg* Journey, the *Frost* was so sharp, that the Ammunition *Wine*, was cut with *Hatchets*, and *Wedges*, and delivered out to the Soldiers, by *Weight*, and that they took it away in *Baskets*. PHILIP DE COMINES, speaking of the Cold, in the Principality of LIEGE, Anno 1469, says, that the *Wine* was dug out from the *Pipes*, cut in *Wedges*, and so carried off by Gentlemen in Hats or Baskets. At the Mouth of the Lake MÆOTIS, the *Frosts* are so keen, that on the *same Spot*, where the *Lieutenant* of MITHRIDATES had fought the Enemy *dry-foot*, and given them a *Defeat*, the *Summer* following, he also obtained over them, a NAVAL Victory.

The Distress in the Retreat of the *Allied Armies* from Moscow,

can be imagined, if the Comparison be made of the Miseries the GREEKS endured, in retiring from BABYLON to their own Country. One of which, was, that being encountered in the Mountains of ARMENIA with a Storm of SNOW, they lost all Knowledge of the Roads, and were a Day and Night, without eating or drinking, most of their Cattle died, many of themselves were starved, several struck *blind*, with the driving of the Hail, and the Glitter of the *Snow*. Numbers were maimed in their Fingers and Toes, and also became motionless with the intense Cold, although their Understanding was not impaired. The *Allied Forces* had a much longer Duration of similar Calamities to sustain, and overcome.

Fleet River, whose Waters were swelled by *Turnmill* and *Oldbourne* Brooks, had its Origin among the high Grounds about *Hamstead* Heath, and *Caen Wood*, and flowed in a Valley, which may be readily traced from the THAMES to Battle Bridge, near the Small Pox Hospital. This united Stream might once have been celebrated for its Transparency, and possibly, some of our very *early* Ladies, might have honoured it, by smoothing and adorning their shining Tresses from its Surface, as clear as Chrystal. But behold how uncertain are the *Currents* of this World! Every thing is lost except the Names of *Oldbourne* and *Turnmill;* and the *Fleet* exists only as a *Sewer*. So long since as 1290, the PRIOR and *Brothers* of the WHITE FRIARS, complained to the KING and Parliament, that the putrid Exhalations arising from *Fleet* River, were so powerful, as to overcome all the *Frankincense* burnt at their Altar during divine Service, and had occasioned the Deaths of many of the *Brethren*, and begged that the Stench might be immediately removed, lest they should *all* perish; in this Petition, the Society of BLACK FRIARS, and Bishop of SALISBURY joined. How far *Vessels* originally went

up this *River*, is unknown, but an *Anchor* is traditionally said to have been found in it, so high up as the Site of the *Elephant and Castle*, at *Pancras*, where the Road turns off to *Kentish Town*. It was by the *Corporation* of LONDON, covered over, and the *Arch* which now carries off the Water, were finished Anno 1736, and the FLEET MARKET opened, the Thirtieth of September, 1737.

The Damage done by the Overflowing of this almost forgotten Stream, is thus described. "From the Hills on the *North* Side of this City, the Water, occasioned by the late Rains, fell so violently in a Brook (which runs through part of the Suburbs until it dischargeth itself into the *Grate* at *Holborn Bridge*), that it impetuously bore down the back-parts of several whosesale Butchers' Houses at *Cow-Cross*, and carried with it Cattle alive and dead; particularly three *Oxen*, some *Sheep*, and many *Hogs*, and which were so hurried down the Stream, that they were only stopped by the above-named Grate. At *Hockley in the Hole*, such was its Rapidity, that it swept away all Sorts of household Utensils. *A Pot boiling, was borne off the Fire*, and sailed with the Current so *steadily, that the Cover kept on;* an hungry Fellow going to seize it, in his haste overturned, and it retained so much heat, as to scald his Legs under Water. Barrels of *Ale* and *Beer*, and some of *Brandy*, swam about to the great Benefit of the most venturous of the Rabble. A second Butcher at *Cow-Cross*, lost *ten Hides*, which lay one upon another, and hath not yet heard of them." NEWS from *Town* and *Country*, of Tuesday October *fourteenth*, 1679.

Among the *Shows* that were exhibited, Anno 1710, Mr. WINSTANLEY had a "*Water Theatre*" in Piccadilly near Hyde-park, distinguished by a *Windmill* on the Summit, "Wherein was displayed,

the greatest Curiosities in *Water-works*, the like being never performed by any." The Hours of Exhibition were from four to six o'clock, every Evening in *June*, and *July*, for the Benefit of his Widow. Mr. WINSTANLEY had a House at *Littlebury*, in Essex, where some rare Experiments in *Hydraulicks* were shown. He lost his Life in the LIGHT-HOUSE he erected, on the EDYSTONE ROCKS, and which the *Hurricane* of the twenty-sixth of November, 1703, destroyed, with all its Inmates.

Monmouthshire.

The *Uske* abounds with *Fish*, and particularly *Salmon*. Such Celebrity had it acquired in the Time of ELIZABETH, that the amusing itinerary Poet, did not suffer it to escape his Notice.

> "Great Store of *Fish* is caught within this Flood,
> That doth indeed both *Town* and *Country* good."
>
> CHURCHYARD.

The People *here*, fish for *Salmon* nearly all the Months in the Year, an extraordinary Circumstance when it is considered, that *Salmon* are migratory, leaving the *fresh Water* Rivers for the SEA, soon after depositing their Spawn; and that existing *Statutes* prohibit the taking them, from the *End* of *March*, till the *Beginning* of *November*. In the Fisheries of the TWEED, though the *Commencement* is the Thirtieth of *November*, little work is done till *after* CHRISTMAS, and the Corporation of BERWICK extend the Period of taking *Salmon*, fourteen Days beyond *Michaelmas Day*, which is

the Time limited, in consequence of the Change of the *Style*. Thus it appears, an Occurrence otherwise Singular, happens in *other* Rivers besides the USKE, not from any particular Inducement the *Fish* have to stay, but their being stopt from returning, by WEIRS, and no *Law*, has prevented the Havoc caused by these Obstructions, as is the Case in other Rivers. An Acquaintance with this Fact, induced CHURCHYARD to say—

"A Thing to note; when *Sammon* failes in WYE,
(And Season there, goes *out* as Order is)
Than still of course in *Oske* does Sammons lye,
And of good Fish in *Oske* you shall not mis.
And this seems Straunge, as doth through WALES appear,
In some one Place, are *Sammons* all the Yeere;
So fresh, so sweete, so red, so crimp withal,
That Man might say, loe, *Sammon* here at Call."

The Description of TROSTREY *Weir*, a little to the North-west of the Town of USKE, will explain *how* the Progress of the *Fish* is impeded.

"An Embankment of Stakes and Stones is thrown *diagonally* across the River, to the Extent of two or three hundred Yards, in the middle of the *Weir*, is a Vacancy, provided with an Iron Grate, through which a considerable Body of the Water, impetuously runs. At the low part of the *Weir*, on one Side of this Stream, is a large wooden *Box*, perforated with Holes to admit the Water and Air, with an Aperture, to which is affixed a long, round, wicker Basket, resembling a Tunnel. This Aperture is closed with a small Iron Grate, which opens *within* the Box like a Trap-door, and falls to its original Position by its own Weight. A square wooden Frame,

similar to those used at *Mills*, for the purpose of catching *Eels*, extends nearly across the whole of the Stream below the large Iron Grate, leaving only sufficient room for the *Salmon*. The *Fish* in his Migration is obliged to ascend this narrow Opening; and having passed the *wooden* Frame, is stopped by the Grate. Instead of retreating down the Way, by which he ascended, the *Fish* turns *Sideways*, and hurried by the Rapidity of the Water along a narrow Current, leading through the Tunnel, forces up the Trap-door, which immediately closes behind him, and is thus secured in the Box."

The Tide of the WYE frequently rises at the Bridge in CHEPSTOW to the Height of fifty-six Feet, and in January, 1768, it rose Seventy Feet. A Phenomenon occasioned by the projection of the Rocks at *Beachley* and *Aust*, which turns the Tide with great Violence into this River. It has been echoed from one Publication to another, that the Tide at CHEPSTOW is *higher*, than in any other place in the World; but Mr. COXE ascertained with Accuracy the perpendicular Height, from the *Bottom* of the Channel, to the *Surface* of the Water, and although very considerable, is by no means greater, than that of many other Places on the Globe: perhaps, continues this Gentleman, the *Rapidity* of the Flood up the WYE and SEVERN, is more remarkable than its *Height:* it is *High-water* at CHEPSTOW, before it is so at the *Pill*, up the River AVON, which is only *two Miles and a half* from Kings-road, (towards BRISTOL;) whereas CHEPSTOW, is *Eleven Miles.*—The peculiar Characteristics of this beautiful River, are its mazy Course, and the variegated Scenery of its Banks, so considerable is the serpentine Form, that the Distance from Ross to CHEPSTOW, which is not *Seventeen* Miles in a direct Line, is by Water, *Thirty-eight*, POPE in mentioning the WYE and SEVERN, thus poetically describes them.

"Pleas'd VAGA echoes through its winding Bounds,
And rapid SEVERN hoarse Applause resounds."

Among the splendid and extraordinary Men, this County has given Birth to, as One of the former Class, may be mentioned HENRY the Fifth, the Hero of AGINCOURT, and the proud Boast of ENGLISH History, He was denominated HARRY of MONMOUTH, from being born in that Town. The Licentiousness of his Behaviour is said to have been repressed by the Forgiveness and Blessing of his FATHER, when in the Agonies of Death. The Circumstances which led to this instantaneous Reformation, are depicted in a masterly manner by SHAKESPEARE.

"The Courses of his Youth promis'd it not,
The Breath no sooner left his FATHER's Body
But that his Wildness, mortified in him,
Seem'd to die too: Yea, at that very Moment,
Consideration like an ANGEL came,
And whipp'd the offending ADAM out of him;
Leaving his Body, as a *Paradise*,
To envelope and contain celestial Spirits."

But there is no Act in HENRY's Conduct which forms a more brilliant Trait in his Character, and more flatly contradicts the Assertion of those, who ascribed to him a natural, vicious Propensity of Heart, than his treatment of the Earl of MARCH. Conscious, that Nobleman was the rightful HEIR to the CROWN, yet, instead of pursuing the mean Policy, which apprehensive Guilt or Jealousy, has almost universally adopted on such Occasions, HENRY released him from his Confinement, and treated him with such affectionate Kindness, that the noble Youth *virtually* forgot his *prior Title;* from Motives of Gratitude served, with Fidelity, his Royal Benefactor,

and ever afterwards evinced the most inviolable Attachment. Nor is the foregoing, a solitary Instance of his mild Forbearance. Compassionating the Misfortunes of the PERCY's, he recalled from SCOTLAND, the Son and Heir of HOTSPUR, who had joined the *Welsh* Conspiracy against his FATHER, and whom, in *Person*, he had defeated at *Shrewsbury*, and re-invested that young Nobleman with his *Patrimonial* Honours. "Henry the Fifth," observes Mr. COXE, "is usually celebrated only for his *military* Prowess, while the milder Qualities of *Justice* and *Humanity*, for which he was no less conspicuous, are lost in the Splendour of his victorious Career. He condemned the Deposition and Imprisonment of RICHARD, and treated all concerned in his Murder, as *Traitors;* as an Atonement for his FATHER's Crimes, and to manifest his own Respect to RICHARD's Memory, he ordered His Corpse to be magnificently interred in *Westminster Abbey*, among his Royal ANCESTORS, and attended the Funeral, declaring, that he mourned as truly for him, as if he had been his natural Father." In a Word, HENRY V. though not without his Failings, merits the Character of an amiable and accomplished MAN, a great and good KING.

A Series of strange Tales, recounts the Atchievements of this *Monmouth* Necromancer, JOHN OF KENT, whose wonderful Fame far eclipses the Exploits of Baron MUNCHAUSEN. A Service however which he performed, will ever endear his Memory to the Inhabitants of GROSMONT; and this was, constructing the BRIDGE over the *Monnow*, by his *demoniacal* Agency, in *One Night*. It is still called JOHN OF KENT's *Bridge*. A *Cellar* is yet shown in the Parish of *Kentchurch*, on the *Herefordshire* side of the River, as the *Stable* where his HORSES were kept, *Steeds* that would not only outstrip the *Wind*, but traverse the *Air*, with a Speed unequalled,

but by LAPLAND *Witches.* Like Doctor FAUSTUS, for these astonishing Abilities, he made a League with the DEVIL; but he was more *wary* than the *Doctor*, in drawing up the Form of the Compact. Having sold the *reversionary* Interest of both Body and Soul, if buried *within* or *without* the CHURCH, he outwitted his *Satanic* Majesty, and evaded the Terms of the Covenant, by being interred UNDER THE CHURCH WALL, and an old Tombstone in the Church Yard of GROSMONT, near the East Wall of the Church, is shown as his Monument. A prevailing Tradition is, that an old Wizard, disguised in a *Shepherd's* Habit, once frequented *Kentchurch* House, and roamed about the Neighbourhood of GROSMONT, his Remains are said to be laid under the Stone, called JOHN OF KENT's Tomb. This Person was probably OWEN GLYNDWR, who is known after his Defeat to have escaped, habited as a *Shepherd*, and he might have retired to this sequestered Spot, and been privately interred here, though his Body might have been afterwards removed, or a *Cenotaph* elsewhere erected to his Memory. Much Doubt has been entertained, *who*, or *what*, this mysterious Person was, some have supposed that he was a *Bard* of OWEN GLYNDWR, who, after the complete Overthrow of that formidable *Chieftain*, accompanied him in his Flight, and took refuge with the CAMBRIAN Hero, under the Roof of his Son-in-law, SCUDAMORE, at *Kentchurch* House. Others surmise, he was the JOHN OF KENT or GAUNT, a *Franciscan* Friar, mentioned by LELAND. Mr. OWEN observes he was a favorite *Poet* among the WELSH, and also a voluminous Writer, but Talents calculated to form the *Bard* and the *Conjuror*, are rarely to be found united in the same Individual. Probability favours the Opinion, that the *Poetical* John of GAUNT, and the *Mathematical* John of KENT, were different Persons, who, living in the same Age, and

being both distinguished for their Attainments, were easily confounded in the mingling Repertory of *ancient* Tradition.

An Instance of the *Chace* giving Rise to a religious Foundation, we read of, in LLANTHONY ABBEY. During the Time of WILLIAM RUFUS, HUGH DE LACI, a Norman Baron, in the Course of Hunting, pursued the *Deer* into this Valley; and while resting himself after his Fatigue with his Companions of the Chace, WILLIAM, one of his Retinue, discovering the ruined Chapel of ST. DAVID, suddenly experienced an enthusiastic Desire to lead a religious Life; and strongly impressed with the wildness of the Scenery, quitted his sporting and military Career, and here devoted his future Life to the Service of GOD.

At *Tredegar Park*, the Seat of the MORGANS, among many large Apartments, is one called, the *Oak Room*, from its being *floored* and *wainscoted* with Planks, cut out of a SINGLE OAKEN TREE. This Apartment, which is Forty-two Feet in *length*, and Twenty-seven in *breadth*, will convey some Idea of the *Height* and *Girth* of the prodigious Extension, of a single *Acorn**. The Family of MORGAN is one of the most ancient and conspicuous in WALES, and in the Poems of the Bards, and the Pages of History, many of them have been recorded. That Partiality for *tracing* Family Pedigrees, which may be termed *innate* HERALDRY, has exerted its

* At *Ashby Canons* in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, the Seat of Sir JOHN DRYDEN, a Room of less Dimensions, viz. *Thirty* feet by *twenty*, is in a similar manner *floored* and *wainscoted* with the Timber contained in a *single* OAKEN Tree, which grew on this Lordship.

utmost Powers, to pursue to the *highest* Source, the *Lineage* of MORGAN, and follow it through all its direct and collateral Ramifications. The most authentic Account, makes them Descendants of CARADOC, better known under the Name of CARACTACUS, as the celebrated DEFENDER of his Country, against *Roman* Usurpation.

Norfolk.

The *Great Ouse* rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and having been previously joined by the *Lark*, the *Cam*, and the *Little Ouse*, enters this County to the South-west of *Downham*. This River, like some others, " is remarkable for its extraordinary Swell, or Overflowings, at the two *Equinoxes*, and especially at the *full Moon* of the Autumnal one; when the Water from the SEA comes in upon it with such Fury, that the Inhabitants call it *Eager*, which overwhelms every thing in its Way, and the very *Water-fowl* shun it."

The *Waveney*, and the *Little Ouse*, have their Sources in the same Tract of swampy Ground in the Vicinity of *Lopham*, and very near each other, the Space that divides them being only *nine feet*, yet immediately take opposite Directions in their Course to the SEA:—the one running due *West*, and the other almost directly *East*; the former, which is navigable for Barges from *Yarmouth* to Bungay Bridge in Suffolk, passes *Eastward* by *Diss* to *Yarmouth;* and the latter, *Westward* to *Thetford*, to which place it is navigable,

and thence to LYNN, forming nearly the whole of the *River* Boundary, to the Western side of the County.

The BROADS so famous for their Fish, are chiefly in that District through which the *Bure*, the *Wensum*, and the *Waveney* have their Course, the *Perch* are at times so plentiful in some of them, that the Inhabitants of *Ranworth*, a village near *Walsham*, report, that they have witnessed a *Hundred and twenty Bushels* having been, by two Nets, caught in *One Day*.

The YARMOUTH *Herring* Fishery has been already spoken of; the following briefly describes, *how* the *Fish* are taken and prepared. The Net, at *Dusk*, is thrown over the Side of the Boat, which is steered gently away, under a small Fore-sail, at *Day-light*, the Net is drawn up again. When landed, the *Herrings* are taken to the Fish-houses, again salted, and, after lying on the Floor twenty-four Hours, are washed in Vats by the Curers, called *Towers;* spitted through the Head, upon Spits about four feet long, by Women, called *Rivers;* and then hung up in the Fish-house, a large Building from forty to fifty feet *high*, fitted for receiving the Spits in *Tiers*, a *wood* Fire is kindled under them, and continued, with small Intermission, for about a Month; when they are packed in Barrels, containing *One Thousand* each, and are then ready for the Market. Mr. THOMAS NASHE, in a Pamphlet he published Anno 1559, entitled "*Lenten Stuffe*, containing the Description and first Procreation of the Town of Great YARMOUTH, with a new Play of the Praise of *Red Herrings*," ascribes the Discovery to *Accident*, by a Fisherman, having hung some up in his Cabin, when, "what with his fiering and smoking, or smokie-fiering, in that his narrow *Lobby*, his *Herrings*, which were as *white* as *Whalebone*, when he hung them

up, now look't as *red as a Lobster.*" A single Boat has been known to bring in at one time, *Twelve Lasts* of *Herrings*, each Last consisting of *ten Barrels*, the Last of *white* Herrings, delivered *out of the Boat*, contains 13,200 Fish.

At WALSINGHAM, among the present Remains of the once noble Pile, the Priory, the annual Revenues of which at the Dissolution were 446*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* are two uncovered Wells, called the *Wishing Wells*, and the Devotees to the *Lady of Walsingham*, were taught to believe, that whoever had permission to drink of those Waters, would obtain, under certain Restrictions, whatever they might *wish for.* About the Year 1061, a small *Chapel* in Honour of the Virgin MARY, similar to the *Sancta Casa*, at NAZARETH, was founded by the Widow of RICOLDIE FAVERCHES; the IMAGE of the *Lady of Walsingham*, was as much, if not more, frequented, than the Shrine of ST. THOMAS A BECKET, at Canterbury. Foreigners of all Nations, came hither on Pilgrimage, many Kings and Queens of ENGLAND, also paid their Devoirs to it, and she rivalled the *Lady of Loretto*, in ITALY, in the Number and Quality of her enthusiastic Admirers. SPELMAN observes, that it was said HENRY VIII. in the Second Year of his Reign, walked *barefooted* from the Village of *Basham* to this Place, and then presented a valuable *Necklace* to the IMAGE. Of this costly Present, as well as other *saleable* Appendages, CROMWELL doubtless took good Care, when, by his Masters' Order, he seized the IMAGE, and burnt it at *Chelsea.*

A second Object of popular and superstitious Veneration, we shall notice. "At *Winfarthing*, a small Village in this County, there was a certain SWERD, called the *Good Swerd* of *Winfarthing*, to this famous Relique, solemn Pilgrimages, large Gifts and Offerings, with

Vow-makings, Crouchings, and Kissenges, were made. This SWORD was visited far and near for many Purposes, Things lost, stolen and strayed Horses, and it also helped to the *shortening* of a *married* MAN's *Life*, if that the WYFE, which was weary of her *Husband*, would set a CANDLE before that SWORD every Sunday, for the Space of a whole Year, *no* Sunday excepted, for *then all* was *vain*, whatever was done before." Did this SWORD still remain, with its emanating Virtue undiminished, what an invaluable Article would it be! The *Errors* of *Gretna Green*, might easily be corrected,—the expensive Actions for *Criminal Conversation*, be avoided—and the painful Investigations instituted for procuring *Bills of Divorce*, rendered for ever nugatory. CANDLES would be sent from every part of the Kingdom, and this *now* insignificant Village, again become the Focus of *votive Light*, and the Depository of Riches, the Commutation of Iniquity.

The Agriculture of this County, has perhaps experienced a more rapid Improvement, than any District in ENGLAND, and to this Proficiency, the *Turnip* Husbandry has most materially contributed. In the present Year, a *Turnip* was found on the Lands of SAMUEL BRITAIN, Esq. of *Upton*, which was so large, that after the *inside* was scooped out, it was sufficiently capacious to contain a Leg of Mutton, and a sufficient quantity of *Turnips* and *Carrots* to form a handsome dish to send to Table. The Top which was cut off formed a neat lid or Cover to the whole. The Gentlemen sent it as a present to a Friend. This *Turnip* when taken up, weighed *five and twenty pounds!* and was of the *white* Kind.

To be sure the above, is but a *Turnip* RADISH to the following, grown Anno 1809, in a Field belonging to Mr. JOHN JACKSON of

Bolthow, Gosforth, CUMBERLAND, where *two Turnips* were taken up *promiscuously*, which weighed each *Sixty-three Pounds:* exclusive of the *Top* and *Root*, *Twenty-six pounds*, and measured upwards of three feet and a half, in *Circumference.*

This *Root*, so important to the County of NORFOLK, has been gradually rising to its present State, for near a *Century.* A good *Acre* of *Turnips*, will produce between Thirty and Forty Cart Loads, as heavy as *Three* Horses can draw; and an *Acre* will fat a *Scotch* Bullock from forty to fifty *Stone*, or *Eight Sheep*, but the Benefit does not end here, for it generally leaves the Land so clean, and in such fine condition, that it almost insures a large Crop of BARLEY, and a kind plant of CLOVER; and the Clover is a most excellent preparative for WHEAT, so that in the subsequent Advantages, the Value of the TURNIP can hardly be estimated.

Persons desirous of preventing Depredations upon their Crops of *Turnips*, may take this *Sussex* Threat as a Specimen.—In a Field by the road-side, near the Holmwood Common, between *Horsham* and *Dorking*, is set up a Board with the following Inscription:—

Who so Ever
Is Fond stilling
Turners In this Ground
Will be perse
Cuted as the Law Directs

But it is not in *Sussex* only, that curious Notices are to be

found, the Information beneath, appeared on a Board, over the Door of a House in the *Borough*.

"I Jon Wake carrys out letters, parcels in caarts, or on horses backs, and I goes with myself or else I sends my wife, so as how they be sure to be safe.—Gardenang jobes dun by day or yeer, and wall fruit brote forth, as may be seen within. Terms must be menshuned, as I never goes from my wurds, so none need apply who cannot ansur this descripshon.—Cats meet, dogs meet, fowls, and pastry, and othour eatables, and lickers of all kinds, as I have licence for these things neate as reported.

"N.B. I sells nothing on Monday mornings, as I does not return to town till the afternoon."

And upon a House, occupied by Father and Son, (the former a *Blacksmith* and *Publican*, the latter a *Barber*,) near Bridgewater, in *Somersetshire*, is a Board, expressing as follows:—"Barnes and Son, Blacksmith and Barber's work done here, horseshoing and shaving, locks mended, and hare curling, bleeding, teeth drawing, and all furriery work. All sorts of Spiratus lickers akording to the late comical trety. Take notis my wife keeps skool and lays folkes as you shall, teaches reeding and writing and other langwethes, and has a sist aunts if required to teach horritory, sowing the mathew maticks, and all other fashionable divershons."

We will here give a further Sample of *Town* and *Country* Epistolary Intelligence.—The following is the Transcript of a Letter actually sent to the Mistress of a Boarding-school, near Town, by

the Father of one of the Female boarders:—"As I ad a good heddication myself, I am hintirely ashamed for to see wat manor that Lucey his bitt by the *Buggs*, and it is my desire for hur to sleep in the bedd that she alway do, and not for to sleep sum time in wun and then in annuther, for to feed all the *buggs* in the ouse, for I think that be not right; neither shal she do it. So I remane, yures, &c." And a respectable Druggist at *Blackburn* received the following curious Epistle:—"Will you Send me help for Babey That is 9 weeks of age it is Greatley fulfild with a Cough and if it Please your honour Sir Will you Right it down how it must Be-taken."

In NORFOLK, an almost countless Scope of Abilities, collected in one Human Being, is thus modestly exhibited in *Verse*, in Barrack Street, in the City of *Norwich*.

House painting—rags and pickings bought—
Hogs killed—and hornpipe dancing taught—
Small beer—and GODFREY's Cordial—yeast
Sold here—and teeth with ease displac'd.
The Itch—and something more in fashion—
Both cured without examination.
Corns cut—kibes cured—shoes made with list—
And leather breeches clean'd and dress'd—
Bricklaying jobs—and bleeding done—
By MARSHALL PURLAND, No. 1.

And in a Village of the same County, one Man fills such a Variety of Employments, and so whimsically heaped upon him, as may be a Pattern to other Districts, and materially curtail the Expenditure of *Parish* FEASTING, as in his own Person are concentered, the Offices of—Church-warden, Overseer, Parish-clerk,

Constable, Surveyor of the Highways, Assessor of the Land-tax and assessed Taxes, and of the Property-tax, Collector of the same, and Bailiff of the Manor. This Man has not been selected to discharge these important Duties, for his *personal* Qualifications, or for the *Extent* of his *Property;* as he unfortunately has but *one Arm*, and though the only Tradesman in the Parish, is a *Pauper*, and receives Relief.

The NORFOLK *Agriculturists*, content themselves with the Crops of BARLEY produced after *Turnips*, and have no reason to complain of the Distinction shown by *Heaven*, to another part of our Island, in a Supply of this Article. "By a Letter from Mr. THOMAS DOD, of *Shrewsbury*, we have an Account, that on the fourth of this Instant *May*, there fell in the Night-time a great Shower, which, by the Noise, was supposed to be *Hail;* but in the Morning, there was found a considerable Quantity of *Grain* like BARLEY, of which the Gentleman has reserved some *Handfuls*. And Yesterday a Gentleman near ST. JAMES'S, received several *Grains* thereof, which were sent him in a Letter from the said Place." The above *Shower* of *Grain*, rests upon the Authority of Mr. LANGLEY CURTISS, who asserts it occurred, in 1681. Those adventurous Mortals, who think proper to inhabit the Bases of *Volcanic* Mountains, are frequently indulged with *Showers* of ignited Stones, and *Lava* of sulphureous Vapours, Water, Tufa, &c. &c. but the happy BRITON, remote from the Freaks of these eternal Fires, receives from his benignant Skies, *Plum-pudding Stones*, and *Grain*. Those who wish to hear more of the Fall of the *Plum-pudding Stones*, are referred to the recent Volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The Phænomenon of STONES falling from the SKIES, or at least

some superior Region, occurred more recently in the Vicinity of *Wold Newton*, in Yorkshire, the Place where it fell, is about one-third of a Mile from *Wold Cottage*, the Seat of EDWARD TOPHAM, Esq. who, in order to commemorate the Event, has erected an OBELISK with this Inscription.

" Here
On this Spot, Dec. 13th 1795,
Fell from the Atmosphere
An extraordinary Stone,
In *Breadth* twenty-eight Inches,
In *Length* thirty-six Inches,
And
Whose *Weight* was *fifty-six* Pounds.
This Column
In Memory of it
was erected by
EDWARD TOPHAM
1799."

Within the last two *Centuries*, successive Instances of the Fall of STONES, at length attracted the Attention of Philosophers, and accurate Accounts were collected from various Quarters. Two fell Anno 1672, near *Verona* in ITALY, one of them weighed *three Hundred*, and the other, *Two Hundred Pounds*. On the 17th *March* 1798, one fell in FRANCE; and on the 19th *December*, the same *Year*, a *Shower of Stones* fell near *Benares*, in INDIA. The *Hypothesis* of the LUNAR origin of these STONES, is generally adopted by Men of the greatest scientific Attainments, but perhaps as VAUQUELIN concludes, the most prudent Measure is, candidly to acknowledge that we are totally ignorant of the Causes, by which these *Stones* may have been produced.

Some idea of the Extent of NORFOLK Farms may be formed,

when it is known that an Occupier, in the *Western* district, in the Year 1808, expended more than 1100*l.* for only *one* sort of Manure, (brought many Miles) notwithstanding the immense Quantity made at Home, and the great number of *Sheep annually* folded on the Grounds. On another Farm, *Forty-five Acres* are consumed in *Roads* across the Lands.

From the Prices which the Property of the late Sir Roger Kerrison, sold at, by Public Auction in 1809, the high Value of Land in this County is manifest; a Farm in *Seething* and *Kirstead*, of 160 acres, produced 7,900*l.* and $6\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, with an Orchard, 610*l.*—Four inclosures of Land in *Brooke*, containing 29 Acres, fetched 1,560*l.*—*Kirstead Hall*, 170 Acres (subject to an outgoing of 11*l. per annum*,) 8,250*l.* and a piece of *pasture* Land, with a small Plantation of young Oaks, in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, sold for 315*l.* Of Perseverance in the Sale of a Corn Crop by *private Contract*, this County affords a singular Instance. A Gentleman and a Farmer had frequently met to bargain about a Field of *Rye*, which was then growing, and belonged to the former. Both of them being what are called *hard Dealers*, they always separated without bringing the important affair to a Conclusion. However, they at length met, about nine o'clock one *Morning*, and agreed to *try again*, about the *Rye;* but having an equal dislike to *dry Bargains*, they went into the nearest Public-house, and at *ten* o'clock at *Night*,—after a *negociation* of *thirteen Hours*, the Farmer made the long-wished for Purchase,—on the following Terms, viz.—He was to give 30*l.* in *Cash*, one Sow with *pig*, 200 wisps of *wheat Straw*, one peck of *Potatoes*, one *Gosling*, and one gallon of *Butter-milk*.

Owing to the Dryness of the Soil, *Poultry* of all kinds are plen-

tiful, and of a superior Quality. *Turkeys* in particular, are very numerous, and the Mode of Feeding them, gives a Delicacy of *Flavour*, which stamps Pre-eminence on the NORFOLK *Turkey;* the Consumption of these Birds is great, both in this and the adjacent Districts; yet such is the Abundance, that immense Quantities are sent to various and remote Parts of the Kingdom. It has been computed, that more *Turkeys* are bred in this, and the adjoining County of SUFFOLK, than in all ENGLAND beside. They are commonly driven on Foot, in large Flocks, to LONDON, and other distant Places. During *one* Season upwards of *Three Hundred* of these Flocks, of *some Hundreds each*, have been noticed to pass *Stratford* Bridge, on the River *Stour*, in their way to the METROPOLIS; besides what proceeded by *different Routes*, to the same Market.

Much has been said respecting the Difficulty of rearing *Turkeys*, it seems, however, that a little Care when *first hatched*, soon places them beyond the Reach of Danger, and produces ample Profit. A Lady at *Moulton* in NORFOLK, in 1809, netted of the Produce of *One Hen Turkey*, TWELVE GUINEAS.—Another Instance of their Value occurred at Mr. GUY'S, Battle Bridge, near *Rayleigh* in Essex. In the Spring of 1808, some *Guinea* Hens' Eggs, were sent him as a Present, and to obtain a Stock of that Sort of Fowl; amongst them, was a *Turkey* Egg, which produced a *Hen* Bird. One of his Children requested this Bird might be given to her, and some *Turkey* Eggs procured, to try her Fortune with, the *Turkey* was set upon sixteen Eggs, produced the same number of Birds, and what was more singular, they were all *Cocks*, they were reared without any Casualty, and sold for *fifteen Shillings* each, so that the youngster's Gains from that *one Brood*, was TWELVE POUNDS.

A Circumstance relating to a Bird of this Species, proves that the *Race*, mentioned by the famous BARNABY HARRISON, in the following Couplets,

"To *Banbury* came I, O prophane one,
Where I saw a Puritane-one
Hanging of his *Cat* on *Monday*,
For killing of a *Mouse* on *Sunday*,"

is not yet *Extinct*.—A TURKEY Cock, the property of a Reverend Divine, in the North-West part of Yorkshire, strayed from his constant mate, and paid his devoirs to a Female in a neighbouring Farm-yard; complaint having been made of this Transgression, the reverend Owner ordered the Sinner to be slain, and entombed, *Feathers and all*, declaring that not a *Remnant* of so flagitious an Offender should be seen about *his* House; the Order was accordingly executed, but at Night, the newly-created Sexton, a Resurrection-man, we presume, *raised the dead*, and the Day following, regaled himself and his family on the *delinquent* Turkey!

In IRELAND, *Turkeys* are in Abundance, so much so, that in the County of CORK there is a FAIR kept for the Sale of *Turkeys*. The Warmth of the *Cabins*, into which the *Fowls* are always admitted, is exceedingly favourable to their Increase, it renders them more prolific in Eggs, and the Young, by sharing in the Habitation of the Family, can be reared with much greater Ease.

The Sternness of a *Farmer*, resisting Sportsmen from passing through his Grounds, took place in the Vicinity of THETFORD, where JAMES the First had a Hunting Seat; the abrupt Remonstrance of the Farmer, disgusted the KING, and it is said an

Action of *Trespass* was brought, and the Plaintiff insisted upon unreasonable Damages. The House was given to Sir PHILIP WODEHOUSE, is now the Property of a private Gentleman, but still bears the Appellation of "*The* KING's *House*."

We here repeat an Instance of the *Power* exerted by the *Ecclesiastics*, in former Times, for the Preservation of their *Game*, ROBERT DE MORLEY, having killed some of the BISHOP's *Deer*, and otherwise infringed upon his Manors, when WILLIAM BATEMAN filled the See of NORWICH, about the Year 1345, fell under the Lash of the Consistorial Court; and notwithstanding the KING sent *prohibitory* Letters, accompanied by Menaces, to stay the Proceedings, the powerful *Baron* felt the Weight of the *Prelate's* Resentment. He was openly excommunicated, and, to make his Peace, was constrained to do *public Penance*, by walking through the principal Streets of the City, *bare headed* and *bare footed*, bearing a Wax light in his Hand, of *six pounds* Weight. When arrived at the *Cathedral*, he was compelled to kneel before the BISHOP, solicit his Pardon, and make an ample Offering upon the *high Altar*, for his Offence.

Amongst the Eminent Men, this County has given Birth to, and one whose Writings have an intimate Connection with the subject of RURAL SPORTS, or at least with the History of that *Animal*, which most essentially promotes their successful Pursuit; we shall mention JOHN KAYE, better known by his Latinized Name of CAIUS, a renowned Physician in the Reign of Queens MARY and ELIZABETH, who was born at *Norwich*, Anno 1510. His Treatise *De Canibus*, or an Account of the whole Race of *British Dogs*, was a masterly Performance for the Age in which it was written. It was composed at the Request of his Friend GESNER; and established his Fame on

the *Continent*, for his Skill in *Natural History*. In a Progress of JAMES the First, to *Cambridge*, as he passed through CAIUS COLLEGE, which the Doctor had founded, the MASTER, as a Compliment to the MONARCH's Learning, and also to that of the FOUNDER, presented the KING, with KAYE's History of the *University*, upon which, JAMES observed, " Give me rather CAIUS *de Canibus*." No greater Stamp of the intrinsic Value of this Work can be affixed, than its having been selected out of all the Publications on the Subject, by PENNANT, to embellish his BRITISH ZOOLOGY, as the most judicious *synoptic* Arrangement he could find. Like the great LINNÆUS, KAYE united with *Medicine*, every Branch of LEARNING, and wrote on a Variety of scientific Topics. He died July 29th, 1573, and was buried in his OWN COLLEGE CHAPEL, and upon his Tomb is this laconic, but energetic Inscription,

FUI CAIUS.
Vivit post Funera Virtus.

RICHARD PORSON, the late GREEK Professor in the University of CAMBRIDGE, was born at RUSTON, or *East Riston*, in this County, Anno 1759, and died 1808, having concluded a short, but ever memorable Life, in the Annals of LITERATURE. His profound Ability, and elaborate Accuracy as a *Grecian* Scholar, are most evidently and elegantly expressed, in his Criticisms and Emendations of Authors in that *Language*.

NORFOLK ranks peculiarly high in having given Birth to NAVAL Officers, whose Services have been displayed, in some of the most critical Periods of our History. At *Cock Thorpe* were born, the distinguished *Admirals*, Sir JOHN NARFORD, Sir CHRISTOPHER

MYNNES, and Sir CLOUDESLY SHOVEL. At *Docking*, Lord HAWKE, and at *Burnham Thorpe*, Viscount NELSON. Without a Desire to derogate from the valiant Deeds of the *former*, we may assert of the *latter*, that NELSON lived in the midst of Conquest, and died in the Arms of Victory.—He has bequeathed to his COUNTRY, the immortal Memory of his Example, and to his COUNTRYMEN, the invaluable Legacy of his Glory and his Fame.—HISTORY has rarely recorded his Equal, and no People can point to the Gallery of their NAVAL HEROES, and say, That MAN was his SUPERIOR. He fell, and his Loss was as deeply felt, as it was deeply deplored:—But he will live for EVER in the Annals of MARITIME EXPLOIT, and dignify with the Lustre of his Name, that NATION, whose GREATNESS he exalted by his VALOUR, and whose INDEPENDENCE he confirmed by his VICTORIES.

Northamptonshire.

This County may boast, that of the six *Rivers* which flow through, or intersect it, every one originates within its Boundaries, and not a single *Brook*, however insignificant, runs into it from any other District; whilst there is not a *County* bordering upon it, that is not, in some Degree, supplied from the various and ample *aquatic* Stores of this. MORTON remarks, "That the *Rivers* of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE are so duly distributed, as if they ran in Channels cut by Art and Labour, to convey a competent Share of Water to every Part."

NASEBY, though a small Village, will ever be conspicuous in

English History. An Author, who had opportunities of making comparative Remarks, says, "the Village stands upon an Eminence, supposed to be the HIGHEST GROUND in the Kingdom." It is observed, that no *Water* runs *into* this Lordship (GUILSBOROUGH Hundred), from any other Quarter, and what runs *out* of it, on the *Eastern* Side, has its Course towards the GERMAN Ocean; and that on the *Western*, proceeds to the IRISH Sea. No less than *Six Springs* rise in the Village, and several others in the Lordship, the *Waters* issuing from which, are collected in Reservoirs, on the declivous Grounds, and form valuable Ponds. The lesser, or what is termed the *Upper Avon*, rises near the Church, from a Spring called the Avon-well; the *Nen* from another called the Chapel-well, and some have referred the Source of the *Welland*, to NASEBY *Field*, where from one Station, an old Windmill Bank, may be seen in a clear Day with the naked Eye, *Thirty-nine* or *Forty* Parish Churches, these are supposed, to be irradiated with the SUN's Light, and the Range of their Distance, is from *One* to *twenty-two* Miles. On this Field, was fought that ever memorable Battle, between the *Royal* and *Parliamentary* Forces, in which, according to Lord CLARENDON, both *King* and *Kingdom* were beat. These elegant Lines are placed in an Alcove, at Rushton Hall, which commands a view of NASEBY Field, and were written by Dr. BENNET, late Bishop of CORK.

"Where yon blue Field scarce meets our streaming Eyes,
A fatal Name for ENGLAND, *Naseby* lies.
There hapless CHARLES beheld his Fortunes cross'd,
His *Forces* vanquish'd, and his *Kingdom* lost.
There gallant LISLE, a Mark for Thousands stood,
And DORMER sealed his Loyalty in Blood;
Whilst down yon Hill's steep side with headlong Force,
Victorious CROMWELL chaced the NORTHERN Horse,

Hence Anarchy our CHURCH and STATE profan'd,
And *Tyrants*, in the Mask of FREEDOM, reign'd,
In Times like these, when *Party* bears Command,
And *Faction* scatters Discord through the Land,
Let these sad Scenes an awful Lesson yield,
Lest *future* NASEBYS rise in every Field."

FOTHERINGHAY, connected with the Lives and Fate of PRINCES, must ever be interesting, its Castle in the Reign of ELIZABETH was rendered a Scene of Woe, and its Name will ever be associated with Sentiments of Horror and Melancholy. Here MARY STEWART, Queen of SCOTS, after suffering Imprisonment, was tried, condemned, and executed, Anno 1580. Various are the Sentiments, upon this cruel, and apparently, unjust Deed. CAMDEN, who was a Cotemporary, and had ample Means of arriving at Truth, endeavours to avoid any Discussion upon the Point; saying, "let it be ever *forgotten*, *if possible*, but if not, let it be ever wrapped up in *Silence*." For this studied Reserve, however, there existed obvious and imperious Reasons; as CAMDEN held under ELIZABETH, a Place of great Trust and Emolument; so that whatever might have been his real Opinion, *Concealment* was an Act of Prudence. FOTHERINGHAY, notwithstanding the Walls of her Prison are demolished, and the Hall of Judgment is no more, will, to the latest Posterity, transmit the deplorable Event, and record in its *Name* and *Site* the infamous Transaction.

"And, lo! where Time with brightened Face serene,
Points to yon fair, but glorious opening Skies;
See, Truth walk forth, majestic, awful Queen!
And *Party's* black'ning Mist before her flies.

Falsehood unmask'd, withdraws her ugly Train,
And MARY's Virtues all illustrious shine—
Yes, thou hast Friends! the godlike and humane
Of latest Ages, injured QUEEN, are thine.

But come ye Nymphs, ye woodland Spirits come,
And with funereal Flowers your Tresses braid;
While in this hallowed Grove we raise the Tomb,
And consecrate the Song to MARY's Shade.

Hither ye gentle Guardians of the Fair,
By Virtue's Tears, by weeping Beauty come;
Unbind the festive Robes, unbind the Hair,
And wave the Cypress Bough at MARY's Tomb.

MICKLE.

Contrary to the Assertion of POPE URBAN the Eighth, the Body was buried in the *Cathedral* Church of PETERBOROUGH, with the accustomed *Royal* Honours, attended by many of the Nobility as Mourners, the Master of the Wardrobe, *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, and other Officers of the Crown, and a Train of her Majesty's Servants. Those of the Kingdom of SCOTLAND, who had thus far beheld the Fate of their QUEEN, indignantly refused to enter the Church, or to be present at the last Ceremonies. The Body of the QUEEN did not rest long in its Grave. Twenty-five Years after the Interment, KING JAMES, as a Duty appertaining to the Remains of his MOTHER, ordered the Translation of the Corpse to WESTMINSTER, where it was buried in HENRY the Seventh's Chapel.

Among the celebrated Men of this County, may be classed, Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON, a Native of HOLDENBY, where he erected a magnificent Structure. It has been disputed whether he was bred to the LAW; however, he was by a rapid advance, raised to the highest *Honours* and *Preferments*. Having attracted the Notice of

Queen ELIZABETH by his comely Person, and graceful *Dancing* at Court. He was first appointed one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, afterwards Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Captain of the Guard, Vice-Chamberlain, a Privy Counsellor, Lord CHANCELLOR of ENGLAND, a Knight of the GARTER, and Chancellor of OXFORD University. He built Kirby Hall in the Parish of *Gretton*, which was formerly esteemed one of the best furnished and decorated Houses of the Kingdom, it has descended to GEORGE FINCH HATTON, Esq. but the whole is fast going to Decay. It has been jocularly remarked that Sir CHRISTOPHER'S *Heels*, were the immediate Cause of his *Head*, being ever employed, but his Conduct was irreproachable, his Learning was considerable, and he was a consummate STATESMAN. He died, Anno 1591. GRAY'S Poem, called "A Long Story," though more particularly allusive to the Old Mansions of *Stoke-Pogis* in Buckinghamshire, may be equally applicable to this at HOLDENBY.

"In BRITAIN'S Isle, no matter where,
An ancient Pile of Building stands;
The HUNTINGDONS and HATTONS there
Employ'd the Power of *Fairy* Hands,

To raise the Ceiling's fretted Height,
Each Pannel in Atchievements clothing;
Rich Windows that exclude the Light,
And Passages that lead to *Nothing*.

Full oft within the spacious Walls,
When he had *fifty* Winters o'er him,
My grave Lord KEEPER *led the Brawls* *;
The *Seals* and *Maces* danc'd before him.

* The Brawls here alluded to, were a sort of *Figure Dance*, then much in Vogue; and probably deemed as elegant as our *Cotillions*, or modern *Waltzes*.

His bushy Beard, and Shoe-strings green,
His high crown'd Hat, and Satin Doublet,
Mov'd the stout Heart of ENGLAND'S QUEEN,
Though POPE and SPANIARD could not trouble it."

The Mansion was pleasantly situated, and the Park and Manors abundantly stored with *Game*. The Property subsequently devolved to the CROWN, having first formed a *Palace*, and then a *Prison*, for the unfortunate Monarch, CHARLES the First, after he was sold by the SCOTS, to his Enemies, for the Sum of *Two Hundred Thousand Pounds* paid down, and *Security* given for a *like Sum*.

The Town of NORTHAMPTON produced SAMUEL FISHER, who after preaching as a *Puritanical* Minister for eleven Years, turned *Anabaptist*. The *Quakers* having attracted his attention, he next adopted their *Creed*, and with a Degree of Zeal, bordering on crazy *Quixotism*, he undertook a Journey to ROME, for the avowed Purpose of converting the POPE to the *Quaker Tenets;* failing in his Mission, he returned to England, where being released from *Newgate* for holding a Conventicle in LONDON, after the Restoration of CHARLES the Second, he retired to Hackney, and there died of the *Plague*, in October, 1665.

Sussex.

The number of *Herrings* brought into HASTINGS, on the Twenty-ninth of *October* 1812, is almost incredible.—*Thirty-eight* small Boats caught 102 Lasts, which, at 132 to the hundred (Fisherman's

Tale), amount to *one Million, three hundred and fifty Thousand, three hundred and sixty.* These fish sold for about seven Pounds ten shillings per Last; or one Shilling and sixpence per hundred, and produced seven Hundred sixty-five pounds. To form an idea of the Number, it will be found, that allowing *ten inches* for the length of each *Fish*, they would reach, in a line, 213 Miles, 220 Yards, or *farther* than from LONDON, to YORK.

Of the MUSHROOM, which was made the Vehicle for conveying *Poison* to CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, by his Wife AGRIPPINA, this County produced in August, 1808, One most extraordinary for its Size, it was gathered in the Parish of *Brede*, and measured in *Circumference*, the amazing Dimensions, of *nine Feet nine Inches.*

Worcestershire.

In the *Severn* near WORCESTER, a Man bathing, was struck and actually received his Death-wound from a SWORD-FISH. The *Fish* was caught immediately afterwards, so that the Fact was ascertained beyond a Doubt. From the *Mouth* of the River, to the place where the Accident happened, is at least *Forty-five Leagues* by the Course of the Stream, in all human Idea too remote from the OCEAN, for any of its Monsters to have emigrated.

The Abuses in capturing the *Fish* by *Poachers*, are daringly continued: notwithstanding the Notices given of Societies being formed for the Prosecution of those fishing illegally in the SEVERN,

FYRNWY, and THANNAT, yet persons have been lately detected, fishing with illegal nets in the *Fyrnwy*, and some *miscreants* have poisoned the Fish in that River, by which thousands are destroyed. The Mode of doing this Mischief, is with the Berries of *Coculus Indicus*, which being prepared and scattered in deep places, under Bushes where the best Fish resort, they greedily devour it; immediate *Intoxication* ensues; and in this state the Fish, quitting their Recess, spring into the *shallow* Water, and are taken with a Net.

Yorkshire.

The URE is celebrated for its *Water-falls*, the grand one, is called the *Force*, and the romantic Situation of AYSGARTH Church, solitarily overlooking these Falls, heightens the Effect of the Scenery; the changing Sounds of Water, amidst Woods and Rocks, wildly intermixed, with the Variety and Magnitude of the surrounding Hills, concur to render the whole so peculiarly impressive, that Dr. POCOCK is said to have declared, that these *Cataracts*, exceeded in picturesque Sublimity, the famous *Cataracts* of the NILE.

It is observable that the Country is almost every where considerably *lower* than the high-water Mark in the Rivers DON, AIRE, and OUSE.

In the Vicinity of *Wold Newton*, is a sudden Eruption of Water, called the GIPSIES, it is generally perceived in the early part of the

Spring, trickling through the Grass, where the Ground is not broken, and the Emission of Water is often so copious, as to constitute a Stream, filling a Drain twelve feet wide and three feet deep, termed by the Country People the *Gipsey-Race*, by which it is conveyed to the Sea, and generally runs for two or three Months, then totally ceases, and scarcely leaves a Mark to distinguish the Place where it issued, the Appearance of this Water is certainly influenced by the State of the *Seasons*, as there is sometimes an Intermission of three or four Years. It is most probably, only the Re-appearance of a Stream moving *Eastward*, which is absorbed a few Miles *West* of *Wold Newton*, accelerated, however, as well as augmented, by a continuance of heavy Rains.

The beautiful Opah, or King Fish, is sometimes found on this Coast. One found Dead upon the Sea-shore near Whitby, was exhibited as a great Curiosity at *Scarborough*, in 1807, and another was taken at the Entrance of Bridlington Harbour, September, 1809, the *Length* three feet two inches, the *Circumference* three feet nine inches, and weighed Fifty-six pounds*. A *Sword Fish* was also

* A more minute Description of one of these splendid *Fish*, is given by Mr. Robert Harrison, in a Letter from *Newcastle*, dated 12th September, 1769.

"On *Saturday* last was thrown upon the Sands at Blyth, a very rare and beautiful *Fish*, weighing between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, and shaped like the *Sea Bream*, the *Length* was three feet and a half; the *Breadth* from Back to Belly almost two feet; but the *Thickness* from Side to Side, not above six Inches. The Mouth small, forming a square Opening, and without any Teeth in the Jaws. The Tongue thick, resembling that of a Man, but rough and thick set with beards or prickles, pointing backwards, so that any thing might readily pass down, but could not easily return back, therefore *these* might serve instead of *Teeth*, to retain its Prey. The Eyes are remarkably large, covered with a Membrane, and shining with a glare of Gold. The Cover of the Gills like the

caught at FILEY, in September 1807, the *Length* eleven feet, and the Weight upwards of Twenty Stone. The Fishermen in the Contest with this *Fish* before it was killed, had the *Bottom* of their Boat pierced with its Beak.

SEAL SKINS were first brought into Notice, by Mr. STANDIDGE, a Merchant of HULL. A Ship which he had fitted out in 1766, for the GREENLAND Seas, WHOLLY upon his *own Account*, of which all EUROPE, did not at that Time afford a *Precedent*, returned with One WHALE, and four hundred SEALS. Prior to this Period, the *Skins* of SEALS were generally thrown overboard, as of little or no value, or if preserved, were used chiefly for the covering of *Trunks*, and sold for the trifling Sum of three-pence or four-pence each, but Mr. STANDIDGE conceived the Idea, of turning them to a more profitable Account. He got them *tanned*, and had SHOES made of them, for himself and Family. THUS was first introduced into ENGLAND, the *Tanning* of SEAL Skins, a Discovery, which had escaped the Penetration of the sagacious HOLLANDERS, and which has enhanced their worth as *Leather*, to *twelve* or *fourteen Shillings* per *Skin*, and brought a considerable Revenue to Government.

Salmon. The Body diminishes very much to the Tail, which is forked, and expands twelve inches; the *Gill-fins* are broad, about eight Inches long, and play horizontally; a little behind their Insertion, the *Tail-Fin* takes its Original, where it is about seven inches high, but slopes away very suddenly, running down close to the Tail, and at its Termination becomes a little broader; the *Belly-fins* are very strong, and placed near the Middle of the Body; a narrow Fin also runs from the Anus to the Tail. All the *Fins*, and also the Tail, are of a fine *Scarlet;* but the Colours and Beauty of the rest of the Body, which is smooth, and covered with almost imperceptible Scales, beggars all Description; the upper Part being a kind of bright Green, variegated with whitish Spots, and enriched with a shining *Golden* Hue, like the Splendour of a *Peacock's* Feather; this by Degrees, vanishes in a bright *Silvery*, and near the *Belly*, the *Gold* again predominates in a lighter ground, than on the *Back*."

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD is the Resort of Myriads of *Aquatic* Fowl, from various Regions. They choose the *North* Side of the Promontory, where, (unless disturbed by the *Cunning* or *Cruelty* of MAN, which too often impels him to *destroy*, for the *ideal* but sanguinary Pleasure of *Destruction*,) they breed free from Intrusion. At the Report of a *Gun*, the *Eye* is almost dazzled, with the moving of innumerable Wings, brightened by the Rays of the SUN, and the *Ear* is stunned, with the Clamour of discordant Notes; the Dissonance of Tone, resounding in the Air, accompanied by the solemn Roar of the Waves dashing against the Rocks, and reverberated by the Caverns, form a *Concert* so extraordinary, as to affect the Mind with awful and sublime Sensations.

Of *traditional* History, and of the *enthusiastic* Flights of those fanatical Times, which took place after the Death of CHARLES the *First*, we shall subjoin an Instance of each. The Military Road from MALTON to DUNSLEY Bay, is commonly called WADE'S *Causeway*, it runs many Miles over the Moors and Morasses towards YORK, and seems to have derived its Name from the *Saxon Duke*, WADA, who, according to CAMDEN, lived at a Castle near the Coast, this *Saxon Duke* being interred on a Hill, between two Stones, about seven feet high, and twelve feet asunder, has given rise to a current Conceit, that he was a GIANT, and to the ridiculous Story of WADE'S *Wife*, and her Cow, and which said *Cow*, the *Wife* was alleged to milk at a great Distance on the *Moors*. For her Convenience he made this *Causeway*, and she assisted him, by bringing great Quantities of *Stones* in her APRON; but the Strings breaking once with the *Weight*, a huge Heap, of about *twenty Cart Loads*, is shewn, which she let fall. The supposed RIB of this monstrous Cow, is still exhibited to those who visit MULGRAVE *Castle*. Mr.

CHARLETON imagines it to be the *Bone* of a WHALE: however, the common People, are still infatuated with the *ancient* OPINION.—At the LENT Assize, held in *March* 1648, before Judge THORP, a WOMAN was condemned for Crucifying her MOTHER, and offering a *Calf* and a *Cock* for a Burnt-sacrifice; and her Husband also was hanged, for being an *Accomplice* in her Guilt. Of the *precise* Manners that obtained, *half a Century* previous, the Order issued by the MAYOR of HULL, Anno 1590, to prevent the Debauchery of his Towns-folks Principles, speaks plainly, whereby "a Forfeiture of *two shillings and sixpence* (equivalent to *fifteen* Shillings now), was incurred by every *Man* or *Woman*, who was present at any *Play* or *Interlude*, and also, that the *Owner* of every House, or the *Tenant* thereof, or of the Building where such Performances take place, shall for every *Time* and Offence, forfeit *twenty Shillings* to the Use of the said Town."

The *Cheapness* of PROVISIONS is minuted, in an Account of the Expences, of the Feast of the *Exaltation* of the HOLY CROSS, at CONISBROUGH, on the fifteenth and sixteenth of September, 1321.

MONDAY.

In BREAD bought - - - - - -	*Eighteen pence.*
In four Gallons of WINE bought - - -	*Two Shillings.*
In twelve Gallons of ALE bought at DONCASTER -	*Eighteen pence.*
In sixteen Gallons of ALE bought at CONISBROUGH	*Sixteen pence.*
In Shambles MEAT bought - - - -	*Two Shillings.*
In eight FOWLS bought - - - - -	*One Shilling.*
In two GEESE bought - - - - -	*Eightpence.*
In EGGS bought - - - - - -	*Threepence.*
In two pounds of CANDLES bought - - -	*Threepence halfpenny.*
In a *Woman's* Wages for fetching the ALE - -	*One penny.*
In PROVENDER for the *Horses* bought - -	*Fifteen pence.*

TUESDAY.

In Bread bought - - - - - -	*Eightpence.*
In one Gallon of Wine bought - - - -	*Sixpence.*
In four Gallons of Ale bought in Doncaster -	*Sixpence.*
In Shambles Meat bought - - - -	*Eightpence.*
In two Geese bought - - - - -	*Eightpence.*
In one Fowl bought - - - - -	*Three halfpennies.*
In two Pigeons bought - - - - -	*Fourpence.*

This curious Document is often copied, as a notable Instance of the Change of Times and Circumstances, in regard to the *Value* of Money.

From the many eminent Men this County has produced, our Limits will admit of a very circumscribed Selection. Captain James Cook, the famous Explorer of the Ocean, was born at Marton; if any *Place* may be proud of exhibiting a Man, who in various Ways enlarged the Bounds of human Knowledge, that Pride is the honorable Boast, of this humble *Village*. There is scarcely a *Corner* of the Earth, to which the Fame of Cook has not reached, and all Europe has been unanimous, in admiring and emulating this Master of his Profession, who has so greatly promoted the Science of Geography. His *Voyages* of Discovery have been long presented to the World, and in the *Second*, undertaken in July 1772, he not only circumnavigated the Globe, but in his different Traverses, sailed no less than *Twenty thousand* Leagues, an Extent nearly equal, to *three Times* its *equatorial* Circumference, in the Space of three Years and eighteen Days, through all the *Climates* from Fifty-two Degrees *North*, to Seventy-one Degrees *South* Latitude, with the loss of only *One Man* by Sickness, out of One hundred

and eighteen Persons, of whom his Company consisted. A Proof of that unceasing Attention to the Health of his Crew, which justly entitles him to the Praise and Emulation of Posterity; but the most distinguishing Feature in Captain Cook's Character, was that unremitting Perseverance, which was not merely superior to the Sense of *Danger*, and the Pressure of *Hardships*, but was exempt from any Need or Desire of those ordinary Relaxations, which most other Men have found necessary, to restore and preserve the Vigour of the Mind. In his *third* Voyage, which commenced in July 1766, after exploring the *Northern* Archipelago, between Asia and America, and ascertaining the *Proximity* of the two Continents, which are not more than *thirteen* Leagues asunder, he returned to Owyhee, at which Place he was unfortunately killed in an Affray with the *Natives*. Not only this Country, but Europe in general, suffered an irreparable Loss by his Death.

The Marquis of Rockingham, whose Memory is revered by all, and is cherished with such peculiar Enthusiasm, by the Natives of this County, is thus characterized on his Monument, by Edmund Burke.—" A Man worthy to be held in Remembrance, because he did not live for *himself*. His Abilities, Industry, and Influence were employed, without Interruption, to the last Hour of his Life, to give Stability to the Liberties of his Country; Security to its landed Property; Increase to its Commerce; Independence to its public Councils; and Concord to its Empire. These were his *Ends*. For the Attainment of these *Ends*, his Policy consisted in Sincerity, Fidelity, Disinterestedness, and Constancy. In Opposition, he respected the Principles of Government: In Administration, he provided for the Liberties of the People. He employed his Moments of Power, in realizing every thing he had professed, in a popular Situa-

tion, the distinguishing Mark of his public Conduct. Reserved in *Profession*, secure in *Performance*, he laid the Foundation of a solid Confidence. The Virtues of his *private* Life, and those which he exhibited in the Service of the *State*, were not, in him, *separate* Principles, his private Virtues, without any Change in their Character, expanded with the Occasion, into enlarged public Affections. He was devoted to the Cause of FREEDOM, not because he was haughty and intractable, but because he was beneficent and humane. A sober, unaffected, unassuming PIETY, the Basis of all true Morality, gave Truth and Permanence to his WORTH. He died at a fortunate Time, before he could feel, by a decisive Proof, that VIRTUE, like his, must be nourished from its *own Substance only*, and cannot be assured of any *external* Support.

Let his SUCCESSORS, who daily behold this MONUMENT, consider that it was not built to entertain the EYE, but to instruct the MIND! Let them reflect, that THEIR CONDUCT will make it their GLORY, or their REPROACH. Let them feel, that Similarity of *Manners*, not Proximity of *Blood*, gives them an INTEREST in this STATUE.

REMEMBER, RESEMBLE, PERSEVERE*."

* The magnificent Entertainment given at *Wentworth House*, on the Fourth of *May*, 1807, being the Birth-day of Viscount MILTON, when his Lordship came of Age, may be estimated, from the Annexed *Bill of Fare*.

Two *Oxen* roasted *whole*, 237st. and 12 *Sheep* roasted, 83st. 8lb. given to the Populace; 1 *Ox*, 99st.; 2 Scotch *Bullocks*, 130st.; 14 *Sheep*, 94st. 6lb.; 3 *Lambs*, 3st. 7lb.; 3 CALVES, 22st. 2lb.; 10 Hams, 54 Fowls, 240 Bushels of Wheat for Bread, 555 Eggs, 30 dishes of roast Beef, 26 ditto of boiled Beef, 30 ditto of roast Mutton, 22 ditto of

The following just Eulogium in *Verse*, upon this revered Nobleman, is composed by FREDERICK MONTAGUE, Esq.

"ANGELS, whose guardian Care is ENGLAND, spread
Your shadowing Wings o'er Patriot WENTWORTH dead:
With sacred Awe his hallowed Ashes keep,
Where Commerce, Science, Honour, Friendship, weep
The pious Hero—the deeply sorrowing Wife,
All the soft Ties that blest his virtuous Life.
Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and just;
These heartfelt Titles grace his honoured Dust.
No Fields of *Blood* by *Laurels* ill repaid;
No plunder'd *Provinces* disturb his Shade:
But white-rob'd *Peace* compos'd his closing Eyes,
And join'd with soft *Humanity* her Sighs:
They mourn their PATRON gone, their FRIEND no more,
And ENGLAND'S Tears his short-liv'd POWER deplore."

ALFRED the GREAT, though born at *Wantage* in *Berkshire*, was buried at *Little* DRIFFIELD in this County. Tradition says, that this PRINCE being wounded in Battle near *Ebberston*, about ten Miles *West* of SCARBOROUGH, was carried to DRIFFIELD, where he died; at the Age of Fifty-three Years. From this we must suppose, it was a fortified Place, to which ALFRED retired for Safety. Though now a Village, it is said to have anciently been one of the *Royal* Residences, of the *Anglo-Saxon* KINGS of NORTHUMBRIA. In the

boiled Mutton, 7 ditto of Lamb, 10 ditto of Hams, 6 ditto of Calves-head hash, 18 ditto of Fowls, 12 ditto of Veal, 12 Pigeon pies, 40 Mutton pies, 75 Puddings, 72 Hogsheads of Ale, 6 ditto of small Beer, 473 bottles of Wine, 23 gallons of Rum, 18 gallons of Brandy, and 38 gallons of Rum Shrub. There were 330 Tables, and 853 Seats in the House; and about *One Thousand* People, dined and regaled themselves plentifully.

Chancel of the Church, is a Tomb with the following *Inscription*, commemorative of the Event.

" Here lies the Body of ALFRED, King of *Northumberland*, who
departed this Life January 19th A. D. 705, in the
XX Year of his Reign."
" Statutum est Omnibus semel mori."
" It is appointed for ALL, *once* to DIE."

JOHN HALL, Esq. the former Possessor of *Skelton Castle*, and the sportive Author of CRAZY TALES, had his Education at CAMBRIDGE, was an excellent *Classical* Scholar, and perfectly acquainted with the " Belles Lettres" of EUROPE. " He could engage in the grave Discussion of Literature with superior Powers, while he was qualified to entertain general Society, with the Smile of HORACE, and the Laughter of CERVANTES. That he was a Man of singular Genius, and of a peculiar Cast of Thought, must be acknowledged by all who peruse his Works: That while he caught the *Ridicule* of Life, he felt for its *Misfortunes;* will be equally evident to those, who read the *Page* that contains the *Epitaph* on ZACHARY MOORE; and nothing surely can be wanting, to confirm the latter Opinion, when we have added, that HE was, the EUGENIUS of STERNE."

The Reverend WILLIAM BINGLEY, was born at DONCASTER, and was Student of ST. PETER'S College, *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Master of Arts. Among those Authors, ancient or modern, who have contributed to unfold the Philosophy of *Natural History*, Mr. B. will hold a distinguished Rank; he has introduced into his Subjects, a Variety of Disquisitions, and given more comprehensive views of NATURE, than most of his Predecessors, and

which every where lead to Reflections which are momentous and interesting. Since LINNÆUS's Works were published, the Attention of *Naturalists*, has been principally occupied, with criticising *former*, and fabricating *new* Arrangements. NATURAL HISTORY has been exhibited in its most forbidding Aspect, and occasioned the Remark, that the Parade of *Learning*, resulting from *technical* Phrases and Definitions, allure some Men to become, what is called, *great Naturalists*, whose chief Knowledge of NATURE, is the *Knack* of being able to name with Facility, a Number of her Productions. To this Source is to be ascribed the Observation, that *Natural Historians* have seldom discovered extensive Designs; that they confine their Attention, to the mere *technical* Part of the Science; that they rarely notice the Manners and Instincts, or the Causes and Œconomy of *Animal* Action; and that they never pursue these useful Objects, with the Taste and Accuracy, proportioned to their Importance. Mr. B. has, in his ANIMAL BIOGRAPHY, steered clear of those restricted and formal Accounts, and produced a Work, that has deservedly obtained universal Approbation.

NORTH WALES.

Isle of Anglesea.

In the Vicinity of *Aberffraw*, is the small Lake of *Llyn-Coron*, about two Miles in Circumference, abounding with several kinds of *Fish*, particularly *Trout* and *Gwiniad*, which induces Numbers to frequent it for the Amusement of *Angling*, the latter Species are, however, never known to take a *Bait*, but are caught in *Nets*.

Priestholm or *Puffin Island*, is three Quarters of a Mile from the Shore, about a Mile in *Length*, and half in *Breadth*, of an oval Shape, extremely lofty, and except on the Side opposite the Promontory of Penmon, bounded by Precipices. Owen Gwynedd, the Founder of this Monastery, and Prince of Penmon, Holyhead, and Bangor, the Cotemporary of King Arthur, lies buried here, and from the reputed Sanctity, and the Security afforded by the *insulated* Situation, from the Outrages of vindictive Ferocity, numbers of the *Great* chose *this*, for the Place of their Interment, and though no *sepulchral* Trophy now remains, to enable the Visitor of the Cemetery, to discriminate between *Royal* and *ignoble* Dust, yet the Mind, awake to Meditation, will be recalled to former Times, and sympathetically say, as it views the dilapidated Walls and scattered Fragments around,

" How many *Hearts* have here grown cold,
That sleep these mould'ring Tombs among?
How many *Beads* have here been told?
How many *Matins* here been sung?

" On this rude Stone, by Time long broke,
  Methinks I see the PILGRIM kneel,
Methinks I see the *Censer* smoke,
  And faintly hear the solemn Peal.

" But here no more soft Music floats,
  No holy Anthem's chaunted now,
All's hush'd except the *Sea Fowl's* Notes,
  Hoarse murm'ring from yon craggy Brow."

This once celebrated Spot, is now deserted by MAN, and only inhabited by a few *Sheep*, and a numerous Colony of *Rabbits*.

During the Summer Months, the various Birds of Passage resort hither in vast Numbers, but the whole Island in the Season, seems animated with the *Puffin Auks*, and in no Parts of the Coast of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND are they more numerous, these Flocks for Multitude, may be compared to *Swarms* of BEES. " After climbing up the Rocks, and walking to the other Side of the Island, I had a Sight," says Mr. BINGLEY, " of upwards of *Fifty Acres* of Land literally covered with *Puffins*, and my Calculation is much within Compass, when I declare that the Numbers *here*, must have been more than *Fifty Thousand*. Their Bite, from the Shape and Strength of the Bill, is severe, in the Birds full grown, it has four oblique transverse Furrows, and when caught, they will seize on any thing that is near them. *Puffins* are migratory, first arrive from the fifth to the tenth of *April*, quit it (almost to a Bird), and return twice or thrice, before they settle to burrow, and prepare for laying their *Eggs*. They begin to burrow the first Week in *May*, and are at that time so intent on the business, as to suffer themselves to be taken by the Hand. This Task falls chiefly to the share of the *Males*, for on Dissection, *ten* out of *twelve* so employed, proved of that *Sex*, the Males also assist in Incubation. The first Young

are hatched the Beginning of *July*, and the Old Birds shew much Affection towards them, but this affection ceases at the Period of *Migration*, which is about the *Eleventh* of *August*. *Puffins* do not breed, till three Years old, lay only *one* Egg, which differs much in *Form;* some have one End very *acute*, others both completely *obtuse;* All are *white*. The young are entirely covered with a long blackish Down, and in Shape altogether so different from the Parents, that no one at first sight, could suppose them the same Species. *Puffins* are said to change their Bills *annually*. Their usual Food is *Sprats* and *Sea-weeds*, which renders the Flesh of the old ones extremely rank; the *Young*, however, are sold by the Renters of the *Island*, (who hire it from Lord BULKELEY, at *Fifteen pounds* per Annum,) at *One Shilling* per *Dozen*, to Persons who cure them by *pickling*, and when packed in small Barrels, each containing *twelve* Birds, sell from four to *five* Shillings. The *Oil* is extracted from them by a peculiar Process, and the *Bones* are taken out, after which the Skin is closed round the Flesh, and they are immersed in *Vinegar* impregnated with *Spices*. Dr. CAIUS informs us, that in his Days, the *Puffins* were allowed by the CHURCH, to be eaten in *Lent*, instead of *Fish;* and says, that they were usually caught by means of *Ferrets*, as *Rabbits* are sometimes taken; at present, they are either dug out of the Burrows; seized by the Hand; or drawn out by a hooked Stick. The *Winter* Residence of this *Genus*, and that of the *Guillemot*, is but imperfectly known: it is probable they live at SEA, in some more temperate Climate, remote from *Land;* forming those Myriads of *Birds*, Mariners observe in many Parts of the OCEAN: They are always found there at certain Seasons, retiring only at *Breeding* time, and during that Period, are met with as near the POLE, as ever NAVIGATORS have penetrated."

Having described the *Puffin*, and the Uses it is applied to, at some length, we shall here briefly notice, the Mode by which their Eggs, and those of other *Water-fowl* that associate with them, are obtained. They are sought after as delicious Food by the *Epicurean*, and the Price, is a sufficient Inducement for the *Hazard*. Two Persons are concerned, and a strong *Stake* is driven into the Ground, at some distance from the Edge of the *Cliff*, to which a *Rope*, of sufficient Length to reach the lowest Haunts of the *Birds*, is affixed; fastening the other End round his Middle, and taking the Coil on his Arm, One goes over the Brow of the *Cliff*, placing his Feet against its Sides, and carefully shifting his Hands, thus he gradually descends, till he comes to the Abode of the *Birds;* then, putting his left Hand into the Hole, while suspending himself with the other, he takes possession of its Contents; carefully placing the Eggs in a Basket, slung at his Back for that Purpose. Having despoiled all the *Nests* within his extent of *Rope*, he ascends by the same means, where his Partner, whose Duty hitherto, was to guard the *Stake*, crawling on Hands and Knees, affords him assistance, in doubling the *Cliff*, and regaining the top of the Rock. Dangerous Employ! a slip of the Foot or Hand, would be in a Moment *fatal to both.* Instances have occurred, where the *Weight* of the one, overcoming the *Strength* of the other, *both* have been precipitated down the craggy Steep, and their mangled Carcases buried in the Ocean: but these Accidents are *rare.* To the Person, whose Heart palpitates at the near Approach to such *Heights*, it must appear a perilous *Employ*, and daily Examples of its *Fatality* might be expected, but Fact demonstrates the *Contrary*, and serves to prove, how much we are the Creatures of Habit, and to what an Extent, *Difficulty* and *Danger*, may be made subordinate to *Art* and *Perse-*

verance, when the MIND, accustomed to Scenes of Peril, loses that Timidity which frequently leads to the dreaded Disaster. SHAKESPEARE has finely portrayed this hazardous Employment.

> " How fearful
> And dizzy 'tis to cast one's Eyes so low!
> The *Crows*, and *Choughs*, that wing the midway Air,
> Shew scarce so gross as *Beetles*. Half way down
> Hangs one who gathers *Samphire;* dreadful Trade!"

An uncommon Ransom for an *Ecclesiastic*, and *now*, next to impossible, for its Terms to be executed, occurred in the Year 1212, during one of the WELCH Campaigns, between KING JOHN, and LLEWELLIN AP JORWERTH, PRINCE of *North Wales*. The KING passing the River of *Conway* encamped by its Side, and sent part of his Army, with *Guides* of the Country, to burn BANGOR, which they did, taking ROTPART the Bishop, *Prisoner*, who was afterwards *ransomed*, *for two Hundred* HAWKS.

The COPPER Mines in this Island have been very successfully worked, and by the Perseverance of the Possessors, a Plot of Ground originally scarce of any Value, has been converted into a most profitable Estate, and the Discovery of a new Vein in the MONA *Mine*, will tend to keep that portion of this Species of Property, for Years, in a prosperous State. The Bed of ORE, is in some places more than *Sixty feet* in Thickness, and the Proprietors, at one period, are said to have *annually* shipped *Twenty thousand* TONS. The Reply to the London *Lawyer*, by a Clergyman his Friend, whilst they were together exploring one of these Mines, is perhaps *severe*, as most that have been repeated. " Doctor," said the former, who stood by him

at the Top; "as you know all things from the *Surface* to the *Centre*, pray how far is it from this *Pit*, to that in the *infernal* Regions?" "I cannot exactly ascertain the *Distance*, (replied the Doctor) but let go *your Hand*, and YOU'LL be *there* in a Minute."

Among the Men conspicuous in this Island, was WALTER STEWARD, who, according to ROWLANDS, was the Ancestor of the Royal House of the *Stewards* or *Stewarts*, KINGS of SCOTLAND and of ENGLAND. "We have," says he, "by a strange Compensation of Providence, the Honour to say, that her late Majesty QUEEN ANNE, as well as some of her Royal Ancestors before her, enjoyed the ancient Kingdom of SCOTLAND, the Kingdom of ENGLAND, and the Principality of WALES, by Right of *Inheritance*, from Persons, whose Descent and Origin were from the Isle of ANGLESEA. For she had the *Name* of her Family, and the Crown of SCOTLAND, as descended from WALTER STEWARD, who was born at ABERFRAW; the Crown of ENGLAND, in Right of the Lady MARGARET TUDOR, paternally descended from OWEN TUDOR of *Penmynydd* in ANGLESEA; and she inherited the Principality of WALES, from GWLADUS DDU, only surviving Daughter and Heiress of LLEWELYN AP JORWERTH, Prince of WALES, born and bred in ANGLESEA, who was married to Sir HUGH MORTIMER, by which Marriage, the Inheritance of the Principality of WALES, in Right of *Blood*, came to the House and Family of YORK, and by them to the CROWN, where it now happily rests."

Of less blazoned, and of trivial *political* Consequence, is the Name of DANIEL HUGHES, Esq. born at *Llantrisaint*, who, having in an inferior Station, accumulated a Fortune in ENGLAND, retired to his *native* Place, where it was employed in Charity, and forming

benevolent Institutions. His Character is duly appreciated in these Lines.

"Again the active Worth of HUGHES appears,
A blest Asylum for the Wreck of Years!
If *there*, his Views the opening Mind engage,
Here, he supports the trembling Limbs of Age;
His Breast embraced within its Godlike Plan,
At once the *Morn* and *Evening* Hours of MAN."

Caernarvonshire.

Many of the *Lakes* in this County, abound with *Fish*, of which, some are peculiar to *Alpine* Waters, and others, noted for extraordinary Conformation. *Llyn y cwn*, or the *Dog's* Pool, which is considered the *highest* among these Mountains, contains three Sorts of *Fish*, EELS, TROUT, and PERCH, all of which have only *One Eye*, the *left* being wanting. GIRALDUS also remarks, that in two Places in SCOTLAND, one near the *Eastern*, the other near the *Western* SEA, the Fish called MULLETS, possess the same Defect, having no *left Eye*.

As an eminent Man of this County, may be mentioned Sir JOHN OWEN, whose Conduct on his Trial, manifests a curious Trait of either present Pride, or posthumous Fame; an Order was issued, to try him with the Duke of HAMILTON, the Lords GORING and CAPEL; on the Trial he displayed the same Intrepidity, which had characterized him in more fortunate Times; when put upon his Defence, he undauntedly replied, "He was a plain Gentleman of WALES, who had been always taught to obey the KING; that he

had served him faithfully during the War; and finding many honest Men endeavoured to raise *Forces*, whereby they might get him out of *Prison*, He did the like:" and then concluded in a dignified Strain, unconscious of Guilt, and careless of the Issue. The Sentence was, that he should be *Beheaded*. On hearing which, he bowed to the Court, and with a humorous Display of Fortitude, returned the JUDGES Thanks, for their *Lenity*. Being interrogated as to *what* he meant, his Answer was prompt and audible, "It was, he said, a great Honour to a poor Gentleman of WALES, to lose his *Head*, with such noble LORDS; for, by GOD, he was afraid they would have *hanged* him." To the Astonishment of every one, Colonels HUTCHINSON and IRETON, afterwards became his Advocates; the latter observing, "that there was a Person for whom *no one* spoke a Word, and therefore requested, that he might be *saved*, by the sole Motive and Goodness of the *House of* COMMONS." In consequence he soon obtained his Liberty, retired to *Clenneny* his Estate, where he died aged Sixty-six, Anno 1666.

The SHEEP of this County, are the ancient *Alpine* Sort; from their ranging Mode of Life, they assume very different Habits to the *Sheep* of an *inland* County, and those of the Shepherd's DOGS, are no less conspicuous. The Excellency of these Animals, renders *Sheep-pens*, in a great Degree unnecessary. If a Shepherd wishes to inspect his Flock, in a cursory Way, he places himself in the Middle of the Field or Piece they are depasturing, and giving a *Whistle* or a *Shout*, the Dogs and the Sheep, are equally obedient to the Sound, and draw towards the Shepherd, and are kept within reach by one or more *Dogs*, until the Business that required them to be assembled, is finished. In such Estimation was this BREED of *Dogs*, when *Cattle* constituted one of the grand Sources of Wealth

to the Country, that in the Laws of HYWELL DDA, the legal Price of one *perfectly broke in* for conducting the Flocks or Herds, to or from their Pasturage, was considered of equal Value with an *Ox*, viz. *Sixty denarii:* while the Price of the HOUSE *Dog*, was estimated at only *four*, which was the Value of a *Sheep*. If any Doubt arose, as to the *Genuineness* of the BREED, or his having been *pastorally* trained, then the *Owner* and a *Neighbour*, were to make OATH, that he went with the Flocks or Herds in the *Morning*, and drove them, with the Stragglers, home in the *Evening*.

FOXHUNTING on *Foot*, is peculiar to this District, the Nature of the Ground, compels this Diversion to be *here* a *pedestrian* Exercise, the *Commonalty* are of Course enabled, to participate in the Pleasures of the Chace, the only Requisite being a *leaping Pole*, to aid the Person in passing an obstructing Stream, or Quagmire.

Denbighshire.

In the Church Yard of Gresford in this County, are growing nineteen YEW Trees. The Dimensions of one of them was taken in May 1808, and it is mentioned as a most singular *Vegetable* Production.—The Circumference of the Body *(or bole)* of this said *Yew* Tree, *one foot* from the Ground, is the enormous size of *seven yards eighteen inches;* and *five feet* from the Ground, is *nine yards nine inches;* two of the great Arms are dead, and two more are following very rapidly, yet there still remain a sound Body, and seven

large Arms that are still in a thriving state; and probably will survive another Hundred Years, before it will drop amongst the Graves of the Dead, which it has so many Centuries shaded. This Tree has stood in the Reign of *seventeen* KINGS, *three* QUEENS, *and the Commonwealth of* OLIVER CROMWELL; viz. from the Reign of HENRY IV. 1399, to the present Time.

The Cemeteries of WALES, are noted for having this Species of Tree in them, but *what* was the original Design of planting them in *Burial Grounds*, has baffled Antiquarian Research; for the Purposes of ARCHERY, it does not seem to have been fostered, as it appears this Country depended on *Importation*, to supply Staves for the Manufactories of *Bows*, and the most valuable Articles in this Branch of *Armoury*, were produced from *foreign* Timber. It results from the *comparative* Prices stated in the "*Act for Bowyers*," passed in the Eighth Year of ELIZABETH, that by the Statute, the Maximum was,

"Bows meet for Men's shooting, being *outlandish* YEW, of *best* Sort, *Six Shillings and Eightpence.*

"Do. *Second* Sort, *Three Shillings and fourpence.*

"Do. of a common Sort, called *livery Bows, two Shillings.*

"Bows of *English* YEW, likewise *two Shillings.*"

Thus the BRITISH ARCHERS, the Glory of the Nation, and Terror of its Enemies, *prior* to the Invention of GUNPOWDER, depended upon *foreign* Materials, to furnish them with the requisite Weapons for Assault and Defence, it is Evident, the YEW was not planted in Church Yards, for the Protection of the Tree itself, or for the purpose of producing *Arms* from it. Might it not be placed in these Situations, to serve as *an Emblem of the* RESURRECTION

from its perpetual *Verdure*, and to indicate, that notwithstanding the Bodies of the Persons interred, had undergone a *temporary* Change, they would rise again and receive that Appearance, which Seasons could not affect, but for ever flourish in the PARADISE of GOD.

Flintshire.

At the Bottom of a Wood belonging to WILLIAM TURTON, Esq. of *Knolton Hall* in this County, is a *Rill of Water*, called *Shell-brook*, which empties itself into the River DEE, and when a Person steps across, He is in the *Kingdom* of ENGLAND and Principality of WALES; In the *Provinces* of Canterbury and York; In the *Dioceses* of Chester, Litchfield, and Coventry; In the *Counties* of Flint and Salop; In the *Hundreds* of Maylor and Oswestry; In the *Parishes* of Ellesmere and Overton; In the *Townships* of Knolton and Soddylt; and In Mr. TURTON's *Grounds*, and his Neighbours.

A. D. 1156, in one of the great Battles, between the WELCH and ENGLISH, a young *Welch* Gentleman was killed, and the Corpse discovered Eight Days afterwards, prevented from becoming the Prey of WOLVES, and other voracious Animals, by the Guardianship of his faithful DOG. This Instance of *Fidelity*, the *Monk* compares to the inseparable Friendship, between NISUS and EURYALUS; or PYLADES and ORESTES; deciding at the Close, in favour of the *Brute* Creation. The Circumstance would also tend to prove, that the generally received Opinion, of KING EDGAR having extirpated

WOLVES, out of this Portion of the Island, by a *Commutation Tax*, is an *Error*, improperly handed down, as a *Fact*, to Posterity.

HENRY the Second established at BASINGWERK, a House of *Knights Templars*. It is an Observation in History, made by MATHEW PARIS, that this Religio-laic Order, at first consisted of NINE *self-elected* Persons*, who admitted none into their Society, till HUGO DE PAGANIS, with *five* of the Brethren, attended a Council, held at TROYES in Champagne, to petition for a Rule, which being granted, they soon rapidly increased in Numbers, and also accumulated immense Wealth. By the *Institutes*, drawn up by BERNARD, Abbot of *Clairvaux*, these *Knights* were appointed to *ride* and *tye*, as it is humorously termed; for they were allowed only *One* Horse between *Two:* but before the ORDER was suppressed, they occupied *Nine Thousand Houses*, similar to the above mentioned; possessed in different parts of CHRISTENDOM, *Nineteen thousand Manors*, and obtained so much Influence and Power, as to excite the Jealousy of KINGS and EMPERORS, and POPE CLEMENT the *Fifth*, alarmed for his own Safety, and instigated by others, determined to break the *Spell*, by dissolving the Partnership.

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. who has so amply and elegantly enriched the *Natural History of* ENGLAND, was a Native of this

* In 1784, the WHIG CLUB originated, under Auspices somewhat *similar*, except the amassing *Riches*, to support or uphold it. Mr. JOHN BELLAMY, of great Eminence as a Silk Mercer, in Chandos Street, Covent Garden, was the FOUNDER, and assisted by *Six* or *Eight* at most, instituted this SOCIETY, which has had enrolled amongst its MEMBERS, many of the most splendid Characters for RANK and ABILITIES, which ENGLAND could ever boast. The PLEDGE given at becoming a Member, is, to support the CONSTITUTION OF THIS COUNTRY, according to the PRINCIPLES established, at the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.

County. It would be difficult to appreciate the Talents of this valuable Man. They were most usefully applied, and his Science and Industry, have largely contributed to the Fund of literary Knowledge. His Abilities were of that sterling Merit, as to produce his Admission, into no less than ELEVEN learned Societies, in this, and other Countries; into some of which he was elected, an HONORARY Member. Mr. PENNANT died Anno 1798, in his seventy-third Year. His WORKS will constitute the most flattering EULOGY to his Remembrance.

The Epitaph composed by Doctor WYNNE, and engraved on the Stone, in the Church Yard of MOLD, during his Life time, merits Recital, as containing a laudable Testimony against INTERMENT, *within* the Walls of a Place intended for Devotion. He states,

" From a proper Regard to Decency,
And a Concern for the *Health* of his
Fellow Creatures, He was moved to give
particular Directions for being *buried*
In the adjoining *Church-Yard*,
and not in the CHURCH."

Merionethshire.

Lord LYTTLETON in describing the Healthfulness and Fecundity of the Village of *Festiniog*, Anno 1756, says, not long ago there died in that Neighbourhood an honest Welch Farmer, who was *One hundred and five Years old*. By his first *Wife* he had *thirteen* Children, *ten* by the second, *four* by the third, and *seven* by two Concubines,

his YOUNGEST Son, was Eighty-one Years *younger* than his *Eldest*; and EIGHT HUNDRED Persons, descended from his Body, attended his *Funeral**. The Epitaph here noticed, is a Memento of vast success in the *Multiplication* of the Species. It is on a Tomb-stone at Aberconway, Caernarvonshire:—"Here lieth the Body of NICHOLAS HOOKES, of Conway, Gent. who was the *one-and-fortieth* Child of his Father, WILLIAM HOOKES, Esq. by Alice, his Wife, and the Father of *seven-and-twenty* Children. He died the 20th of March, 1637."

We have to compare with the foregoing, the Return made in the *Constables* Lists for the MILITIA, in the Parish of *Sedgeley* in STAFFORDSHIRE, February 1813—"JOSEPH FELLOWS, aged *Seventy*, Number of Children, by the *first* Wife, *Ten*,—by the second, *Thirteen*—by the third, *Four*,—by the fourth, *Four*, and *Jack in the Box*;" and such apparently is the Resolve, to supply the Waste that WAR may occasion, that a Lady in *Whitechapel*, has recently favoured her Spouse, with FOUR BOYS at a Birth, and which have been named after the Four EVANGELISTS.

In some Parts of WALES, it is the Custom to plant the GRAVES

* As a Contrast, SOUTH WALES produces an unexampled Instance, of the *Brevity* of human Existence.

Some Years ago, a Woman lived in a Village in GLAMORGANSHIRE, whose Husband, with the little Fortune he got with her, bought a small Farm; he had hardly closed the Purchase, when Death closed his Eyes; however, not intimidated with this, the Widow married a Second Husband, who *sowed* it; he likewise died, and she tried a Third, who *reaped* it, but Death soon snatched him away; she then married a Fourth, who *threshed* it, but he also followed the *Fate* of his Predecessors; and she then married a Fifth Husband, with whom she enjoyed the *Produce* of it. All this happened in less than *eighteen Months*.

of their lost Friends, with various *Evergreens*, and the choicest Gifts of FLORA's Hand. *Box*, *Thrift*, and other Plants fit for Edging, are set round in the Shape of the *Grave*, for a Border, and every *Flower*, that adorns the Spot, is placed *within*, so that the Taste of the *Living*, may here be known, by the Mode of embellishing these Mansions of the *Dead*. The *Snow-drop*, *Violet*, and *Primrose*, Harbingers of SPRING, denote the *Infant* Dust; the *Rocket*, *Rose*, and *Woodbine*, shew *maturer* Years, while *Tansey*, *Rue*, and *Star-wort* mark, *declining* Life. Each has its little *Evergreen*, fond Emblem of that perennial State, where CHANGE is known no More*. Nor are these Plantations left to be overrun by the luxuriancy of less delicate Neighbours, but are constantly weeded and cherished by the Hands of the nearest Friends of the Deceased, who appropriate every *Saturday* Afternoon, for this amiable, or rather pious Remembrance of departed Worth†. The Custom is still used in the South

* SHAKESPEARE sweetly alludes to this Practice in his CYMBELLINE:

" With fairest Flowers, Lass,
I'll sweeten thy sad Grave; thou shalt not lack
The Flower that's like thy *Face*, pale *Primrose*, nor
The azure Hare-bell, like thy *Veins*. No, nor
The Leaf of *Eglantine*, which, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy Breath.

† " Still when the Hours of solemn Rites return,
The Village Train in sad Procession mourn;
Pluck every *Weed* that might the Spot disgrace,
And plant the fairest *Field-flowers* in their Place,
Around no noxious Plant or Floweret grows,
But the first *Daffodil* and earliest *Rose*;
The *Snow-drop* spreads its whitest Blossoms here,
And golden *Cowslips* grace the Vernal Year.
Here the pale *Primrose* takes a fairer Hue,
And every *Violet* boasts a brighter Blue."

of ENGLAND, of fencing the Graves with *Oziers*, and *Brambles* The Poet GRAY, glances in the two last Lines at *Clerical Economy*.

" With *Wicker* Rods we fenc'd her Tomb around,
To guard from Man and Beast the hallow'd Ground;
Lest her new *Grave* the PARSON's Cattle raze,
For both his *Horse* and *Cow*, the Church-Yard graze."

Mr. STRUTT, cites the Bishop of LONDON, in his Additions to CAMDEN, telling us, that of Old it was usual to adorn the Graves, with ROSES and other *Flowers* (but more especially those of LOVERS, round whose Tombs they often planted ROSE Trees), some Traces, Mr. S. observes, of this ancient Fashion, are yet remaining in the Church-Yard of OAKLEY, in *Surrey*, which is full of ROSE Trees, set round the Graves.

Montgomeryshire.

The *Vyrnwy* takes an *easterly* Direction to Llanfair, and has been allowed to merit the same Title, which AUSONIUS, the Roman *aquatic* Poet, bestowed on the MOSELLE, for the Multiplicity and Variety of the *Fish*, which inhabit, and animate its Waters. The Inhabitants of the above-mentioned Town, are singularly dexterous in taking the *Salmon* with the Harpoon or Spear, of which they have *two sorts*, with equal Adroitness and Success.

The Size and Quality of the OAK Timber in this County, may in a Degree be estimated, from those felled at *Vaenor* Park, Anno

1796, One was in *Girth*, Sixty-eight *inches* in *Circumference*, at the *Height* of *Seventy-eight feet*. Another, measured *Six hundred Eighty-seven Cubic Feet*, and was valued at *two Shillings* per foot, exclusive of the *Bark*. A third contained, *Five hundred twenty-four feet*. And the Park produced a large Number, measuring from *four*, to *four Hundred and fifty Feet*, each.

In MONTGOMERY was born, Anno 1581, EDWARD HERBERT, *first* Baron of CHERBURY, in *Shropshire*, who has been styled by one Writer, "The celebrated Flower of *Chivalry*, in whom Madness and Ability kept equal Pace," and by another, "The right whimsical PEER, the Genius and Absurdity of his Time and Nation." He is said to have been the first Author, who reduced DEISM into a regular System, in which he asserted, and endeavoured to prove, the Sufficiency, Universality, and absolute Perfection of *natural* Religion, without the Aid of supernatural, or extraordinary Communication of the *Divine Will*. Yet the very MAN, who condemns, and tries to explode all Belief in REVELATION, as gross *Enthusiasm*, was *himself* the greatest of all Enthusiasts: For, when he had finished the Work, on which he wished to rest his future Fame, he hesitated about publishing it to the World, till, *as he states*, He was induced to do it by a SIGN FROM HEAVEN! This Conduct is finely exposed by the late Earl of ORFORD. "There is no *stronger* Characteristic of HUMAN NATURE, than its being open to the *strongest* Contradictions. One of Lord HERBERT's chief Arguments against *revealed* Religion, is, the Improbability, that HEAVEN should *reveal* its Will, to only a Portion of the EARTH, which he terms *particular* Religion. How could a MAN, who doubted of *partial*, believe *individual* Revelation? What *Vanity*, to think HIS BOOK of such Importance to the Cause of TRUTH, that it could *extort* a Declaration

of the *Divine Will*, which the INTERESTS of HALF MANKIND, could not!" Lord HERBERT died in 1648, at the Age of Sixty-seven.

In this County is a Breed of HORSES, peculiar to the Hilly parts, they are small *Ponies*, and denominated *Merlyns*, and from the Circumstance of ranging over the Mountains in all Seasons, a very hardy Race. Until *three* Years old, when they are considered fit for *Sale*, they are never brought down from where they were reared. They are on such Occasions, forced within a ring Fence, such as thought likely to answer the Purpose, are selected, and the remainder set at liberty to resume their old Haunts. Those culled out, are driven to Fairs, like flocks of wild Sheep, and the Place of Sale exhibits in some Degree an *Amphitheatre*, where *Manhood* and *Poneyhood*, strive for the Victory. When a *Chapman* has fixed upon his Choice at a Distance, the *Wrestler*, being generally the *Seller's* Servant, rushes into the midst of the Herd, and seizes upon the chosen Animal; which, never before touched by *human Hand*, struggles with all its might to extricate itself; and in some particular Situations, both have tumbled from the Summit of a steep Hill, down into a River beneath, the *Biped* still continuing his Grasp, and the *Quadruped* disdaining quietly to submit. Many of these *Merlyns* are used within their native District, and though they fetch but a small Price, their Labour, as Beasts of *Burthen*, has been found very beneficial, and in traversing the Mountains, and climbing the slippery Ascents, they stand *unrivalled*.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire.

In August 1812, an immense Shoal of *Herrings* appeared on the Coast, near *Peterhead*, a vast number was taken, not less than from Eight Hundred to One Thousand Barrels for *salting*, besides the Quantities got by the people who lined the Shore, and caught more than they could find means of conveying to their Houses. In consequence of such an extraordinary Supply, *fresh Herrings* were sold at *one penny* per *dozen* in the Market. Some large Fish, which had got amongst the *Herrings*, were seen carried along on the *Surface* of the *Water*, as if laying on a *solid Body*.

Numerous Whales, of the Species called *Finners*, followed the Shoal; and the *Greenland fishing* boats went out of the Harbour, and one of them got fast to a *Fish*, but it was so wild, that although it was pierced by a second Harpoon, it went off, the Boats having found it necessary to cut clear, after being about eight or nine Miles at Sea; one was struck close to the Harbour, but the *Fish* darted off with such *Force*, as to render it impossible to keep fast, the Boat moving with that Velocity as to be nearly drawn *under* Water.

Some of these *Whales* are represented as of prodigious Size, apparently, about Sixty feet in *length*.

The Wood of *Glentanor*, on the DEE, belonging to the Earl of ABOYNE, contains almost innumerable *Trees* of such Magnitude, as would be fit for *Masts* of the largest Size, could they be transported to the SEA, but the Waters of the *Dee*, for many Miles below the Wood, are too *scanty* to admit of *floating* down such bulky Substances, nor are the Roads yet sufficiently good, to allow their Removal by Land *Carriage;* a Ship, entirely of OAK, from Lord ABOYNE's Woods, has been, however, built at *Aberdeen*.

On the Lands of *Monaltry*, and on the *north* Bank of the DEE, in a narrow Pass, where there is not above sixty Yards from the River, to the foot of a steep rocky Hill, stands a *Cairn*, known by the Name of *Carn-na-cuimhuc*, or *Cairn of Remembrance*. The Tradition of the Country is, that at some Time, the Country being in Danger, the *Highland* CHIEFTAINS raised their Men, and marching through this Pass, caused each Man to lay down a *Stone*, when they returned, the *Stones* were numbered, by which Means it was known, how many Men were brought into the Field, and what Number were lost in the Action. *Since* that Period, *Carn-na-cuimhuc*, has been the *Watchword* of the Country, and *at that Era*, every Person capable of bearing Arms, was obliged to have his *Arms*, a Bag with some *Bannocks* in it, and a pair of new-mended *Shoes*, always in readiness; and the Moment the Alarm was given, that Danger was apprehended, a Stake of Wood named *Croishtarich*, the one End dipped in *Blood*, and the other *burnt*, as an Emblem of *Fire* and *Sword*, was put into the Hands of some Person where the

Alarm arose, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest Neighbour, whether Man or Woman, that Person ran to the next Village or Cottage, (for Measures had been previously so concerted, that every One knew his Route), and so on, till they went through the whole Country, upon which every Man instantly laid hold of his *Arms*, &c. and repaired to *Carn-na-cuimhuc*, where they met their Leaders, armed, and ready to announce the necessary Orders. At *this Day*, were a Fray to happen at a Market or public Meeting, such Influence has this *Word*, over the Minds of the Natives, that the very mention of *Carn-na-cuimhuc*, would in one Instant collect all the People, to the Assistance of the Person assailed.

In the Parish of *Methlick* in this County, Dr. CHARLES MAITLAND was born and buried. He was the *first* who introduced INOCULATION into BRITAIN, and was sent to HANOVER, by GEORGE the *Second*, to inoculate FREDERICK Prince of WALES.

The Parish of *Keith-Hall*, disputes with Galston, in AIRSHIRE, as being the Birth-place of the "*Lass of Patie's Mill.*" Her maiden Name was ANDERSON, she was an only Child, and her Father was Proprietor of *Patie's Mill* in *Keith-Hall*; for her Beauty or Fortune, or from both Causes, she had many Admirers. One SANGSTER, Laird of *Boddam*, wished to carry her off, but was interrupted by a DOG, and very roughly handled by her Father. A great Grandson of hers, aged Eighty-nine, and a Number of her Descendants, reside in this District.

We have in former Pages, exhibited Samples of ENGLISH *Orthography* and Epistolary Writing, the Epistle here transcribed, has within these two Years appeared in *the* ABERDEEN *Chronicle*:—

"To
Mr. John Booth, Junir
Pronter of the Cronical,
North Strit, opasit
Long Acre,
Aberdin.

"Der Sir I sa in your yousfoul pepr the Cronical, the Deth of Jeams Macie Abrdin and Dondie Carier, Denounsid, Which Was tow trow, bout as to the Carns of Stons bing of the Side of the Rod, they Wer actwaly in the Midel of the Rod, and the Wan that proved the fattel axedent, Was not for orniment bout Eretted for misarment, and Left Standing Above Thre feet hay, this ye may ensert for futtr coution to men that is Gilty of So Dibolick practises, for the Sek of houmenity, and ax som of your Reders that is best versant in the Law, Give An axtion of Damages Could not Be broght aganest the Troustis, for Alowing Souch Dengras practieses to be comited one a rod, that men is ounavidebly neseseted to Travers on the night, giving this a ples in your yousfoul pepr, Will mouch oblig a frind of the Desist*."

* As a Specimen of a Love Letter, (actually written in 1811, by a *Gloucestershire* Bumkin, to a young Woman living at *Stow* in that County,) take the following; in which the two matrimonial Evils of *Poverty* and *previous Attachment*, are modestly hinted at, and proper Cautions given to the Damsel, by the Suitor!

"My Dear—I have seen you leatly at Stow of the Old, and I was a stongtred at the sight of you my dear, and I incwired who this leady was and I was teld that she came from Wick Riggton, and I wos Informed that your name was Ms Lombert, I could not a thought there Had been sich a Leady In Glouster Share, I hard you wos of a gratee fortine, I am Informed that you have a old ant will lave you to Hundred Pound, I hard of youre noncle that Is very old that hath twenty Pouns a ear, and I hard that he will Lave that to you, I hard that Mr. Wheeler Hath been to see you but I dont think it is Eny thing In It, I think he will make a very bade husband, I hard that Mr. Wells Have been to se you, I think he is a grate dale the beast, I think his forten is not agrable with

Airshire.

The River *Stincher*, which is in the Southern part of the County, has Water so extremely transparent, that a *Fish* lying in it at the Depth of *six* or *eight feet*, can be easily seen from its Banks. In one of the Lakes about the Source of the *Girvan*, the *Pikes* are supposed to have exterminated every other *Fish*, and are now left to prey upon each other. The Water of *Air*, formerly abounded with Trout, but they have been reduced of late Years by the Use of *Nets*, and more so, by the noxious Quality of the *Lime*, and Mines of *Coal* and *Iron*. *Loch Gall* produces *Trout* and very large *Eels*, and in the Parish of *Kilbirnie*, situate on the *highest* Ground between the *Clyde* above Paisley, and the Sea at Irvine or Saltcoats, is a fine Loch extremely well stored with *Pike*, *Eel*, *Trout*, and *Perch*.

The Manufacture of *Cheese*, was first introduced by Barbara Gilmour, a Farmer's Wife in the Parish of Dunlop, whence it takes its Name, and whose Ingenuity performed a more valuable *service* to her Country, than the greatest Conquerors accomplished for the World, by their *sanguinary* Labours. The Mode in which

yours, but when I come from Campten my dear I hope you will like me the best, for I am of a great forten my father have a hundred a year, and I am the eldest Son and am air to the Estate and nothing to pay out of It, I have a old ante that will lave me three Hundred Pouns, my Dear I hope your love and mine will both gine in one, and I will come next week, I hope you will be at the dor for I dont now the House, and I will be shure to come a thursday the time a pinted, I hope you will not Hav William Pourtor there."

this *Cheese* becomes a Branch of the *Dairy* System, shews, that although *Farmers* are at all times *tardy* in following the Example of *Improvement*, set them by the *Proprietor* of the Land, yet when a Person of their *own Rank* prospers, through any *new plan* of Management, the whole Neighbourhood eagerly imitates, and the Change becomes *universal.* Thus Providence sometimes puts it into the Power of a Person in the *humblest* Station, to become extensively useful to Society.

This County gave Birth to ROBERT BURNS, who has consecrated to the MUSES, its Mountains and its Waters, and rendered the whole Territory a sort of *classic* Ground. The Anecdotes of his Life are already given to the Public, and it is superfluous to speak of the POEMS of BURNS, because they are circulated, and read with Pleasure, throughout the BRITISH Empire. Had he been merely a POET, the public Curiosity having gratified itself, might have *there* left him, but his convivial Talents, produced a general Fondness for his Company. No Languor could be felt in the Society of a Man, who passed at Pleasure, *from Grave to Gay*, from the ludicrous to the pathetic; from the simple to the sublime. His Language possessed that Power of Fascination, that a SCOTTISH Lady, accustomed to the best Society, declared, with characteristic *Naiveté*, "That no Man's Conversation ever *carried her so completely off her Feet*, as that of BURNS;" and an ENGLISH Lady, familiarly acquainted with several of the most distinguished Characters of the present Times, remarked, "That in his social Hours, there was a *Charm* about BURNS, which she had never seen equalled, and this *Charm* arose, not more from the Power, than the Versatility of his GENIUS."

Burns died Anno 1796, aged *Thirty-eight*, and in his Neighbourhood, and even throughout Scotland, his Death was sincerely lamented. The first and last Stanzas, of the Verses written to his Memory, by the Biographer of Lorenzo de Medici, are here inserted, as peculiarly descriptive of the *Outset* of his *poetical* Career, and the Celebrity which attended the *Close* of it.

" Yet not by cold Neglect depressed,
With sinewy Arm he turn'd the Soil,
Sunk with the Evening Sun to rest,
And met at Morn his earliest Smile.
Wak'd by his rustic Pipe, mean while
The powers of Fancy came along,
And sooth'd his lengthen'd Hours of Toil,
With native Wit and sprightly Song.

—Rear high thy bleak Majestic Hills,
Thy shelter'd Valleys proudly spread;
And Scotia pour thy thousand Rills,
And wave thy Heaths with Blossoms red!
But never more shall Poet tread
Thy airy Heights, thy Woodlands reign,
Since He, the sweetest Bard is dead,
That ever breath'd the soothing Strain."

The Belief in some *supernatural* Occurrences, such as the Second Sight, &c. is prevalent in many parts of Scotland, and the Particulars respecting Cattle getting *loose* by *invisible Means*, are communicated by Mr. Alton, Writer, *Strathaven*, and dated so recently, as the Twenty-fourth of February, 1813.

"Since the Account appeared which I gave of the Cattle in the *Byres* of Mr. FLEMING, Mr. CRAWFORD, &c. getting loose by *means invisible*, I have had several Applications requesting further Information; and some have thought me to have been over *credulous* on that Subject.

I am sorry that it is not in my power to satisfy the Curiosity of my Friends or the Public, as to the *Causes* of these Phenomena; but of the FACTS, there can be no *Doubt*. About the month of November last, the cattle of Mr. FLEMING, in *Knowhead*, two miles and a half from this place, were frequently found *loosed* from their bindings, very soon after they had been tied up in the *firmest* manner. The Family became alarmed, but for several weeks kept the matter as secret as possible. At last, however, it came to be known to all their Neighbours; many of whom went to assist them in *binding* up the Cattle with all possible Care; but to their Astonishment found them *at large* in a short time, often in three or four *minutes* after, without any one being able to discover by *what means*.

The same thing happened in the Byre of ROBERT CRAWFORD, in Muirhouselaw, near *Kilmannock*, AIRSHIRE, for several months, in Winter, 1780, and Spring, 1781: and was witnessed by hundreds of people then in the Neighbourhood. I occupied at that time the neighbouring Farm of *Silverwood*, and was at great pains to inquire into the *Cause*, but though I met with many Persons, on whose Intelligence and Veracity I could fully rely, who attested the FACTS I have stated, yet none have been able to satisfy *me*, or even *themselves*, as to the *Causes* from which they proceeded.

I have heard, and still hear *some* say, that *they* would have bound

up these Cattle, so as to render it impossible they could be loosed by *invisible means.* But many who were no way inferior to them in Activity, are *equally incredulous* as to the powers of Enchantment or Deception, and whose Veracity was above Suspicion, have declared to me, and are still ready to declare, that after examining every thing, they tied them up in the way they conceived most secure, yet they saw them *at large* by *means invisible*, and still to them *unknown*, in a few Minutes after.

The usual Mode of *binding* Cattle in country Byres, is to place the Cow's *neck* to an upright Stake, to which it is fixed by a piece of Wood, called a "*stock band*," attached firmly to the Stake by a double Cord, under the *Cow's* neck, and another Cord being also fixed round the Stake, is brought over, above the neck of the Animal, and let into a niche or hook in the upper end of the *stock-band.* Every thing possible was not only done to render the Binding on that plan *firm;* but at *Muirhouselaw*, the Cattle were bound with Cords, Chains of *Iron* and Wire, in various Forms, yet all of them gave way in a few *Hours*, and often in a *Minute* or two. One Man imagining that a *silken Rope* would be proof against these *invisible Agents*, bound up one of Mr. CRAWFORD's Cows with a Rope made of *silk handkerchiefs*, which he tied with great pains; but with no better Success than those who used Cords, Chains, or Wire. Mr. WILSON, a respectable Heritor in this Neighbourhood, prepared at *Knowhead*, a binding of Cord to be joined round the Cow's neck by a *Knot* on the one end, put through an *Eye* in the other.—He made the *Eye* no larger than to receive the other end of the Rope, and after he had inserted it, he formed a *Knot* so large, that no *human Hands* could put it back through the *Eye;* but in two or three Minutes after, and *while* he was standing behind the Cow, and Mrs.

FLEMING milking her, the *Knot* was untied, and the Cow loosed, by *means* to them *invisible* and *unknown*. The Bindings were *never broken*, but *loosed*.

As these strange Events began at *Knowhead*, about *Martinmas*, and ended in *January last*, all the People are still *alive*, who witnessed them."

Banffshire.

After a *Flood* in the SPEY, which happened early in the *Spring*, some thousands of *Salmon-fry*, about two or three Inches long, were found in *Hollows* left by the Waters, with a view, if possible, to ascertain their Growth, Hundreds of them were taken, and *Triangles*, *Squares*, *Ovals*, *Circles*, &c. carefully and neatly cut in their several *Tails* and *Fins;* they were put into the *Spey*, several of which were caught in *August* and *September* following, *four* and *five pounds* Weight.

In the Parish of Gaurie is a perpendicular Rock, of very considerable Extent, full of *Shelves*, and possessed by thousands of *Kittiwakes*. The length of this Species is fourteen inches, the breadth of its Wings three feet two, when at full Age, the head, neck, belly and tail, are of a snowy *whiteness;* behind each Ear is sometimes a *dusty* Spot; the back and wings are *grey*, the bill *yellow*, tinged with *green*, the inside of the Mouth orange; the legs dusky, with only a knob instead of the back Toe. These Birds arrive in the beginning

of *Spring*, and leave it again towards the end of *August*, after rearing their Young. Some People are fond of the young *Kittiwakes*, and they are served up *roasted*, a little *before* Dinner, in order to provoke the Appetite; but from their rank *Taste* and *Smell* are much more likely to produce a contrary Effect. The Shooting them is a favourite Diversion, and the Season for it, is commonly the last Week in July. Whither the *Kittiwakes* go in *Winter* is not known, most probably retire to the warmer Climates, their long *Wings* enable them to perform distant and quick Flights, their *forked* Tail to guide their Way, and assist in those sudden Motions they are obliged to make in searching for, and seizing their Prey, these Evolutions may be seen in the common *Swallows*, who make the most rapid turns in the *Air* of any Birds, and their Tails are forked.

Mr. James Ferguson the celebrated *Astronomer*, was a Native of this County. His Lectures have always been a most popular Work. Being a Lover of Science for its own Sake, and superior to Ostentation, his Style possesses that Simplicity, essential for arranging *Truth*, with Perspicuity and Precision.

Berwickshire.

The *Leeder* or *Leader* rises in the Heights of Lammermoor, in that part called the *Soutra Hills*, a little to the *West* of Channel Kirk, it formerly abounded with *Trout* and *Salmon*, but the Use of Lime upon the neighbouring Lands, which being conveyed by heavy Rains from the Surface of the Soil, into the Stream, has cur-

tailed both the *Number* and *Growth* of the *Fish*, and this general Application of Lime to the purposes of Agriculture, has caused a vast Deficiency in the Produce of *Fish*, in many of the *Scottish* Waters.

A Peculiarity is observed with regard to the *Blackadder*, that no *Salmon* can live in it; and if any happen to enter, which they seldom do, even in the *Spawning* Season, they are always found *dead*, a little way up from the Mouth of the River, although the *Whitadder*, from whence they come into it, abounds with them from the *Tweed*, and carries them many Miles above the Place where it meets with the *Blackadder*. The *Whitadder* has common *Trout* in abundance, but of no Estimation, but it produces the *Whitling*, a large Species of *Trout*, whose Flesh is high coloured as the *Salmon*, and of as fine a Taste. It is a *Fish* that affords excellent Sport to the *Angler;* if prevented by a dry Season from getting to the Sea, it becomes spotless, and loses its *red* Colour, and delicious Flavour. *Salmon* are found *Thirty* Miles up this River, passing into the small Brooks among the Hills in *Lammermoor*, till their Backs are not covered, and there lodge their *Spawn* amongst the Gravel *.

* A very singular Echo has been discovered in the *Ice-house*, for the *Salmon* fishery, in the Bank-hill in Berwick, the Effects of which upon the Senses are astonishing. By striking against the inner Door the Sound increases, until its Reverberations imitate the rolling of *Thunder*. A small pocket Pistol fired when the Door is shut, produces a Roar like a Broadside from a Man of War. Some *musical* Amateurs have tried with Instruments, and the *Flute* or *Violin*, played very slow, has a peculiar Effect, the Tones being reflected with exquisite Modulation, and the Notes of the *Voice* are vibrated, like the Harmony of a company of Choristers. Although Echo is a property of *Arches*, yet this one, was never supposed to possess it in so *wonderful* a Manner, until it was discovered by accident in September 1811. A Gentleman, desiring to see an *Ice-house*, was shewn this, and on opening the Door, the Sound which it made, and the reflection of the *Voices*, awakened Curiosity to try its Powers, which are as described.

Coldingham Loch, about a Mile *West* from St. Abb's Head, deserves Notice as a beautiful Lake, the Water is clear, many Fathoms deep, no Stream runs into it, has no *visible* Outlet, and the Depth always appears to be the same, the only *Fish* contained in it, is the *Perch*, from five to eight Inches long, beautiful in appearance, but very dry and indifferent when eaten.

Upon the *Borders*, there were many consecrated *Wells*, for resorting to which, the People's Credulity is severely censured, by a worthy PHYSICIAN of the *seventeenth* Century; who *himself* believed in a SHOWER of *live* HERRINGS, having fallen near DUMFRIES. Many run superstitiously to other *Wells*, and there obtaining as they imagine, Health and Advantage, offer *Bread* and *Cheese*, or *Money*, by throwing them into the Well. There were also formerly certain Spells for curing *Sprains*, *Burns*, or *Dislocations*, to which traditional Faith, ascribed never-failing Efficacy. Among these may be reckoned, the supposed Influence of IRISH EARTH in curing the Poison of Adders, or other venomous Reptiles.—This Virtue is extended by popular Credulousness, to the *Natives*, and even to the *Animals* of HIBERNIA. A Gentleman, bitten by some Reptile, so as to occasion a great Swelling, seriously asserted, that he imputed his *Cure*, to putting the afflicted Finger into the Mouth of an IRISH MARE*.

* Upon the Topic of popular and superstitious Credulity, we have already noticed, the cruel and absurd Act, of *burying a* CALF *alive* as an *Exorcism*, but the beneath Account, is a still more barbarous Deed, originating from the grossest Bigotry, and which ought to subject the Directors and Perpetrators, to a similar Mode of Expiation, for their unrelenting Savageness.

At a Village about two miles distant from *Burton*, in *Kendal*, a Farmer had lately several of his *Calves* die of the Distemper; some of his *credulous* Neighbours persuaded him they were *bewitched*; and a *cunning* WOMAN told him, that *nothing* would thrive

The most remarkable of the *Border* CHIEFS in this County, bore the Appellation of *Hume, Ker, Hay, Douglas,* &c. One of these Families, that of SWINTON, deserves Notice, on Account of the singular *Longevity* of its CHIEFS, at a time when almost every Man of *Distinction,* sooner or later, fell in *Battle.* Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in his Chronology, calculates, that in no Series of KINGS, the *average* Duration of each of their *Reigns,* exceeds *Twenty-one Years.* Now it would appear, that *Twenty-two* BARONS, including the late Proprietor, have occupied the Lands of SWINTON, during the long Period of *Seven Hundred, thirty-one Years;* which proves, that in a most turbulent Aristocracy, amidst *feudal* Broils, and *foreign* Wars, a Succession of *Border* CHIEFTAINS, enjoyed their Estates at an Average, each, more than *Thirty-three* Years.

Caithness.

THURSO has from its Industry in the FISHERIES* brought itself

about his House till the WITCH was burnt, and that the most effectual mode of breaking the Enchantment, was, to cause a CALF to be BURNT ALIVE. This plan was accordingly adopted on Friday the eleventh of June 1810, and a Fire was kindled on an adjacent Moss, whither the poor Victim, (a fine heifer Calf) was taken in a Cart, and placed on a *burning* Pile. Two Men and a servant Woman were the barbarous Executioners, who held the Animal on the Fire, one by its *Legs,* another by its *Tail,* and the third by its *Head;* it however escaped from them several times, and was *again and again* committed to the FLAMES.

* Among the modern Improvements in the Concerns of the *Fisheries,* that of the PATENT CASK, promises to be greatly beneficial. The Perfection of a CASK, (presuming the Materials to be good), consists in its Construction, and by this new devised Process, the Staves of each Class (whether *Kegg, Firkin, Barrel, Tierce, Butt,* or any other Description), are cut and moulded by a *fixed* Scale, so that a single Stave is a perfect Coun-

into Notice, and from its Perseverance will acquire more Celebrity. *Salmon* and *Herrings* are the Chief, though a considerable Number

terpart in *Form*, of every other of its *Class;* the *Heads* and *Bottoms*, are similarly formed and joined, and their *Chimes* and *Grooves* being cut by *Machinery*, must fit with *geometrical Accuracy*, and this Construction *alone*, can attain that precise Adaptation of Parts, which forms a solid and perfect Whole, giving to every part an equal and undeviating Power, of sustaining *internal* and *external* Pressure. It is also apparent, that a *Vessel*, formed on these Principles, of an *equal Thickness*, must resist the Effects of *Rolling*, *Carriage*, *Falling*, &c. *longer* than those made in the common Way. To obtain the indispensable Object of Tightness, *Rushes* are usually introduced at the Junction of the *Staves*, and the Insertion of the *Head* and *Bottom*, but in the PATENT CASK, no such Assistance is required, its Construction *necessarily* rendering it *Air* tight. The Facility with which the PATENT CASK can be repaired, must be to the Merchant, or Trader, of serious Moment: If a *Head be lost*, or a *Stave broke*, either may be immediately taken from a damaged or spare Cask of the *same Class*, which, it is obvious, must fit equally well with the Original.

It is to the *Fish-curer*, *Distiller*, *Brewer*, *Provision* Merchant, *Vinegar* Maker, *Oil* Merchant, and those numerous Trades requiring *Casks* capable of safely containing *Liquid*, that this *Invention* is submitted, and they are solicited by the PATENTEES, to the severest Trial of the PATENT CASK. The Engines are already of sufficient Power to manufacture, from *five Hundred* to a *Thousand* per DAY, consequently those frequent Demands for a constant Supply can be met, without the risk of Disappointment, *Advance* of *Price*, or having an inferior Article. In some Cases the *Law* requires, that the *Staves* of certain Casks shall be a specified *Thickness*, and it is impossible, the PATENT CASK can fail, *Uniformity of Thickness* and Mould, being inseparable from its *Principle*. Every Exporter of *Provisions* or *Fish* has experienced, (from the Admission of *Air* into their *Casks,)* a Loss amounting to a high *per Centage* on the *Invoice* Price. This Evil may be considered as *totally* prevented, by the PATENT CASK. The Expence is likewise considerably reduced, a Piece of *Plank*, eighteen inches *wide*, four and a half *thick*, and five *feet long*, will make one hundred and twenty *Herring* Barrel Staves, or *four* HERRING BARRELS. About *fifteen* of these Pieces of Plank, constitute a *Fathom*, which will cut into *Eighteen hundred Staves* of the above Sort, and make *Forty Herring* Barrels. The Price of the *Plank*, is three pounds five shillings the *Fathom;* Cost of conversion, TEN SHILLINGS per *thousand*, or in all, *three pounds fifteen shillings*, and the Value of them so converted, is *Fifteen pounds* per *thousand*. GUNPOWDER, *cannot* be preserved securely from *Air*, and consequently from *Damp*, except in the PATENT

of *Cod-fish* are taken. Not less than seven thousand Barrels of *Herrings*, are annually exported.

Lochmere Castle, hanging over the River issuing from the *Loch*, is reported to have been built and inhabited by a Personage called, *Morra na Shean*, that is, "The Lord of the *Game* or *Venison*," it is also said, there was a Chest or some kind of Machine, fixed in the mouth of the Stream below the Castle, for catching *Salmon* in their *Ingress* to, or *Egress* from, the *Loch;* and that immediately when a *Fish* was entangled, the Capture was announced to the whole Family, by the ringing of a *Bell* fixed in the Middle of an upper Room, and which was set in Motion, by the Struggles of the *Fish* to escape.

Dogs, in the ORKNEY Islands, are of considerable Importance. To a little Farmer, a Dog is more valuable than a *Horse* or a *Cow*, because he has no other Mode of protecting his *Corn*. The Business of the *Shepherd* likewise, could not be effected without his Aid; after a *Sheep* is singled out in a Flock, and made the Object of his Notice, the Victim is soon seized, and a sagacious, well-taught *Sheep-dog*, trips them up, by laying hold of one of the Fore-legs, and by this means effectually stops any further Progress.

In the SHETLAND Islands, are many Rocks inhabited by Swarms of *Kittiwakes*, and in the Parish of *North Mevan* are two very high

CASK; of this Fact, and likewise of the Saving in the *Price*, GOVERNMENT are so convinced, that an Order for a very large Quantity has been given, to which they supply their own COPPER HOOPS.

The SCOTCH Patent bears Date 22d of May 1812, and is an *allowed* Branch from the ENGLISH one, the Manufactory of the *latter*, is carried on at FULHAM, Middlesex, to an immense Extent and Advantage, to both the PATENTEES and the PUBLIC.

Pillars, on which the large kind of *Cormorants* nestle, and, what is remarkable, only *successively*, for the Rock that is possessed by them *one* Year, is deserted the *next*, and returned to again the *following* Season. In this manner have these Rocks been occupied, from Time immemorial.

Dunbartonshire.

LOCHLOMOND, whether for Extent, or Variety and Magnificence of Scenery, is probably not to be equalled by any *Lake* in BRITAIN: its Beauties have been so accurately described, as not to require enlargement here; three Wonders for which it has long been celebrated, are, *Fish* without *Fins*, *Waves* without *Wind*, and a *floating Island*. The *first* are supposed to be *Vipers*, which abound in the Islands, and have been seen swimming from one Island to the other. With regard to the *second*, it occurs in all extensive and deep Waters, where a *Calm* immediately succeeds a *Storm*. The *third*, must be considered as a mossy Fragment, bound together by the matted Roots of common *Grasses*, *Willows*, *Dutch Myrtles**, &c. if it once acturally *floated*, it is now *fixed* near the West Shore of *Inchconagan*, an Island in the Loch, which contains several Thousands of large *Yews*, a Collection of *that kind of Wood*, unequalled perhaps in EUROPE. It is not known whether they are natural or

* This *Shrub*, which abounds on the Banks of LOCHLOMOND, is a valuable *Vermifuge*. The dried Leaves and Branches, occasionally spread among wearing Apparel, not only diffuse a pleasing Smell, but completely protect them against Injury from *Moths* or other Vermin; it is also valuable for the same purpose, in the Manufactories where *Cotton* is spun.

planted, it is conjectured the *latter*, and intended for making Bows, before the Invention of *Gunpowder*. The largest, measures twelve feet three Inches in Circumference, and is very lofty.

The *Lamprey* is found in almost all the Scottish Waters, or small Streams, but *Nobody* will eat it, on Account of its Resemblance to a *Serpent*, when accidentally caught, they are destroyed with great Inveteracy.

In October, 1811, was killed in the CLYDE, opposite to the Baths, *Helensburgh*, a *Fish* of a Species never before seen in that River, but supposed by some Gentlemen to be of the *gold* Fish kind, though in size, much larger. It measured *thirty-five* inches in length, *twenty* and a half in breadth, and *six* in thickness at the Shoulder, and weighed fifty-six pounds. This Fish has a small Mouth, no teeth; its Fins, *five* in number, are of a bright *red;* one on the back, one on each shoulder, one at the tail, and two, or a double fin on the belly. The Body is of a light *bluish* colour, with numerous *white* Spots over it. The Belly is *white*, and its *external* part is of a hard and bony Substance. The *fish* had got into shallow Water, and its *red fins* having been observed at the Baths, some persons went down and caught it.

At the before-mentioned period, a TROUT of remarkable Dimensions, inhabited the CLYDE, at *Thankerton*, and might be seen from the top of the Bridge, every Day when the Water is *transparent*. It has been known to the Inhabitants of the adjacent Parishes, for nearly *Twenty* Years, during which time, it has eluded every Artifice, that the Ingenuity of the *Sportsman*, has devised for its Destruction, and has obtained the Name of the *Mill-burnfoot Trout*, from that

part of the River which it formerly frequented, and from which it was lately displaced, in consequence of wanting the necessary *Depth* of Water, by the shifting of Gravel.

This County produces a *Variety* of the Dung-hill Fowl, which has sometimes been found in the *Mosses*, and domesticated by taking the Eggs from the *wild* Birds, and hatching and rearing them by a *common* Hen. This *Variety* is called the *Heath-fowl*, and is but rarely found either here, or in the *Northern* Counties of SCOTLAND. It is not so large as the common sort, but the Eggs, for the most part, are of the Size of the *Ducks*, and are very fine. The Hen continues to produce Eggs for a long time, and seldom inclines to hatch. When the Eggs are hatched by another Hen, Care must be taken to burst the *Shell* after it is *chipped*, being frequently so hard, that the young Bird cannot disengage itself. The *Colour* of the *Chick* very much resembles that of a *Partridge;* but in Fowls come to Maturity, it is commonly *red* or *brown*, mixed with Spots of *White* and *Grey*. Both Male and Female are round Crested, and often the *Tufts* are so large, as to hang over the Eyes, and must frequently be clipped. They are smooth legged, and length of the Leg is in proportion to the Body. The *Heels* of the Cock are short, and not well adapted for *fighting*, yet both Sexes fight keenly with their *Bill*, which is thick, short, and crooked. Although fully tamed, yet they are fond of Swamps and Woods, and extremely greedy of *Worms* and other *Reptiles*, in quest of which they wander to a considerable Distance. They sometimes leave the Dung-hill Fowls, and for the sake of *Insects*, follow any Plough that is going in the Neighbourhood. This *Breed* is more easily supported than the common, and their *Eggs* bring nearly *double* the Price of ordinary Fowls.

In this County, are *now two* Parishes, called Old and New KIRKPATRICK, (till the Year 1649 consolidated,) and here it is generally supposed, is the Birth Place of the renowned ST. PATRICK, the Patron of IRELAND. By one Account of this Personage, his *Father* is said to have been a *Presbyter*, and his *Grandfather* a *Deacon*, that he was carried captive into IRELAND, and sold to a petty Prince of the Country, who employed him as a *Swine-herd*. By the Tradition of this part of the Country, a different Statement is given of his Emigration. The *Devil* being provoked by his Sanctity and Success in preaching the GOSPEL, sent a Band of his Auxiliaries, the *Witches*, to annoy ST. PATRICK; the *Witches* fell upon the *Saint* so fiercely, he was obliged to fly, finding a little Boat upon the CLYDE, he went into it and set off for IRELAND. At that early Period, it appears, that SATAN had not endowed the *Witches* with the Art of swimming along the WATER in an *Egg-shell*, or riding through the AIR on a *Broomstick*, they were unable, therefore, to pursue the holy Man; but they tore a monstrous *Rock* from a neighbouring Mountain, and hurled it after him with deadly Purpose; they missed their Aim, the ponderous Mass fell harmless, and has *since* been converted into the CASTLE of DUNBARTON. This *true Story*, no doubt, proves that the guardian Saint of IRELAND, was born at KIRKPATRICK, and gave his NAME to the Place of his Nativity. The Services which he performed to his *adopted* Country of IRELAND, of which he was the *first* BISHOP, were certainly very great, if, as his Historians have recorded, he founded there *three hundred sixty-five* CHURCHES; ordained the same number of BISHOPS, and *three Thousand Priests*, and converted *twelve thousand* Persons in one District, baptized *seven* KINGS at once, established a *Purgatory*, and with his STAFF expelled for ever from his favourite Island, every *Reptile* that *stung* or *croaked*; it is, notwithstanding, strongly suspected, that the Period

of the BISHOP's Authority in this Expulsion, had elapsed, some time *previous* to the Era of the UNION, Anno 1801.

Dumfrieshire.

In the River *Annan*, is a part called the *Rock-hole*, of great Depth, formed in the Middle of a Rock, where considerable Quantities of *Salmon*, which are plentiful in *August*, are caught by a singular Mode of *Fishing*, called *Grapling*. A plan well known upon the Banks of NEWFOUNDLAND for *Codfish*, but perhaps only used at the above Place, in this Country. Three or four large Hooks are tied together in different directions on a strong Line, having *Lead* sufficient to sink them rapidly, so low as the Person chooses, and then, by giving the Rod a sudden Jerk upwards, the Hooks are fixed into the *Salmon*, which are then dragged to Land by *Force*.

In *Castle Loch*, among fifteen or sixteen kinds fit for the Table, is *one*, from every Information that can be obtained, peculiar to that *Loch*, and to be found no where else in BRITAIN. It is called the *Vendise*, and it is said to be so named on Account of being brought from *Vendois* in FRANCE, by one of the JAMES's; but this is not probable, as it is found by experience to *die*, the Moment it is touched, and all the Attempts to transport it to *other Lochs*, have failed. It is generally about the Size of a small *Herring*, which it much resembles in *external* Appearance, and in its Anatomy. It has a far more agreeable Flavour than the *fresh Herring*, and is reckoned the most delicious *Fish* that swims. They live in the deepest part of the *Loch*, and are caught with *Nets*; the *Pike*, which

abound, are perfectly aware of their fine Taste, and destroy Numbers of them.

A Succession of Writers, have so fully delineated the astonishing Abilities of the ADMIRABLE CRICHTON, that we shall only observe, he was a NATIVE of this County, and was basely murdered by *Vincentio de Gonzaga*, son of his Patron, the DUKE OF MANTUA, Anno 1582 or 1583, for his Biographers differ, as to the exact time of his *Decease*, aud also of his *Age;* He had, however, lived long enough to evince both *corporeal* and *intellectual* POWERS, so very far beyond those of the Rest of his *Species*, that they seem to border upon *supernatural* Endowments.

Edinburghshire, or Midlothian.

Amongst the eminent Men of this County, and of its Number it may be justly proud, Dr. CULLEN, who lies interred in the Churchyard of *Kirknewton*, is deservedly recorded, his Talents as a *Physician*, are universally acknowledged; his Humanity was equal to his Skill, and while he resided in the Country, Dr. Cullen testified the utmost readiness, to give his valuable Advice to the Poor *gratis*, and attended them as *anxiously*, as those of the *first Rank* in the Realm. In this he seemed to embrace the Opinion of his famous Predecessor Dr. BOERHAVE, who used to say, that the *Poor* were the *best Patients*, for GOD was their *Paymaster*.

An illiberal Doubt has been sometimes entertained, how far a NATION derives Advantage, from the general Diffusion of Learning

among the *common People;* but the Example of SCOTLAND has demonstrated, that the highest Purity of MORALS, uniformly accompanies, the greatest Degree of Intelligence. In all the ordinary Occupations of Life, also, an *early* Education confers Habits of *Reflection.* It is true, that *Literature* does not always tame a disorderly Spirit; but to a very late period of Existence, it renders Reformation possible, and its Result valuable, hence it happens, that HE, who in SCOTLAND was a very foolish young Man, afterwards, in *another* Country, is remarkable for Soberness, and successful Industry. The celebrated MARSHAL KEITH, who was an Exile from BRITAIN, on account of his Family being concerned in the Rebellion of 1715, and entered into the PRUSSIAN Service, and was so highly distinguished by the great FREDERICK of *Prussia*, is said to have related this Anecdote, which, in a striking Manner, illustrates the wandering Temper of the SCOTS. The MARSHAL was sent to negotiate Affairs of Importance, with a TURKISH provincial Officer of high Rank, and was received in the usual Style of *Eastern* Solemnity, and Magnificence; to his no small Surprise, the TURK enquired what Languages he could speak, and being informed the FRENCH, it was proposed to dismiss their Interpreters and Servants, and the Proposal readily agreed to: the Apartment was no sooner cleared, than to the utter Astonishment of MARSHAL KEITH, the TURK, walking familiarly up to him, addressed him in broad SCOTCH, and asked him, "*Weel, Man, whan was ye last at* ABERDEEN?" On an Explanation, it was found that this *Asiatic* Chief, was no other than the Son of a *Scottish* Peasant, who had seen the MARSHAL in *Aberdeenshire*, and who, after various Wanderings in quest of *Fortune*, had taken up his Residence in TURKEY,

"And chang'd *his* GODS for *theirs*, and so grew GREAT."

Instances of wonderful *Longevity*, have occurred in almost all parts of this County, and with regard to Persons of sound Constitution and sober Manners, Life is considered as wonderfully secure till an advanced Period, that is, from *threescore and ten*, to Eighty. In the Parish of *Inveresk* upon the Sea-coast, it was observed by the Clergyman in 1795, that there was always many *aged* People, and, what is more singular, they preserve their Vigour and Faculties to *the last*.

In SCOTLAND, nothing of the Nature of a *compulsory Poor's Rate* existed for a long time, the Poor were indeed supported by the Public, but the Funds from which their Relief was derived, were almost exclusively the Result of *voluntary* Charity, and this Money collected at every Church-door on Sunday, was at all times very moderate, and was administered with extreme Parsimony, by the Ministers and Elders of the different Parishes; public Charity was never withheld from proper Objects, at the same time, *Nobody* looked forward to it as a *Resource*, to which they could *legally* betake themselves. As the *Acceptance* implied a State of the utmost Indigence, to which only scanty Relief was afforded, all Persons of the ordinary Class, were led anxiously to provide against the Necessity, of having Recourse to it; and *thus*, Frugality, Industry, and decent Pride, have been maintained among the lowest Ranks of the COMMUNITY.

Elgin, or Morayshire.

In the Parish of Knochandow in this County, died in the Summer of 1812, a very eccentric Character, best known in the narrow circle of her Acquaintance, by the nick-name of *Red Jean*, but whose real name was JEAN ROY. Having in *early life* conceived an implacable Aversion to her *Sex*, considering it not only as the last, but even as the least of the CREATOR's Works, she resolved to abandon it *for ever*, and become a MAN! And, as a previous Step towards effecting her *masculine* Enterprise, commenced the operation of *Shaving;* but where *Nature* has done *nothing*, the Application of *Art* must succeed very ill. However, equipping herself with a tartan Philibeg, short Coat, and blue Bonnet, she exhibited the Appearance of a flashy *young Man*, and following the Occupation of a *Day labourer*, could perform her Work with *Man-like* Celerity; and the most effectual means her Employer could adopt, for securing a Continuation of her Service, was to pretend *Jealousy* of *her*, and *his Wife*: Jokes of this kind she always considered as the highest Compliment. This extraordinary Character, was the subject of much Derision and Merriment to the *young* People of both Sexes, by whom she was often very rudely treated; their Treatment, however, she keenly resented, taking care never to let slip an Opportunity of retaliating on her Aggressors, by inflicting *corporal* Punishment, she being *no mean Proficient*, in the heroic Art of *Pugilism*. What contributes to render this piece of Biography still more interesting, is, that (if her *strange* Desire of being thought a MAN, be excepted)

she seemed to possess the free Use of all her mental Faculties, could reason accurately, joke sarcastically, and possessed no inconsiderable volubility of Language. A little before her Death (about the Age of Seventy), being seriously asked, what her Motives were for observing a Conduct of so strange Singularity, she replied, in a serious Tone, "*that it was the Effect of a bad Education!*"

Fifeshire.

At ANSTRUTHER, in June 1810, the Quantity of *Haddocks* taken was so great, that they were sold at *two shillings and sixpence*, the *long* Hundred, and *sixty* of them which were bought for *fifteen pence* and carried to EDINBURGH, actually weighed *Three pounds each.*

In the Church-yard of Torryburn, is this Epitaph on a SAILOR.

At Anchor now, in Death's dark Road,
Rides honest Captain HILL,
Who serv'd his KING, and fear'd his GOD,
With upright Heart and Will!

In social Life sincere and just,
To Vice of no kind given,
So that his *better* Part we trust,
Hath made the Port of HEAVEN.

Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

The Oyster Fishery at *Preston-pans* has at different periods varied in its importance. A Merchant in *Leith*, Anno 1773, for ten Years paid *two thousand five hundred* per Annum, for *Oysters*, but the Trade from the Scarcity and advanced Price, has since declined. The *Sonnet* on this *Fish*, in humble Imitation of all the modern *Sonnetteers*, may here have place.

"An Oyster may be cross'd in Love," 'tis true:
Oysters like *German* Tragedies, no doubt,
Though dull they seem to superficial View,
Have Soul and Sense—if *you* can find it out.

Oysters are doom'd 'twixt two hard Walls to dwell;
Yet maugre that an Oyster is no Fool,
He knows *what's what*, though shut within a Shell,
Just like young Ladies in a boarding School.

Indeed, this Likeness strikes in all its Features;
Oysters are useless, kept in *Shell* Restriction;
Ladies are useless, while confin'd, sweet Creatures,
Beneath a staunch *Duenna's* Jurisdiction.

But if, with Freedom fir'd, they quit their Cloister,
Then, Gentlemen, look sharp, and snap your Oyster.

The Yew *Tree*, in Lord Hopeton's Garden at Ormiston Hall, has a particularly fine appearance. Its Trunk is *eleven feet* in Cir-

cumference, and *twenty-five* in *Length;* the Diameter of the Ground overspread by its Boughs, is fifty-three feet. This Tree is still growing in full Vigour, with no Symptom of *Decay* in any of its Branches, which increase *Yearly* about *an Inch.* There is no Tradition that can be depended upon, for exactly ascertaining its *Age;* but from the best Information, it cannot be under *Two*, and it probably is, between *three* and *four hundred Years* old.

Among the eminent Persons this County has produced, was the celebrated Scottish Reformer JOHN KNOX, who was a Native of the Parish of *Haddington*. He was educated in the University of ST. ANDREW, and commenced Teacher very early in Life. At this time the new Religion of MARTIN LUTHER, was but little known in SCOTLAND, and KNOX was at first, a zealous *Roman Catholic.* His Character, (notwithstanding the extreme Dissimilitude of the two Portraits drawn by *Popish* and *Calvinistical* Pencils, when according to the first, he was a DEVIL; in the Ideas of the latter, an ANGEL,) has been well stated by the Earl of MORTON, who was present at his Funeral, and pronounced his *Eulogium* in a few Words; the more honourable for KNOX, as they came from one, whom he had often censured with peculiar Severity, "*Here lies* HE, *who never feared the Face of* MAN."

In the above-named Parish of *Haddington*, a most extraordinary Instance of *Longevity* in *one Family*, is recorded. Mr. ALEXANDER MAITLAND, and CATHARINE CUNNINGHAM, were married August 6th, 1675. The Ages of *Nine* of their Children, amounted to no less than *Seven hundred thirty-eight Years.* Another Circumstance remarkable, is, that the eighteenth Year of this Marriage, produced *Twins;* and the twenty-first Year, *Trines*, or *three Infants* at a Birth.

The Ages of the *Trines*, amounted to *two hundred and fifty Years*. This FACT was established, by a *Son* of one of the *Trines*.

Invernesshire.

In the River BEAULIE, below the *Falls*, is a valuable *Salmon* Fishery, and in the Months of July and August, many of these *Fish*, come to the foot of the *Falls*. When a Flood occurs, they endeavour to get up the Stream, but as the Water in which they swim is constantly agitated and frothy, on account of the Height from which it descends, they cannot see before them, often mistake their Direction, and leap upon the dry Rock. It is a constant Practice with the People in the Neighbourhood, to lay Branches of Trees along the Side of the Water, to prevent the Fish tumbling back into the River. *Twenty Salmon* have by these means, been frequently taken in a Morning. The last Lord LOVAT, is said to have performed a curious Experiment here. He made a fire upon the Rock, and placed on it a large Pot with Water, speedily a *Salmon* making a Leap, tumbled into the Pot, where it was soon boiled, and no doubt eaten. This was done, that his Lordship might be enabled to boast in the *South*, of the *Wonders* that existed in the HIGHLANDS, which were then little known, and to say, "that in his Country, Provisions abounded so much, that if a *Fire* was made and a *Pot* set to boil, on the Banks of a *River*, the *Salmon* would of themselves leap into the *Pot* to be boiled, without requiring to be caught by a Fisherman."

Among the *Islands* of this County, an almost similar Mode of catching the *Sea-fowl*, and taking their *Eggs*, obtains, to what has been al-

ready noticed. In St. Kilda, the *fowling* Parties, generally consist of *four* Persons of Agility and Skill. Each Party must have at least one *Rope*, about thirty Fathoms long, made of a strong *raw Cow-hide*, salted for the purpose, and cut *circularly* into *three Thongs* of equal length; these Thongs being closely twisted together, form a threefold Cord, able to sustain a vast Weight, and *durable* enough to last *two* Generations; to prevent its receiving Injury from the sharp Edges of the Rocks, it is covered with *Sheep-skins* dressed in the same Manner. This *Rope* is the most valuable piece of *Furniture*, a St. Kilda Man can be possessed of; it makes the first Article in the *Testament* of a *Father*; and if it fall to a *Daughter's* Share, She is esteemed one of the *best Matches* in the *Island*. By the Help of these *Ropes*, and linked together in Couples, each having the end of the Cord fastened about his Waist, they go down and ascend the most dreadful Precipices. Mr. Macauley gives an Instance of the Dexterity of the Inhabitants of St. Kilda, in their *Fowling*, to which he was an *Eye-witness*. One of them fixed himself on a craggy Shelf, his Companion descended about *Sixty feet* below, and having darted himself away from the Face of a most frightful Rock hanging over the *Ocean*, began to play his Gambols; he sung merrily, and laughed very heartily, at last, having afforded all the Entertainment he could, he returned in Triumph, full of his own Merit, with a large String of *Birds* about his Neck, and a Number of *Eggs* in his Bosom. In the *Isle* of Egg, there are two Incidents relating to the *Puffin*. The one, that though *Sea-fowl*, they here *lay* and *hatch*, sometimes at a great Distance from the *Shore*, and near the Tops of high Hills. Their Young, before they leave the *Nests*, are as large as the *Dam*, transparent with Fat, and delicious to the Taste of many. It is believed that the *young Puffins* become so weighty with *Fat*, as to be incapable of taking Wing, or quitting the Nest; to remedy this, the *old*

Puffin is said to administer SORREL to extenuate, and render it fit for *Flying*. At any rate, it is a known Fact, that *Sorrel* is, in this Island, commonly found to grow near the *Puffin's Nest*.

Kinross-shire.

The high Flavour and *red* Colour, for which the *Fish* taken in LOCHLEVEN are so famed, are understood to arise from the *Food*, by which they are supported in the LOCH: it being a *general* Rule, that while the Flesh of *Trout* is *white*, in clear and *limpid* Waters, the *same Sort*, when found where the Rivers pass *slowly* through a Tract of *foul* or meadow Ground, have less or more *Redness* in their Colour. A considerable part of the Bottom of LOCHLEVEN is spungy, from which *aquatic* Plants rise in great Abundance, and in many parts, towards the beginning of *Autumn*, cover the Surface of the Water with their Flowers: but the Circumstance to which the high Colour of the LOCHLEVEN *Trout* is chiefly ascribed, is the vast Quantity of a small *red Shell-fish*, which abounds in the bottom of the Loch, and especially among the *aquatic* Plants, its form is globular, and the *Trouts*, when caught, have often their Stomachs full of these *Shell-fish*. The *Trouts* generally lie in *deep* Water, and will not rise to any kind of *Fly*, or *Hook* however *baited*. It has been remarked, also, that in LOCHLEVEN are discovered, all the different Species of *River* Trout, and after they have remained some time in the *Loch*, and approached towards *one pound* in Weight, they become *red* in the Flesh.

The Plantations of WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. on his Estate at

Blair in this County, are highly beneficial, and the Advantages he has derived, will necessarily induce similar Improvements from other landed Proprietors. It is a singular Circumstance, that Mr. ADAM had an Estate in SCOTLAND, diminished in Value *Twelve Hundred Pounds* per Annum, by the Transversion of a River *Salmon Fishery*, which formerly ran through it; but, by an immense *Flood* in 1811, the River excavated a new Course for itself, of more than a *Mile* in length, through a neighbouring Property, entirely leaving that of Mr. ADAM; and what renders the above Circumstance more extraordinary, it is said, that about a *Century* since, the same Accident of a *Flood*, altered the Passage of the Stream, from the Gentleman's *Grounds* who then possessed the *Fishery*, and directed the Course of the River, into *those* of Mr. ADAM's Ancestors.

Kirkcudbright.

Loch Braek, although of very small Extent, is remarkable for an excellent Sort of *Trout*, famous alike for Size and Colour, measuring from nine to eighteen Inches in *Length*, and many of them weighing *eight* or *ten* English Pounds. The *Pike* in *Lochken*, or as it is sometimes termed, *Lochdee*, are in great Perfection, grow to a prodigious Size, and are frequently taken from *twenty* to *thirty*, and one of *Fifty-seven* pounds, has been caught. They are always in Season, when the Weather permits the Taking of them, and bite at the *Fly*, or Line baited with *Burn-Trouts* or *Frogs*. Perch were first introduced, Anno 1750, by the late ALEXANDER COPLAND, Esq. of *Collieston*. Since that time they have multiplied astonishingly, and are now captured

in great Quantities, especially about *Midsummer*, by those who angle with *Worm-baits*. *Eels* are never interrupted in their Possession of the Waters, as the *Country People*, have an insuperable Prejudice against feeding on an Animal, which so strongly resembles the *Serpent*. The Case, however, was different amidst former Eras. In the dark Ages, when the *Art of Cookery* was but little understood, there was in this Parish, a *Fishery of Eels*, which were exported to ITALY. This is mentioned by HECTOR BOETHIUS, and after him, by BUCHANAN.

On the SEA *Coast*, particularly the eastern Part, of the Stewartry, the *Animal Flower*, or *Water Polypus*, is found. This wonderful *Marine* Production, is considered as the Link, that connects the *Animal* with the *Vegetable* System. It does not possess a *locomotive* Faculty, and its *Organs* are too imperfect, to entitle it to be ranked with *Animals;* though it appears to have somewhat more of *Sensation*, than can be ascribed to a merely *vegetating* Substance. The Form of these *Polypuses* is pleasingly diversified, some resemble the *Sun-flower*, others the hundred-leaved *Rose*, the greater Number, however, bear the likeness of the *Poppy*. The Colours vary as much as the Form. Sometimes a deep *Purple*, frequently that of the *Rose*, but mostly of a light red, or *fleshy* Hue. Those of the greatest Beauty, have often been carried from the Shore of *Colvend*, twelve or fifteen Miles up into the Country, where they have been *fed on Worms*, and even lived for several Weeks; and might have existed much longer, if they could have been supplied with *Sea-water*. Their lively Colours, and Variety of elegant Shapes in which they are found, equal any thing recorded by Natural Historians of the *Sea-flowers* of other Climates. It is a Subject of no small Curiosity, to see a *Purple*, *Red*, or *Yellow* FLOWER, striving to catch a WORM.

Lanarkshire, or Clydes-dale.

The HORSES of the upper Ward in this County, are a Breed much in Request over the whole Country. Our Ancestors were accustomed to rear great Numbers, and their chief employment was for *War*, and *Inroads;* the *whole Army* was sometimes mounted on Horseback. *Randolph*, Earl of MURRAY and DOUGLAS, made an *Incursion* Anno 1327, into ENGLAND, in ROBERT BRUCE's Reign, with no less than *Twenty thousand Horses*. *Oxen* appear to have been chiefly, or *exclusively* employed in the *Plough*, and for the other purposes of Husbandry, but immense Numbers of *Horses*, were at all times used by Persons of *Rank*, in *Travelling*, as well as by the Nation, in *War*. These Instances from RYMER's *Fœdera*, will suffice.

Anno 1342, DAVID BRUCE travelled, with *Forty* Attendants on *Horseback*.

His QUEEN, with *Sixty* do.

1340, Certain *Ambassadors* from SCOTLAND, had *two Hundred* do.

1370, ALEXANDER LESLY, *Seventy* do.

1368, The Earl of MAN, *Thirty* do.

JAMES IV. furnished the Race of *swift*, more than *large Horses*, for he was accustomed to make speedy Circuits through his Dominions. LESLY mentions a Journey made by this Prince, from STIRLING, by *Perth* and *Aberdeen*, to ELGIN, a Distance of *One hundred and fifty* measured *English* Miles, in *One Day*, which, even supposing *Relays*, shews the *Fleetness* of the Horses used in this Excursion.

Two Miles below LANARK is the House of *Lee*, the Seat of LOCKHART M'DONALD, Esq. here is kept what is called the LEE PENNY, far renowned for its *medicinal* Virtues. It is a STONE of a dark Colour, set in a *Shilling* of EDWARD I. and has been in the Possession of the Family, since the Year 1320; that is, a little after the Death of ROBERT BRUCE. That Monarch having ordered his *Heart* to be carried to the *Holy Land*, and buried there, the Chief of the DOUGLAS Family, undertook the Task of carrying it thither, the Person, however, that accompanied DOUGLAS, and actually carried the *Heart*, was SIMON LOCARD of *Lee*, who, from this Circumstance changed his Name to LOCKHART, and got a *Heart* within a *Lock*, for part of his *Arms*, with the Motto, *Corde serrata pando*. Having taken Prisoner a *Saracen Prince*, his Wife came to pay the Ransom, and in so doing, this *Stone* fell out of her Purse, which she hastily snatched up. This exciting the Curiosity of LOCKHART, he insisted, that without its being given him, the Captive *Chief* should not be released. Finding LOCKHART determined, she at last yielded up the *Stone*, and told him many of its Virtues. *Viz.* that it cured all Diseases in *Cattle*, and the Bite of a *Mad Dog*, both in Man and Beast. Many are the *Cures*, which are reported to have been performed by it, and People used to come from all parts of SCOTLAND, and even so far in ENGLAND, as *Yorkshire*, to get the *Water* in which the *Stone* had been dipped. It is said, that when the *Plague* was last at *Newcastle*, the Inhabitants sent for the LEE PENNY, and gave a Bond for a large Sum, in trust for the Loan; and so confident were they of its supposed Efficacy, that they offered to pay the Money, and keep the *Stone*; which the Proprietor refused. The most remarkable Cure, was the restoring to Health, Lady BAIRD of *Sauchtonhall*, near *Edinburgh*, who having been bit by a *mad Dog*, had all the alarming Symptoms of the *Hy-*

drophobia. The LEE PENNY was used for a few Weeks, the Lady daily drinking, and bathing in, the *Water*, it was dipped in, till she recovered. *This* happened ninety Years ago, but the Circumstance is very well attested. It undoubtedly confirms the ancient Saying, that "Imagination kills and cures." The *Stone* was always used by dipping it in *Water*, which was given to the diseased Persons or Cattle to *drink*, and the *Wound* or Sore, was also *washed* with the *Water*.

ALLAN RAMSAY was a Native of this County: as a pastoral Poem, his *Gentle Shepherd*, contains as much natural Truth and Simplicity, and correct Delineation of Manners, as can be found in any Work of a similar Nature, in any Language.

Linlithgowshire.

In LINLITHGOW Palace, on the Eighth of December 1542, was born, the unfortunate QUEEN MARY. Her Father, JAMES the *Fifth*, when dying at *Solway Moss*, foretold the Miseries that hung over HER and SCOTLAND. "It came," said He, "*with a Woman*," (alluding to the Manner in which the Family of STUART obtained the CROWN, by a Marriage with that of BRUCE,) "and it will be lost *with One*." In the Church, is still shewn the *Aisle*, where KING JAMES the *Fourth* saw the *Apparition*, that warned him of the impending Fate of the Battle of FLODDEN. There is no doubt, that while the KING attended the *Evening* Service in ST. CATHARINE'S *Aisle*, One, in an unusual Form and Habit, suddenly appeared, and

dissuaded him from the Expedition into ENGLAND, on which he was so strongly bent. It is supposed to have been a *Stratagem* of his QUEEN; but the Catastrophe which followed, in a superstitious and credulous Age, converted it into a *real Apparition* and a Prophecy, though it is evident, that the KING himself, had given it no *Credit*.

Perthshire.

In this County the *Lakes* are abundant, and in the *Highlands* of SCOTLAND, they are usually nothing more, than long *Valleys* between the Chains of Mountains, in which the *River* at their foot, not finding a ready Passage for its Waters, so spreads itself, as to assume a stagnating Form; hence the *Lakes* are generally of great *Length*, but of moderate *Breadth*. When the adjacent Mountains, do not rise precipitously from the Margin of the *Lakes*, but afford an intervening Tract of gradual Ascent, for the Growth of *Wood*, or for *Agriculture*, they afford Scenes, which, it is believed, are no where in the World surpassed, in Beauty and Magnificence.

The *Red Deer*, or *Stag*, may be said to inhabit some of the *Forests* of this County, in the most perfect State of Nature and Wildness, cautious in the extreme, singularly jealous of the Human Form, eluding, with wonderful Sagacity, the Wiles of the Sportsman. The *Roe*, is also found here, a much more familiar Animal than the *Stag*, appearing, even in Summer, in the Woodlands and Plantations of the Valleys, down to the public Roads and Habitations; nevertheless

their Aversion to Restraint is such, that it may be asserted they are untameable.

At *Dunkeld*, a Person of the Name of MARY SCOTT, was buried near the Church, Anno 1728, for whom a singular Epitaph was composed. It is not, as has been frequently mentioned, engraved on her Tombstone. It contains a singular Statement of *chronological* Facts.

"Stop PASSENGER, until my Life you read;
The *Living* may get Knowledge from the *Dead*.
Five times *five Years*, unwedded was my Life;
Five times *four Years*, I was a virtuous *Wife*;
Ten times *four Years*, I wept a *Widow's* Woes;
Now, tired of human Scenes, I here repose.
Betwixt my *Cradle* and my *Grave* were seen
Seven mighty KINGS of SCOTLAND and a QUEEN;
Full *twice five Years*, the COMMONWEALTH I saw,
Ten times the *Subjects* rise against the *Law*;
And, which is worse than any *Civil* War,
A KING arraign'd before the *Subject's* Bar;
Swarms of *Sectarians*, hot with hellish Rage,
Cut off his royal Head upon the Stage.
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And *twice* the *Cloak* did sink beneath the *Gown*.
I saw the STUART Race thrown out; nay, more,
I saw my Country sold for ENGLISH Ore;
Our *numerous* NOBLES, who have famous been,
Sunk to the *lowly* number of *Sixteen*.
Such Desolation in my Days have been,
I have an End of all Perfection seen."

Renfrewshire.

The Marquis of Abercorn's Burial-place, is the greatest Curiosity in *Paisley*. It is an old *Gothic* Chapel, without Pulpit, Pews, or any Ornament whatever, but it has the finest Echo perhaps in the World. When the East Door, the only one it has, is shut, the Noise is equal to a loud, and not very distant, Clap of *Thunder*. If a single Note of Music is struck, the Sound is heard gradually ascending, till it dies away as if at an immense Distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient Air. If a good Voice sings, or a musical Instrument be played upon, the Effect is inexpressibly agreeable.

Sir William Wallace, the favourite ancient Hero of Scotland, was a Native of this District. Before the Son of a private Gentleman, without Power and without Vassals, could contrive, not only to make head against an English Invasion, but to number among his Followers, the proudest and the bravest Hereditary Barons of the Kingdom, he must have shewn great *personal* Valour, as well as have displayed unprecedented Prudence; accordingly, the *rude* Historians of his *own times*, represent him as possessed of irresistible *bodily* Strength, and as eminently endowed, with the Virtues of Piety, Generosity, and Patriotism. Though the particulars of the Adventures of this *Hero*, cannot now be correctly discovered, yet from the vast Reputation gained by a *private* Man, whose *Name* is impressed upon so many natural Objects, and striking Scenes, and whose *Memory*, after the Lapse of *six Centuries*, has not lost its Influence upon

the *popular* Feelings, it is obvious, that his life must have been occupied with an endless Train of romantic and perilous Exploits, capable of striking the Imagination, of a *warlike* People. The Tradition is, that his *Friend* Sir JOHN MONTEITH, betrayed him to the ENGLISH. He was arraigned at *Westminster*, as a Traitor to EDWARD, and having burnt Villages, &c. "*I never was a Traitor*," said WALLACE; to the rest, he pleaded Guilty. He was immediately executed, 13th August, 1305, with that studied Rigour, which, seeking to make Impressions of *Terror*, excites *Pity*. His *Head*, was placed on a Pinnacle at LONDON; his mangled *Limbs*, were distributed over the LAND. Thus perished WALLACE, whom EDWARD could never subdue. In his last Moments, HE asserted that *Independence*, which a whole NATION had renounced, and to *this*, his Claim is undeniable, because he adhered to the Pursuit of this Object, whether at the Head of *Armies*, or concealing himself as a *Fugitive*; the Ascendancy of his Character, and the Confidence reposed in him by his *Countrymen*, rendered him *constantly* formidable. His *Historians* and *Tradition*, have filled up the active Period of his Life, with endless Enterprises, many of which give Interest to his Fortunes.

Roxburghshire.

As a Piece of Agricultural History, it may be remarked, that this County was at one time likely to become celebrated, for the Cultivation of TOBACCO. Mr. THOMAS MAN, who had resided in AMERICA, introduced it. The Product was declared by experienced Judges, to be equal in *Quality*, to any *Tobacco* brought from AMERICA: the Profits were amazing, it was not uncommon, to procure

in a Season from *One Acre*, a Crop, which, when *cured*, was worth *Seventy pounds* sterling; an Act of PARLIAMENT put a stop to its Culture. In the Parish of *Crailing*, at the time when this *Act* passed, a Field of *thirteen Acres*, was sold with the young Crop on the Ground, for *three hundred and twenty pounds*, but the *Act* interfering, the *Farmer* was compelled to dispose of his *Tobacco*, to GOVERNMENT, at *four-pence* per pound, at which Rate, the Produce was only *One Hundred and four pounds*, sterling. Both Soil and Climate, were extremely favourable for the Growth of *Tobacco*, which might have been brought to a high degree of Perfection. The Plants grow best in a light Soil, well manured, they were reared in *Hot-beds*, and set at the Distance usually allowed to *Cabbages*, and for *clearing* the Land, *Tobacco* answered all the purposes of a *Green* Crop. *Tobacco*, was first brought to ENGLAND, Anno 1583, the *Prohibition* for Planting *here*, Anno 1624, a *Tax* laid on it in ENGLAND, 1685, and it was permitted to be cultivated in IRELAND, 1779.—The Revenue derived from *Tobacco*, with the increased Duty imposed, Anno 1813, now amounts to nearly *Nine Hundred and fifty Thousand pounds* per Annum.

Poultry, in this District, are reared in vast Quantities, and several *Cart* loads, of the *Eggs* of *Dunghill* Fowls, are annually collected by *Egglers*, who sell them in *Berwick* for the LONDON Market. A certain practice to make *Hens* have Plenty of *Eggs*, is, to feed them frequently, with *boiled Potatoes*, and a small Portion of *Oatmeal*, a little heated; in *Winter*, to forward the same purpose, the *Hens* are kept in as dry and warm a Place *in the House*, as possible; in *Cottages*, they generally during *Night*, sit at no great Distance from the *Fire-place:* the Consequence is, that when *Farmers*, whose *Poultry* are in the *Night-time* confined in places *without a Fire*,

obtain *no Eggs*, the poor People in their Neighbourhood, have them in Abundance.

Dr. JOHN ARMSTRONG was born at *Castleton*, in this County. His Poem on the *Art of Preserving Health*, published in 1744, will enrol him as one of the finest ENGLISH Writers. Dr. M'KENZIE remarks, "to quote every charming Description, and beautiful Passage of this Work, the *whole* must be transcribed. We cannot, however, expect new Rules, where the principal Design, was to raise and warm the Heart, into a compliance with the solid Precepts of the *Ancients*, which he has enforced with great Eloquence, and has convinced us, by his own Example, that we ought not to blame *Antiquity* for acknowledging,

"One Power of *Physic*, *Melody*, and *Song*."

Ednam, in this Shire, was, Anno 1700, the Birth-place of JAMES THOMSON, Author of the SEASONS. A Man, of so mild a Disposition, that his unbounded Tenderness of Heart took in, even the *Brute* Creation. It is not known, that through his whole Life, he ever gave a moment's Pain, either by his *Writings* or *otherwise*. These amiable Virtues, did not fail of their due Reward. His Friends loved him with an enthusiastic Ardour. The Applause of the PUBLIC, attended all his Productions. THOMSON died Anno 1748. As a Writer, (says Dr. JOHNSON) he is entitled to one Praise of the highest kind; his Mode of thinking and of expressing his Thoughts, is *original*. *His* blank Verse, is no more the blank Verse, of MILTON, or of any other Poet, than the Rhymes of PRIOR, were the Rhymes of COWLEY. His Numbers, his Powers, his Diction, are of his own Growth, without Transcription, without

Imitation. He thinks in a peculiar Train, and always as a Man of *Genius*. He looks round on *Nature* and on *Life*, with the Eye which *Nature* bestows, only on a *Poet;* the Eye, that distinguishes in every thing represented to its View, *whatever* there is, on which *Imagination* can delight to be detained, and with a Mind, that *at once* comprehends the *vast*, and attends to the *Minute*. The Reader of the SEASONS wonders, that he never *saw before*, what THOMSON *shews* him, and that he never *yet has felt*, what THOMSON *expresses*."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT, Lord HEATHFIELD, was born in the Parish of *Hobkirk*. His Services were most eminent, in the gallant Defence of GIBRALTAR, an Instance unparalleled in the History of Human Warfare, for which, most deservedly a BRITISH Peerage was bestowed Anno 1787, and he was previously created a Knight of the BATH. The Honours which he thus justly acquired, he did not long enjoy, for he died in the Year 1790.

Selkirkshire.

The Evidence of Prodigies, was formerly credited by all Ranks, and the lower Classes were contented to refer them, to the immediate Interference of the DEITY, or as they termed it, "GOD's Revenge against MURDER." Two young Men bathing in the River *Yarrow*, quarrelled, and in the heat of Passion, One stabbed the other to the Heart, with a *Fish Spear;* although stupified with the Act, Self-preservation dictated the Concealment of the Body, which he buried deep in the Sands. As the Meeting at the River was accidental, he

was never suspected, although a visible Change was observed in his Behaviour, from Gaiety to a settled Melancholy. Time passed on for the Space of *Fifty Years*, when a *Smith*, fishing near the same place, discovered an uncommon and curious *Bone*, which he put in his Pocket, and afterwards accidentally shewed to some Persons in his *Smithy*. The *Murderer* being present, now an old white-headed Man, leaning on his Staff, desired a sight of it, but how horrible was the Issue! no sooner had *He* touched it, than it streamed with *Blood;* being told where the *Bone* was found, he confessed the Crime, was condemned, but was prevented by *Death*, from suffering the Punishment due to it. Such Opinions as the foregoing, though *Reason* forbids us to believe them, a few moments Reflection on the Cause of their *Origin*, will teach us to revere. Under the *Feudal* System which prevailed, the Rights of Humanity were too often violated, and Redress not to be procured; thus, an awful Deference to one of the leading Attributes of OMNIPOTENCE, begat on the untutored Mind, the first Germ of these *supernatural* Effects, which was, by superstitious Zeal, assisted, perhaps, by a few Instances of *sudden Remorse*, magnified into *Evidence* of indisputable *Guilt*.

Stirlingshire.

The Parish of *Kilearn* is the Birth-place of GEORGE BUCHANAN, who died Anno 1582; whether considered as a Poet, or Historian, his Talents were uncommonly splendid. The World at large, and his Countrymen in particular, unite in this just Eulogium of his Character. *Two hundred Years* after his Death, a Monument was

erected to his Memory, it was superfluous, though it bespoke an Interest in his Fame. His *Writings* had already effected, what the *Marble* only recorded, as a *secondary* Effect.

An eccentric Style of managing the *Receiving* and *Expenditure* of Money, when *Writing* was a more rare Accomplishment than at present, was adopted by an aged Farmer of STIRLING, who hung an old *Boot* on each Side of the *Chimney;* into *One*, he put all the Money he *received*, and into the *Other*, the Vouchers for what he *paid*, and he *balanced* his Accounts at the End of the Year, by *emptying his Boots*, and counting the *Cash* and the *Receipts*, he had remaining in his Hands.

Sutherlandshire.

It is a singular Incident, attending the Situation of SCOTLAND, that for Ages it has been inhabited by two distinct Races of Men, that is to say, by Mountaineers, commonly called *Highlanders*, employed chiefly in *Pasturage;* and by *Lowlanders*, inhabiting the more level Tracts on the *South* and *East*, in which *Agriculture* has been more generally practised. The People of these different Districts, were for *Centuries* distinguished by their Dress, and to this Day, their Garb is very distinct. The Boundary which divides them, is not correctly marked by *Physical* Limits, consisting of *Northern*, or *Southern Latitudes*, or of Rivers and Friths, but is completely defined, by the most important of all Circumstances in *social Life*, the Difference of LANGUAGE. A *Highlander* and a *Low-*

lander, born in neighbouring *Cottages*, hear each other talking a *Language*, which they do not understand; and although in Consequence of the diffusion of the ENGLISH Tongue throughout the *Highlands*, a *Lowland Scotchman*, or *Englishman*, can find his *Language* understood by many Persons, the Case was the reverse formerly, and to this Period, a Native of *Edinburgh* or even *Perthshire*, born at the foot of the *Grampians*, understands as little of the ERSE Language, as he does of the HINDOO, the SANSCRIT, or the PERSIAN Tongues; neither does it appear from *History* or *Tradition*, that his ANCESTORS were ever better acquainted, with the ERSE Dialect.

IRELAND.

THE Account here given of a PIKE destroyed in the SHANNON, was communicated by Major BINGHAM. "About seventeen Years since, when visiting the late Marquis of CLANRICARDE at *Portumna Castle*, Two Gentlemen brought to the Marquis an immense *Pike*, which they had just caught in the River SHANNON, on the Banks of which, they had been taking their Evening Walk. Attracted by a Noise and splashing of the Water, they discovered in a little Creek, a number of *Perch* driven on Shore, and a *Fish*, which in their Pursuit had so entangled himself with the Ground, as to have a great Part of its Body exposed and out of the Water, they attacked him with an *Oar*, that by accident lay on the Bank, and killed him; never having seen any *Fish* of his Species so large, they judged it worth the Observation of the Marquis, who, equally surprised at its Magnitude, had it weighed, and to our Astonishment, it exceeded the Balance at *Ninety-two Pounds;* its Length was such, that when carried across the *Oar* by the two Gentlemen, who were neither of them short, the *Head* and *Tail* touched the Ground. This may appear, and I own very much resembles, a MUNCHAUSEN, but Counsellor DOOLAN, and Captain HENRY SHEWBRIDGE are both alive, who took the Monster, and both reside at *Portumna*. Lord CLANRICARDE said it was the GENIUS of the SHANNON, and I termed it a second PYTHON, and recommended *Games* to be *Annually* celebrated, in Commemoration of the Event."

In the River NORE, a *Fish* called the *Salmon Peal* is found, it does not exceed the Weight of *twelve pounds*, and Mr. TIGHE remarks, that the Fishermen assert, that the *Salmon* and the *Peal*, are distinct Species, and that they can distinguish the *Fry* of the One, from that of the Other. The *Fry* of the *Peal*, comes down the Stream *later*, than those of the *Salmon*, and the *Peal* itself, ascends the River at a different Season.

The BLACKWATER River, empties itself into the Bay of YOUGHALL, in which Neighbourhood, POTATOES, now constituting so large a portion of the Sustenance of the IRISH People, were first cultivated. In ENGLAND, they were originally grown in *Lancashire*, in consequence of an *Irish* Vessel being cast away on the *Western* Coast, near *North Meols* in that County, but it was some Years after their Cultivation here, before they were adopted as an Article of Food in LONDON. The Produce is generally from *two to three hundred Bushels per Acre*, each weighing *Ninety pounds*, but Mr. JOHN CHORLEY on an Estate of the Earl of DERBY (*Rainsford Moss*) by draining, paring, and manuring, has upon this former sterile Waste, in 1780 produced *four hundred Bushels*, and the following Year, (*without Dung*,) *three hundred Bushels per Acre.* Of the Increase of this Root, the Description given in September 1811, is most singular.—" There was last Week taken up in a field near ELY, *Cambridgeshire*, a POTATOE, which was of such an extraordinary size, that when whole, it would not go into a Bushel measure, and when cut into pieces, of the bigness of *middling-sized* Potatoes, it nearly filled the Bushel."

The following extract from a Report of the Board of AGRICULTURE, on the *Boiling* of POTATOES, so as to render them fit to be eaten as *Bread*, is of considerable Importance:—

"There is nothing that would tend more to promote the Consumption of *Potatoes*, than to have the *proper mode* of preparing them as Food, generally known. In LONDON this is little attended to; whereas, in LANCASHIRE and IRELAND, the *Boiling* of *Potatoes* is brought to great Perfection.—The *Potatoes* should be as much as possible of the *same* Size, and the large and small ones, boiled *separately;* they must be washed clean, and, *without paring*, put into a Pot with *cold* Water not sufficient to cover them, as they will themselves produce a considerable quantity of Fluid, before they *boil;* they do not admit of being put into a Vessel of *boiling* Water, like *Greens*. If the *Potatoes* are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil, to throw in some *cold* Water, and occasionally to repeat it, till the *Potatoes* are boiled to the Heart, (which will take from *half an Hour*, to an *Hour and a quarter*, according to their Size), they will otherwise crack, and burst to pieces on the *outside*, whilst the *inside* will be nearly in a crude *State*. During the boiling, throwing in a little Salt occasionally, is found a great Improvement, and it is certain that the *slower* they are cooked, the better: when boiled, pour off the Water, and evaporate the moisture, by replacing the Vessel in which the *Potatoes* were boiled, once more over the Fire: this makes them remarkably dry and mealy."

Potatoes supposed to be damaged by heavy *Rains*, may be entirely restored, by drying them on *Kilns*, used for *Oatmeal* and *Malt*.

We will conclude this Article of *Potatoes*, with the whimsical Lines of an *Irish*, selftaught Poet, who being asked to say Grace, over a *small* piece of *Beef*, and a *few Potatoes*, rather of the *dwarfish* Size, pronounced it thus extempore:—

O! Thou that blest the *Loaves* and *Fishes*,
Look down upon these two poor Dishes;
And though the *tatoes** are but small,
Oh make them large enough for all;
For if they do our Bellies fill,
'Twill be a kind of MIRACLE.

The EELS in LOUGH NEAGH, come up from the SEA in the Beginning of *May*, and having fattened in the *Lough* and the upper Rivers, they go back to the salt Water in *September*, *to breed*. In these *four Months*, they increase from the Size of a *small packthread*, to the thickness of a *Man's Wrist*, and in some instances to that of his *Leg*. EEL *Wiers* are common in almost all the Rivers of IRELAND. "There are some large ones at or near ENNISKILLEN, where great Quantities of these *Fish* are caught. They are not Natives of the Lake, but arrive from the SEA when very young, and are interrupted in their Return. They never take a *Bait*, nor are ever known to eat any kind of Food. Lord BELMORE has kept some in *Boxes for a Year*, and found this to be the Case. The *Country People* catch them, by extending across the Water, a *Band of Hay*, in which the Eels get so entangled, as not to be able to disengage themselves, and by these means are easily taken. They are sold at *Enniskillen*, for *five* or *six Shillings* a *Dozen*, weighing upon an Average, each *three pounds*, but if sent to Dublin, the same Quantity brings, *sixteen shillings* and *three pence*. Eighty Dozen, are sometimes caught here in *One Night*. It has been remarked, that EEL *Wiers* are the chief Cause, of the great Damage done to

* Such has been the Increase of the Culture of the POTATOE in the *West* of ENGLAND, that the Rector of *Southbright*, in Devonshire, now (1813) receives, *One Thousand pounds per Annum*, for his *Tithe* of POTATOES, where, a few Years back, scarcely a *Bushel* was grown in the whole Parish.

Lands on the Banks of Rivers, more especially those built of *Stone* with a narrow Mouth, for if constructed with *Wattles*, like those in the SHANNON, the Mischief is by no means so considerable, because the Water finds a Passage through them. An EEL *Wier* that lets for, perhaps, *ten pounds* per Annum, frequently occasions Damage to Land, of upwards of a *Thousand pounds* a Year, and often much more, and it is highly probable, if the Proprietors of Land were to try the Question, no *Wiers*, but those constructed with *Wattles*, would be allowed to be erected.

At *Leixlip* on the River LIFFEY, in July 1812, an extraordinary Monument of *gigantic* human Stature, was found by two Labourers, in *Leixlip* Church-yard. It appeared to have belonged to a Man, of not less than *ten feet in height!* It is believed to be the same mentioned by KEATING—PELIM O'TOOL, buried in *Leixlip* Church-yard, near the *Salmon-leap*, 1,252 Years ago. In the place was found a large Finger-ring of pure Gold. There was no Inscription or Characters of any kind upon it—a Circumstance to be lamented, as it might throw light upon this interesting Subject. One of the Teeth, was as large as an ordinary *Fore-finger*.

The BOYNE in 1679, and the BLACKWATER, from some unknown Impulse, suddenly ceased to flow, and continued motionless for *three Days;* in which time the adjacent Country was completely overflowed, several Cottages destroyed, and many Cattle lost, when the Water of each found a new Course, and finally joined a Mile above the Town of *Niven*, twenty Miles from DUBLIN, leaving an incredible Number of *Fish*, on the Surface of the Country, which had been deluged.

The *Salmon* in LOUGH ERNE, increase in Size wonderfully, some young ones, which were caught and *marked*, when *going into* the Lake, have been caught on their *Return*, and found so large, that they must have increased at the Rate of *One pound per Week*. The *Salmon* Fishery at BALLYSHANNON, belonging to Mr. PAKENHAM*, now lets for *Twelve Hundred pounds* per Annum. In 1796, *Salmon* sold here for *three-pence* per pound, but in 1808 was as high as *fourteen-pence*. *Trout* attains to a large Size, and are remarkably well tasted. Dr. DAVY, in one of his Lectures at the ROYAL INSTITUTION, remarked, "that those *Trout* are the best, which frequent Water flowing over *calcarious* Soil;" he accounted for this Circumstance, on philosophical Principles, and the Truth of his Theory, is fully confirmed, by the Superiority of the IRISH *Trout*, the Beds of many of the Rivers, consisting entirely of *Limestone*.

Of the *native* WIT of the IRISH, so many Proofs are recorded, that it is fully substantiated, and of their seeming Absence in replying to Questions, stating peculiar Circumstances, or, as it is more generally termed, *making Bulls*, under both Situations, we may be excused for mentioning the following, which lately occurred.

An ENGLISHMAN having asked an IRISHMAN "If the Roads in IRELAND were *good?*" "Yes," said he, "so fine, that I wonder you do not *import* some of them into ENGLAND. Stay, let me see

* An Anecdote is told of *Admiral* PAKENHAM, one of our renowned NAVAL Officers, who on landing once at *Portsmouth*, boasted to a Friend, that he had left his whole *Crew*, the happiest Fellows in the World. Being asked, "Why?" he answered, "I have flogged *Seventeen*, and *they* are *happy* it is *over*, and *all the rest* are *happy*, that *they* have *escaped*."

—there's the Road to *Love*, strewed with Roses—to *Matrimony*, through Nettles—to *Honour*, through the Camp—to *Prison*, through the Law—and to the *Undertaker's*, through Physic." "Have you any road to *Preferment?*" said the ENGLISHMAN. "Yes, but *that* is the *dirtiest* in the Kingdom."

A Clergyman reading the burial Service over an Irish Corpse, in ST. PANCRAS Church-yard, and having forgot which *Sex* it was, on coming to that part of the Ceremony, which reads thus—" our dear *Brother* or *Sister*," the Reverend Gentleman stopped, and seeing one of the Mourners near him, stepped back, and whispering to him, said, " Is it a *Brother*, or *Sister?*"—PAT answered, " 'Tis NEITHER, 'tis only a RELATION."

An Irish Estate has recently been advertised in a CORK Newspaper, with Temptations to a Purchaser, of no ordinary Kind, it consists of two VILLAGES, the future Prospects of which, are set forth, by stating, that *One* of them, is let for *Nine hundred Years*, and the *Other*, on a Lease *for Ever*. On the Expiration of which TERMS, *both* the said VILLAGES, will be capable of GREAT IMPROVEMENT. But to shew that the IRISH are not *exclusively*, the Manufacturers of *Bulls*, read the Notice of an ingenious Mechanist, who had discovered a new mode of *washing Linen* by Machinery, and who commenced his Advertisement thus—" *Washing exploded, or every* MAN *his own* WASHER-WOMAN." And this *Epitaph* is to be found in *Kirkeel* Church-yard. " Here lie the Remains of THOMAS NICOLLS, who died in PHILADELPHIA, March 1758. *Had he* LIVED, *He would have been* BURIED *here.*"

THE few additional Directions to be observed, in the Pursuit of ANGLING, and the Anecdotes connected with it, we now return to, it is contended to be an Amusement, universally practised by these Lines.

The WORLD'S a great Ocean, in which all Men *Fish*,
They catch what they can, and they keep what they get;
The LAWYER* in general gets a large Dish,
For *every* thing's *Fish* that come into his Net!

The LADIES, all lovely, from Head to the Heels,
Catch Lovers by *dozens*, as Children catch Flies;
But there's no catching *them*, for they're slippery as *Eels*,
Whilst they angle away, and all bait with their *Eyes*.

The POET for Fame and for Food often *trolls*,
The DOCTORS all fish for a *Foe*, oft, and big;
'Tis the Care of the PARSON to angle for Souls,
And he baits with a Sermon, and hooks a *Tithe pig*.

The wise POLITICIAN, to mend matters wishes,
And *pro bono Publico* offers his Pelf:
But he's only watching the *Loaves* and the *Fishes*,
To shove others out, and to get in *himself*.

ANGLING has given Rise to numerous *Jokes* upon the Perseverance and long-suffering, so frequently announced, without any solid Reward of Capture; among others, this appeared.

* A Gentleman being told of an ATTORNEY dying very rich, and leaving a large Legacy in his Will, to found an *Hospital*, neatly observed, "I am glad to hear it; it will be an *Asylum* for those he has RUINED."

It chanced that an ANGLER, who liv'd in Cheapside,
With new Tackle and nice lively Bait,
On a *Fishing* Excursion to *Putney Bridge* hied,
And there in a Punt, at the due time of Tide,
Expectant and watchful, he sat.

That *Patience** is Virtue the *Proverb* declares,
And our Sportsman gave practical proof:
For tho' he display'd all his craftiest Snares,
Tho' his Hooks were conceal'd and his Lines single hairs,
The curs'd *Fish* still kept swimming *aloof*.

At length he grew hungry, and weary, and wet,
For the Punt was both leaky and cranky;
And tho' he with caution each tempting Bait set,
Not a *Minnow*, a *Roach*, or an *Eel* could he get,
For they all seem'd to say, "No—I thank'ee!"

* The celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN, to whom we were formerly indebted, for an Instance of the *Angler's* Patience, wrote this EPITAPH upon himself, many Years previous to his Death.

The BODY
of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,
(Like the Cover of an old Book,
Its Contents torn out,
And stript of its *Lettering* and *Gilding*,)
Lies here Food for WORMS;
Yet the Work itself shall not be lost;
For it will appear *once more*,
In a new
And more beautiful EDITION,
Corrected and amended
by the
AUTHOR.

A Wag on the Bridge said, " No longer contend,
For you've dev'lish bad luck below, Brother;
And the Fault's in your *Rod*—(for I speak as a Friend)
Tho' 'tis certainly true, there's a *Worm at one End*,
Yet a *Fool* scares the *Fish, at the Other!*"

As a Contrast to the needful Quality of *Patience*, in a Brother of the *Angle*, Mrs. WELLS, in her Memoirs, gives the following curious *finale* of her *Moorish* Husband, SUMBELL:—" After his hasty flight from this Country, he went to *Altona*, in DENMARK, where he built a large Street at his own Expence, and where, for the last few Years of his Life, his sole Amusement was *fishing*. He had a very long Room built for the purpose, in which was a large Reservoir of Water, that contained *Fish* of different Descriptions; and he would sit whole Days *angling* therein. If the *Fish* did not bite *quick enough*, to suit his *Moorish* Temper, the Water was *let off*, when they were *beaten* to Pieces: and oft-times his Domestics, partook of this Chastisement."

In Contradiction to this *ferocious* ANGLER, we insert a *Fisherman's* Story, paraphrased by Mr. ROBERTSON of *York*, in which is shewn, that *Compassion* and *Mercy*, sometimes meet with unexpected *temporal* Rewards.

Unknowing and unknown to Fame,
An honest Clown——DORUS his Name,
With fraudful line and baited hook,
Near the Sea-shore his Station took,
In hopes the Cravings to supply
Of a large helpless family:

But FORTUNE, who her favour sheds
Seldom upon deserving heads,
On DORUS glanc'd with scornful spite;
No prize—not ev'n a *single Bite.*
Tir'd with ill-luck, he now despairs,
And for a hungry Home prepares:
When, to his joy and great Surprise,
He feels a *Fish* of monstrous Size;
(So flatters smiling Hope)—when, lo—
FORTUNE again appears his Foe;
He drags on shore with cautious pull—
A *Fish;*—Ah no—a HUMAN SKULL;
A ghastly and forbidden Treat,
Improper food for him to *eat:*
What can he do? shall he again
Commit his captive to the Main?
But here *Humanity* prevails,
And *Piety* his Heart assails;
" Who knows," cries DORUS with a Sigh,
(A Heart-sprung tear in either Eye)
" But this might once a portion be
Of some poor Spouse or Sire like me;
On whose Endeavours a large Brood
Of little ones might hang for Food;
Shipwreck'd, perhaps, in sight of Land,
Or murder'd by some Villain's hand;
My duty and my Feelings too
Strongly evince what I should do;
The Kindness which to *him* I shew,
Perhaps to *others* I may owe."
——So said, away the SKULL he bears,
And in the Wood a *Grave* prepares;
He digs—his Heart dilates with pleasure
To find a *heaven-sent* golden Treasure;
A Treasure to his utmost Wishes,
Superior to *ten thousand Fishes;*
With which he joyous marches Home,
The SKULL bequeathing in its Room.

Those *Hearts* that with *Humanity* distend,
In PROVIDENCE are sure to meet a Friend;
And the same Love we to *our Brethren* show
Our HEAVENLY FATHER, will on us bestow.

The Author of the *Song* here recited, is a little severe in his Advice, to the *Angler*.

You that *fish* for *Dace* and *Roches*,
Carpes or *Tenches*, Bonus noches,
Thou wast borne betweene two Dishes,
When the Fryday Signe was *Fishes*.
Angler's Yeares are made and spent,
All in *Ember* weekes and *Lent*.

CHORUS.

Break thy Rod about thy Noddle,
Throw thy Wormes and Flies by the pottle,
Keepe thy Corke to stop thy Bottle,
Make *straight* thy Hooke, and be not afeard,
To shave his Beard;
That in case of started stitches
Hooke and Line may mend thy *Breeches*.

He that searches Pools and Dikes,
Halters Jackes, and strangles Pikes,
Let him know, though he think he wise is,
'Tis not a Sport, but an *Assizes*.
Fish so tooke, were the Case disputed,
Are not tooke, but *executed*.
Break thy Rod, &c.

You whose Pastes *fox* Rivers throat,
And make ISIS pay her groat,
That from May to parch October,
Scarce a *Minew* can slepe sober.

Be your Fish in Oven thrust,
And your owne Red-paste the Crust.
Breake thy Rod, &c.

Hooks and lines of larger Sizes,
Such as the Tyrant that *troules* devises,
Fishes nere beleive his Fable,
What he calls a Line's, a *Cable;*
That's a Knave of endlesse Rancor,
Who for a Hooke doth cast an Anchor.
Breake thy Rod, &c.

But of all Men he is the Cheater,
Who with *small Fish* takes the greater,
He makes *Carpes* without all dudgeon,
Make a *Jonas* of a *Gudgeon;*
Cruell Man that stays on gravell
Fish that great with *Fish* doth travell.
Breake thy Rod, &c.

Weather.

Much upon this Subject is to be read, in PLINY's Natural History, which probably gave Rise to Remarks, adopted under the *Papal* Superstition, and so transmitted to our Times. There is, however, according to the great Philosopher BACON, nothing superstitious in the Prognostications of the WEATHER, from *Aches* and *Corns*, which do *afflict*, either toward *Rain*, or *Frosts;* the One, makes the *Humours*, to *abound* more, and the Other, renders them *sharper*.

This *Poetical* Description of the *Months* by CHURCHILL, contains many Allusions, to the *popular* Notions of *Days*, &c.

Frose *January*, Leader of the Year,
Minc'd pies in Van, and *Calves heads* in the Rear;
Dull *February*, in whose leaden reign,
My Mother bore a Bard without a Brain;
March, various, fierce and wild, with wind-crack'd Cheeks,
By wilder *Welshmen* led, and crown'd with *Leeks*.
April with *Fools*, and *May* with *Bastards* blest,
June with *white Roses* in her rebel Breast;
July, to whom, the *Dog-star* in her Train,
St. *James* gives *Oysters*, and St. *Swithin* Rain*;
August, who banish'd from her *Smithfield* stand†,
To CHELSEA flies with DOGGET in her hand;
September, when by Custom (Right divine)
Geese are ordain'd to bleed at MICHAEL'S Shrine;
October, who the Cause of Freedom join'd,
And gave a second GEORGE to bless Mankind;
November, who at once to grace our Earth,
St. ANDREW boasts, and our AUGUSTA'S birth;
December, last of Months, but best, who gave
A CHRIST to Man, a SAVIOUR to the Slave.
Whilst, falsely grateful, MAN at the full Feast,
To do GOD Honour, *makes himself a Beast*.

ANIMALS are affected, by *Rain*, *Wind*, &c. and in a Variety of Instances, afford Notice of their Approach.

The LEECH, kept in a common eight-ounce Phial, three-fourths

* St. SWITHIN lived in the *Ninth* Century, and having been Preceptor to King ETHELWULPH, was, by him, presented to the See of *Winchester*. By his Advice, ETHELWULPH is said to have granted a *Charter* of TYTHES to the CHURCH, "*which alone*," says RAPIN, "was sufficient to gain him a *Saint-ship*." He is reputed also to have wrought Abundance of *Miracles*. Nothing in History explains the Tradition, "that if it rains on St. SWITHIN, it will rain *Forty Days* following," unless this Passage in BOURNE, that about the time of his Feast, there are two *rainy* Constellations, *Præsepe* and *Asellus*, which arise *Cosmically*, and generally produce *Rain*.

† Alluding to the Interdiction of St. BARTHOLOMEW Fair.

filled with Water (changed *once* a Week in Summer, and *twice* in Winter), and covered with a bit of linen rag, is a sure Prognosticator of the Alterations in the *Weather*. The following are its Indications: —In *serene* weather, it lies rolled up at the Bottom, in a spiral Form. When it is about to *rain* in the forenoon, it creeps to the Top, and remains *there*, till the Weather is settled. Previous to *Wind*, it keeps in rapid motion, and seldom rests, till it begins to *blow hard*. If a remarkable Storm of Thunder and Rain, is to succeed, it lodges some Days before, continually *without* the Water, and is very uneasy and convulsed. In *Frost*, as well as in clear Weather, it lies at the Bottom; and in *Snow* or *Rain*, it keeps at the *Mouth* of the Phial.

In the Account of *Animal* Barometers, this Anecdote is remarkable. A Gentleman, some few Years since, brought a *Pointer-dog*, from South Carolina, who was a Prognosticator of *bad* Weather.—" Whenever I observed him (says his Master,) prick up his Ears in a listening Posture, scratching the Deck, and rearing himself up, to look over to the *Windward*, where he would eagerly snuff up the Wind, though it was the *finest* Weather imaginable, I was sure of a *succeeding* Tempest; and this Animal was grown so useful to us, that whenever we perceived the Fit upon him, we immediately *reefed our Sails*, and took in our spare Canvas, to prepare for the worst."

It is a Sign of *Rain*, when the *Soot* collected around Pots or Kettles, takes *fire*, in the form of small points, like Grains of *Millet*, because this Phenomenon denotes, that the *Air* is cold and moist.

In 1811, the Drought was of long Continuance, and gave Rise to the following superstitious, and laughable Exhibition, to put an End to it. A Village in Upper Silesia, having been for several Weeks

during that Season, without *Rain*, the Inhabitants took it into their Heads, that this long *Drought* was a Punishment from HEAVEN, on account of the FEMALE part of that Community, having continued their usual Labours, during EMBER WEEK. It was resolved, that as an Expiation for this heinous Sin, all the FEMALES of the Village, should perform *Ablution*, in an adjacent Pond. There was accordingly a general Muster of the *fair Sex*, who deprecated the Vengeance of the DEITY, by taking the *cold Bath*, in the Presence of an immense Number of *Spectators*.—*Three* old Women, who did not attend at the Time and Place appointed, have been ever since considered as *Witches*.

The MOON, is supposed to have Influence on the WEATHER. The following *Table*, ascribed to the illustrious *Astronomer*, Dr. HERSCHEL, is constructed upon a philosophical Consideration, of the Attraction of the SUN and MOON in their several Positions, respecting the EARTH; confirmed by the Experience of many Years' actual Observations, and will, without Trouble, and with great Truth, suggest to the Observer, what kind of WEATHER will follow the MOON's Entrance, into any of her *Quarters*.

NEW OR FULL MOON.	SUMMER.	WINTER.
If it be *new* or *full* MOON, or the MOON enters into the *first*, or *last* Quarters at the hour of 12	Very Rainy.....	Snow and rain.
Or between the hours of		
2 and 4.....	Changeable	Fair and mild.
4....6.....	Fair.....	Fair.
6....8.....	Fair, if wind N. W... / Rainy, if S. or S. W..	Fair & frosty, if N. or N.E. / Rainy, if S. or S. W.
8...10.....	Ditto	Ditto.
10...Midnight.....	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.
Midnight....2.....	Ditto	Hard frost, unless Wind S. or S. W.
2....4.....	Cold, with freq. showers	Snow and stormy.
4....6.....	Rain	Ditto.
6....8.....	Wind and rain	Stormy.
8...10.....	Changeable	Cold, Rain if W. Snow if E.
10...Noon.....	Frequent showers	Cold, with high wind.

The Comet, which appeared 1811, had the Credit of producing important Changes, in the Weather. The eighteenth of October, the Metropolis was enveloped with a sudden *Fog*, accompanied by a Smell, like that proceeding from a smothering Fire, which filled the Houses; the Inhabitants ran into the Streets, apprehending the Flames would soon appear. This Density of the Atmosphere, formed many a learned Disquisition upon the Comet's Tail, which, according to the Reckoning of an *astronomical* Observer, at Epping, was *nearest* the Earth, on the *Eleventh* of October, when it was only 113,630,450 Millions of Miles, from the Earth*, and

* As Specimens of precise Calculations, the underneath are inserted.

Niewentyt has computed, that in a *Second* of a *Minute*, there flies out of a *burning Candle*, Particles of Light, *Ten Millions of Millions* times, more, than the Number of the *Grains of Sand*, estimated to be contained in the whole Earth!

The *Imagination* is not worth a Microscope! it has *incalculable* Calculations! Leuwenhoek startles even a Philosopher, when he estimates the Eggs of a *female Fish*, at 9,334,000, every one of which to fecundate, the *Male* must have Ten Thousand spermatic Animalculæ, so that the *Male fish*, contains 90,334,000,000, that is, Eighty-four times more *Fish*, than *human Creatures*, on the face of the Globe! Malezieu says, he has *seen* living Animalculæ, *twenty-seven Millions of times smaller*, than Mites!!!

An English *Penny* placed out at *compound* Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. at the Birth of Jesus Christ, would, in the Year 1786, have produced the enormous Sum of £.290,991,000000,000000,000000,000000,000000, sterling: which would make about One hundred and ten Millions, of our Earth, in solid Gold. At *single* Interest, it would have produced, only, *Seven Shillings and Sixpence!*

To the above minute Estimates, may be added the Labours of an *active Schoolmaster*, who died lately in Suabia, and who for *fifty-one* Years, had superintended a large Institution, with old-fashioned Severity. From an Average, by means of recorded Observations, one of the Ushers has calculated, that in the Course of his Exertions, he

this Body, which was much larger than the MOON, has a *Tail*, not less than 49,401,900 Miles in Length.

The following is from a local Trifle, written many Years since, (wherein the Author ridicules the Follies of the Times,) respecting "the daungerous Influence and Operation of the first COMET, which shall appeare in the West, in the Yeere of our LORDE, 1591, the 25 of March.—The three extended Beames, which to y^e^. Northwest shall appeare most bright, foreshew, that in those Countries, such as haue *most* Gold, shall have *least* Grace: and Gentlemen, that haue solde *Lande* for *Paper*, shall buy Penury, with Repentance. Some that meane well, shall fare worse, and hee that hath no Credit, shall haue lesse commoditie. Sargiants, this Yeere shall be Gentlemen, for those that feare them, will flee them, and since long Mace is so costly, poore Men haue forsworne Mace in their Caudles. The Haberdashers, by natural operation of this COMET, are fortunate, for olde Hattes new trim'd, shall not last long, and *Harpe shillings* shall not passe, for *twelue pence*. Such as are cholerick, shall not want

had given 911,500 *Canings*, 124,000 *Floggings*, 209,000 *Custodes*, 136,000 Tips with the *Ruler*, and 22,700 Tasks to get by Heart. It was further calculated, that he had made 700 Boys, *stand on Peas*, 600, *kneel on a sharp Edge of Wood*, 5000, wear the Fool's-cap, and 1700 hold the Rod. How vast the Quantity of human Misery, inflicted by a single perverse *Educator!*

Dr. DODDRIDGE tells us, "the Difference between rising at *five*, and at *seven* o'Clock in the Morning, for the Space of *forty Years*, supposing a Person to go to Bed at the *same Hour* at Night, *is nearly equivalent, to the Addition of* TEN YEARS *to a Man's Life.*" Early rising was the Practice of our ANCESTORS. To quit their Beds at three o'Clock in the Morning, would be little relished by the MODERNS, who are only *retiring to Rest* at an Hour, when those in a similar Sphere of Life, were *quitting their Pillows*, in the *sixteenth* Century.

Woe, and they that want Money, may fast on *Fridaies* by Statute. Men that are studious (according to the Opinion of Refis) are fortunate if they list, for if they reade that which is good, a poore Man may buy three Ballets for a halfe penny.—Taylors by this meanes, shall haue more *Conscience*, for where they were wont to steale but *one quarter* of a Cloak, they shall haue due Commission to nick their Customers in the Lace, and take more then enough for the newe Fashion sake, beside theyr old Fees. Poets and Players shall be KINGES by this meanes, for the one, may lye by Authoritie, the others, cogge without Controle: the one, as necessary in a Commonweale, as a Candle in a Strawbed, the other, as famous in idlenes, as dissolute in Liuing: blest in their Marriages for Communitie, holding ARISTOTLE's Axiome for authenticall: *Bonum quo Communius, eo melius.* And thus much for the first true and methodicall Explanation, of this COMET's Operation in these inferiour parts, wherin I would aduise old Men to looke with Spectacles, least if they find ouer many *wise Lines*, they were blinde with Reading."

It should seem, that COMETS, have ever been productive of the Wonder and Commentaries, of Mortals. What follows, is a *Sailor's* Opinion of this *Phenomenon*. The *Schoolmaster* of a Man of War, was haranguing the *Crew*, respecting the *Comet*. "The SUN," said he, "is a powerful Body of *Fire*, which has continued burning for so many Years, that all the *Wood*, *Coals*, and other Combustibles, of which it is composed, are nearly expended, and the whole Mass reduced to the Consistency of a *Cinder;* and the COMET, which is *One hundred Millions* times *hotter*, than the *fiery Furnace*, into which the three holy JEWS were thrown, is come to supply the former Body with more *Fuel*—it is, therefore, a Satellite, or Assistant to the SUN!"—This Definition not being *generally* understood, an honest

Seaman, forthwith explained the Preceptor's Argument.—"The SUN and the COMET," said Jack, "are somewhat like our two *Tenders* off the *Tower;* we have a great one and a little one; the *former to receive impressed Seamen*, the *latter to carry them down to the Nore!*"

The foregoing, is a *Naval* Idea, take a *French military* One, upon the same Subject,—"That it is a parcel of old Stars, who, being no longer of any Use, and allowed *half-pay*, have agreed to *mess together.*"

The Period of the COMET's appearing, (from the *Heat* of the *Weather*, which was attributed to its Approach,) was dissatisfactory to many, who lamented that the eccentric Stranger, did not defer his Visit, until the *Winter Months*, as *then*, it must have operated to reduce the *Price* of COALS! And that *Travellers see* WONDERS, may be collected from the subsequent Reply of a *Sailor* to a Woman, who was expressing her Surprise, at viewing the COMET. "Oh, be d—d, come along, I have seen *Thousands of them at one Time, where I have been.*"

Carp.

Many Gentlemen have these *Fish* in their Waters, of a very large Size, but are unable to catch them. When *Weeds* are abundant, and near the Sides, where they generally are most so, this *Stratagem* has been practised with Success, after all others have failed. In *May*, or early in *June*, which is the chief time of their *Spawning*, and when they always resort to the *Weeds*, let a *green* Silk *Setting Net*, without

Leads, and only one Float at each Extremity, be dropt in the clear Water, and drive with the *Wind*, to the outside Edge of the *Weeds*, then go in a Boat through the Weeds, between the Net and *the Shore*, the *Carp* will fly at the Noise, to the *deep Water*, and be taken by the Net, on their Entrance into it, and which from its *Colour*, the CARP does not discover, in his Haste to escape from the Boat*.

FROGS, have been asserted, to be a mortal Enemy, to this *Fish*. At VIENNA, they are deemed a greater Delicacy, than the CARP itself. Both the edible *(esculenta)* and the common FROG *(temporaria)* are *eaten*, but the *latter* is much less esteemed, as its Flesh is not so *white*. The *hind Legs* are in most request. *Two pairs* of them, cost about *three half-pence*. They are therefore by no means a *cheap* Dish. The fore *Legs* and *Livers*, are mostly used for *Soup*. These poor Animals are brought from the Country, *thirty* or *forty Thousand* at a time, and sold to the great Dealers, only *Three* in number, and who have Conservatories of them. These are large Holes, four or five feet deep, dug in the Ground, the mouth of which is covered with a Board, and with Straw in severe Weather. In the *hard Frosts*, they never become quite *torpid*, when in these Conservatories; and most of those which are brought to the Market, are ready for the *Cook*.

In a former Account of the CARP, the Recitals of some great

* Where the *Sauce* is not meant to overpower, the *natural Flavour* of CARP, or any other *Fish*, THIS, in Use among the DUTCH, is perhaps preferable to any.

"Take two *Yolks* of *Eggs*, a quarter of a Pound of *Butter*, two Spoonfuls of *Vinegar*, and a little *Nutmeg* and *Mace*. When held over the Fire, stir only *one* Way. By constantly mixing, the *Sauce* will become sufficiently *thick*, without the Addition of *Flour*."

and ancient *Feasts*, were introduced: agreeable to the same Plan, a *modern Dinner* and *Supper*, given by Earl GROSVENOR, upon two Occasions, to the Corporation of CHESTER, ought not to be here omitted.

BILL OF FARE FOR DINNER.

Sixteen tureens of Turtle. 8 boiled Turkeys. 3 Hams. 4 dishes of *a-la-mode* Beef. 5 Pigeon pies. 3 saddles of Mutton. 13 plum puddings. 6 dishes of *muranade* Pork. 8 French pies. 4 roasted Turkeys. 8 dishes of Rabbits. 3 legs of Mutton. 4 Geese. 2 fillets of Veal. 10 dishes of Chickens. 4 of Veal *surprize*. 3 beef steak pies. 3 dishes of Sweetbreads. 6 Hares. 6 Venison pasties. 8 dishes of Ducks. 6 Oyster patties. 6 dishes of mutton *casarole*. 6 of Pig. 6 lemon puddings. 8 dishes of haragoed Mutton. 4 Neats tongues. 3 dishes of collard Veal. A round of Beef.—REMOVES. Ten haunches of Venison. Ten necks of Venison.—SWEETS. Thirty salvers of whips and Jelly. 20 moulds of Jelly. 40 moulds of Blancmange, Tarts, Cheesecakes, mince Pies, Puffs, &c. &c.

To this is to be added, an immense BARON of BEEF, and a CHRISTMAS Pie, weighing upwards of *two hundred Pounds*.

BILL OF FARE FOR SUPPER.

Nine Tureens of White Soup. 7 Dishes of Pheasants. 2 of Partridges. 2 of Wild Ducks. 2 of Snipes. 2 of Pigeons. 12 Turkeys. 14 Dishes of Tongues. 20 of French Pies. 8 of Brawn. 20 of Ham. 22 of Fowls. 20 of Collared Beef. 14 of Pickled Sparlings. 10 of Potted Veal. 18 of Calves' Head Brawn. 14 of Collared Veal. 16 of Pickled Oysters. 10 Lobsters. 14 Dishes of

Collared Mutton. 10 of Potted Shrimps. 16 of Rolled Beef. 10 of Potted Beef. 10 of Salmagundi.—SWEETS. 30 Moulds of Jelly. 30 of Blancmange. 10 Chantilly Baskets and Trifles. 20 Ornamented Cakes. 6 Raspberry Creams. Four Crocens of Cut Paste. Ice Creams. Tartlets, Cheesecakes, &c. &c.—FRUIT. 20 Dishes of Preserved Apples. 6 Baskets of Almonds and Raisins. 20 Dishes of Oranges. 20 of Preserved Pears. 30 of Foreign Grapes. 12 Pines. Apples, Pears, &c.

At the *Fete* given by the Earl of EGLINGTON, in consequence of laying the *first Stone*, of the Harbour of ANDROSSAN, there were, 8 Rounds of beef boiled. 12 Briskets ditto ditto. 12 Pieces surloin beef roasted. 12 Tongues. 6 Hams. 24 Joints roasted Mutton. 20 ditto roasted Lamb. 24 Dishes collared Veal. 12 Joints of mutton for broth. 24 Tureens soup. 24 Tureens Scotch broth. 12 Turbots. 24 Roasted chickens. 6 Large fowls roasted. 6 Guinea fowls roasted. 2 Peacocks roasted. 2 Fillets veal roasted. 2 Loins ditto. 2 Necks ditto. 12 Fowl pies. 16 Pigeon ditto. 40 Dishes tart and pastry. 24 Sallads. 118 Jellies. 108 Plates choicest fruits. A Superabundance of Wines, Liquors, Porter, and Ale.

But to prove that Profusion, is not always the *Order of the Day*, in SCOTLAND, read the following Proclamation, which was lately issued in a Scotch Borough, to the North of TAY:—

Oh yez! Oh yez! Oh yez! There is a Cow to be killed at Flesher GILLIES' on Friday next, gin there sall be *Encouragement* for the same. The Provost, is to tak a *hale Leg;* the Minister, is to tak anither leg for *sartin;* the Domini and Gauger, a Leg *between them*. Sin there is only anither Leg *on hand*, gin there sall be ony Certainty of taking this *odd Leg*, the Cow sall be killed withouten

fail, for the Flesher himsel, is to tak his Chance, of selling the *Head* and *Harragles*.

There can be no Doubt, but in the Entertainments afore-mentioned, the Guests would be amply supplied, with all that BACCHUS could furnish. It is probable, however, there was nothing to equal what took place, on the 25th of October, 1694, when a Bowl of PUNCH, was made at the Right Hon. EDWARD RUSSELL'S House, when he was Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief, of His MAJESTY'S FORCES in the *Mediterranean*. It was made in a *Fountain* in the Garden, in the middle of four Walks, all covered over-head with Lemon and Orange Trees, and in every Walk was a Table, the whole length of it, covered with cold Collations, &c. In the said Fountain, were the following Ingredients, viz. *four Hogsheads* of BRANDY, eight Hogsheads of Water, *twenty-five thousand Lemons*, twenty Gallons of Lime-juice, *thirteen hundred* weight of fine Lisbon *Sugar*, five Pounds of grated *Nutmegs*, three hundred toasted Biscuits, and, lastly, a Pipe of dry Mountain *Malaga*. Over the Fountain was a large Canopy, to keep off the Rain, and there was built on purpose a little Boat, wherein was a Boy, belonging to the *Fleet*, who rowed round the Fountain, and filled the Cups of the Company, and in all Probability, more than *six thousand* Men drank thereof.

To the above Descriptions of *Drink*, and *Eatables*, we shall report the SOLID STOCK, of an Individual.

In an *historical* Work, published at BERLIN, by DIETS, is the Inventory of the Property, of KUSTEM PACHA, Grand Vizier to SOLIMAN I.: 80,000 Turbans; 1,100 Bonnets, ornamented with *Gold;* 500 ornamented with *precious Stones;* ditto Sabres 800; Gold and Silver, in Bars or melted, *One hundred Millions;* MSS. of the

KORAN, of the *finest Writing*, 8,000, many of which were ornamented with *precious Stones;* Thirty-two Jewels, valued at many Millions; Eight large Chests, containing each 100,000 Pieces of GOLD, each Piece, being of the Weight of *four Ducats;* and Twenty Boxes filled with Topazes: among the KITCHEN *Utensils*, were *Forty Thousand* COPPER KETTLES.

Pike.

The *Pike's* Voraciousness, is well known, what is here mentioned of it, is singular. In 1810, a Hook baited with a Roach, was set in the Manor Pond, at Toddington, Bedfordshire: the next Morning, a large Pike was caught, which with difficulty was got out.—It appeared, that a *Pike* of *three and a half pounds* weight, was first caught, which was afterwards swallowed by another, weighing *Thirteen pounds and a half*, and both were taken.

It has been before remarked, that *Pike* are frequently *shot*, when floating near the Surface of the Water. Other sorts of *Fish* are often so destroyed. In *June*, 1808, Mr. *Burne*, the Earl of LONSDALE'S Gamekeeper, shot in the River *Eden*, at Beaumont near CARLISLE, the extraordinary Number of EIGHTY-SIX FISH, at *two Shots;* the smallest *Fish*, was *seven Inches* in Length.

The following is probably a *solitary* Instance, where a BIRD was caught, by *Trolling*. In March, 1806, a Gentleman was *trolling* for *Pike*, in *Stratford* River, near SALISBURY, a SEA GULL, darted at his Bait, (a small Gudgeon) which it fixed upon, let go, and seized

again. The GULL was ultimately hooked near its Beak, and taken unhurt. It is a fine Bird of its Species, of beautiful Plumage, and was sent to the Pond of a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood.

Trout.

To the Right Honourable, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, I beg to express my Acknowledgment, for this Description of the *Trout*, in a familiar State, to whom a Gentleman, who was an accurate Observer, communicated it.

"Mr. TOOMER, of *Newbury, Berks*, has paid considerable Attention to *Fish*, and *Fishing;* and has built a Stew, of very ingenious Construction, in which he has fed many TROUTS; of one of which *Fish*, I will attempt to give you some Account, from Minutes which I took on the Spot, in October 1809.—About two Years previous, a TROUT about *three pounds and a half* in weight, was seen lurking in a hole, under the bridge at *Newbury*, near Mr. FULLER'S house. Mr. TOOMER was apprised of it, caught the unwary *Trout*, and conveyed him to his Stew, and to distinguish him from his fellow prisoners, called him '*Fuller*.'

"The 'Life and Adventures of *Fuller*,' who soon became King of the Stew, (his Size giving him power over the rest,) will be sufficient to enable you to form some Idea, of the *Habits* and *Growth* of all of his Species: although you will observe, that *Fuller's* Authority in the Stew, enabled him to keep the others in some degree of Subjection, yet it can hardly be doubted, but that each of them, if they

had the *Means*, would emulate his Tyranny. In about a twelve-month, *Fuller* grew from *three pounds and a half*, to about *nine* pounds, and would probably have been *heavier*, had he been supplied abundantly and regularly with Food; for in about *six months*, that is, from March to October, 1809, he added *five pounds* to his weight. During this latter period, greater Attention was paid, and more Food given to him. His length from *Nose to Tail*, is now (October 1809) twenty-seven inches,—his Appetite is voracious,—he is very active,—and his body is spotted with the most lively Colours: these indications of Health, give great Expectations of a considerable increase, in *Length* and *Weight*.

"*Fuller's* Food, consists of *Worms*, *Minnows*, or, upon a failure of such Provisions, of the Entrails of a Calf finely chopped. But he neglects all these Dainties, during the Day, (unless, much *pressed* by hunger). About an Hour before it is dark, he begins to move about,—then is the time to throw in his Food,—and then *Fuller* begins to exercise his ridiculous Tyranny, over his Subjects; like Beasts of Prey, he chooses to feed alone,—he makes an ample meal, but does it leisurely, as if to prolong the pleasure of Eating.

"There must be something peculiar, in the Expression of his Eye, by which he betrays his Temper, and shews Anger or a pacific Disposition. For as soon as the *Minnows*, which are a little bruised to render them less active, are thrown into the Stew, *Fuller* seems to look round at his Subjects, when they, though lying quietly round him, instantly dart into hiding places, purposely provided for them: and *Fuller* deliberately sails round, to see that they are beyond his reach; he then leisurely swallows a *Minnow* or *Worm*, and again

makes a Voyage to survey his Prisoners. He thus goes through with his Repast, which consists of about *One hundred and twenty-five Minnows*. If any of his humble Comrades, whom he has driven from the Feast, more presumptuous or more hungry than the rest, dare to trespass beyond their Prisons, they are immediately repulsed by the surly Epicure. When he is satisfied, he seems quiet, often moving from the Scene of his Repast, yet sometimes remains near it: in either case, the other *Trouts* perceive that they have Permission, to pick up the *Crumbs*, and at once rush out to seize what they can: a Scene of complete mob-like Scrambling now begins,—they dart about with amazing Agility, and presently dispatch all he may have left. After this they resume their Stations, not retiring to their hiding places, but each to a Station, which he seems to select for himself, as soon as he is put into the Stew, and is convinced he cannot escape. *Fuller* and a small one, keep close together, and have occupied the same *Tenement* for *three Months*, except when purposely disturbed, are feeding, or when the Wind blows.—Whilst the surface of the Water is ruffled, they move very briskly, whether from Alarm or Pleasure, I know not; but perhaps Instinct tells them, 'it is an ill *Wind*, which blows no good,' and they may expect that some *Insects*, may be shaken into the *Water*.

"There is a considerable Difference in the *Size*, *Colour*, and *Flavour* of TROUTS, according to the nature of the *Soil*, through which the Rivers run. Part of the River KENNET, in which *Fuller* was born, has long been celebrated for its *Trout*, and other parts for *Eels*; our Water at *Donnington* (the LAMBORN,) is not favourable to the former. Mr. TOOMER is now (1812), feeding some *Trout*, from *different Streams*, for the purpose of trying which will grow, and thrive best. He has lately had this Opportunity afforded him, for

on one unfortunate Night, his Stew was forced open, and *Fuller*, together with all his Subjects, savagely *murdered* by a vile Assassin, —his Blood stained the Entrance of the Stew, but no *Trace* of the Villain was left.

" Should it be wished, to have a Description of the Stew, with a Plan and Drawing of it, or any hints or suggestions, as to the proper *Shape* of one, Mr. TOOMER will give all the Information required; and no Man is better qualified, as he and his Father, have been all their Lives fond of *Fishing*, and attentive to it."

A recent Proof of the Familiarity of a TROUT, speaking likewise to the *Age*, they will arrive at, and which by some Persons, has been said to be of much *shorter* Duration, when confined in *Ponds*, &c. occurred in 1808. The Garrison of *Dumbarton Castle*, in SCOTLAND, was thrown into general Lamentation, by the sudden Loss of its *oldest Veteran*, who had served therein, a general Favourite of the various Regiments, who *annually* change their Quarters, while he remained on *permanent* Duty, without any Alteration in Rank or Condition, for the long Period of *twenty-eight Years*.—He was, however, always deemed an *odd Fish*, being neither more nor less, than a TROUT, which having been caught by an Officer, in the River *Leven*, was brought alive, and put into the Garrison Well, that flows to the Surface, where in time it became so *tame*, as to receive its Food of Bread, &c. from the Hands of the Soldiery, in the Water. When first taken, it weighed little more than *a Pound*, and, (from the *Quality* of the *Water*, as is supposed), it never afterwards *increased in Size*. The Loss of this extraordinary Favourite, is much regretted by those, who compose the present Garrison of *Dumbarton Castle*, and will probably be so by many others, who in former

Years, have been equally diverted, by the pleasing Intercourse, with their *aquatic Comrade*.

FLIES, *Natural* and *Artificial*, are employed as Temptations to the *Trout*, and the Lines, which comprise many of the Baits, used in ANGLING, are written in so agreeable a Style, as to warrant giving them the Space they occupy, they bear a strong Resemblance, to "*the Butterfly's Ball*," by Mr. ROSCOE.

THE BUTTERFLY'S FUNERAL.

Oh! ye, who so lately were blythesome and gay,
At the *Butterfly's* Banquet, carousing away,
Your Feasts and your Revels of Pleasure are fled,
For the Soul of the Banquet—the *Butterfly's* dead!

No longer the Flies and the Emmets advance,
To join with their Friends, in the Grasshopper's dance—
For see, his thin Form o'er the Favourite bend,
And the Grasshopper mourns, for the Loss of his Friend!

And hark to the funeral Dirge of the Bee,
And the Beetle who follows, as mournful as he!
And see, where so mournful the green Rushes wave,
The Mole is preparing the *Butterfly's* Grave!

The Dormouse attended, but, cold and forlorn,
And the Gnat slowly winded his shrill little Horn—
And the Moth, who was griev'd for the Loss of a Sister,
Bent over the Body, and silently kist her!

The Corse was embalmed at the Set of the Sun,
And inclos'd in a Case, which the Silkworm had spun!
By the help of the Hornet, the Coffin was laid
On a Bier, out of Myrtle and Jessamine made.

In Weepers and Scarfs came the *Butterflies* all,
And six of their Number, supported the Pall;
And the Spider came there, in his Mourning so black,
But the Fire of the Glow-worm, soon frighten'd him back!

The Grub left his Nut-shell to join the sad Throng,
And slowly led with him the Bookworm along—
Who wept his poor Neighbour's unfortunate Doom,
And wrote these few Lines, to be plac'd on his Tomb:

THE EPITAPH.

" At this solemn Spot, where the green Rushes wave,
Here sadly we bent o'er the *Butterfly's* Grave!
'Twas here we to Beauty, our Obsequies paid,
And hallow'd the Mound, which her Ashes had made!

" And here shall the Daisy and Violet blow,
And the Lily discover her Bosom of Snow;
While under the Leaf, in the Ev'nings of Spring,
Still mourning her Friend, shall the Grasshopper * sing!"

* Respecting the GRASSHOPPER, a peculiar Occurrence took place, on board the Ship GEORGIA, Captain STOKES, from Lisbon to Savannah, on the twenty-first of November, 1812. About three P. M. then distant from the *nearest* Land, the *Canary Islands*, at least *two hundred Miles*, while sailing with a fine Breeze from the South-east, a black Cloud arose from the *South-west*, and the Ship was all at once becalmed. A light Air afterwards sprung up from the *North-east*, at which Time, there fell from the Cloud, an innumerable Quantity of large GRASSHOPPERS, so as to cover the Deck, the Tops, and every part of the Ship they could alight upon. They did not appear in the least *exhausted;* on the contrary, when an Attempt was made to lay hold of them, they instantly jumped, and endeavoured to elude being taken. The Calm, or a very light Air, lasted an Hour, and during the whole of the Time, these *Insects* continued to fall upon the Ship and around her, immense Numbers fell into the SEA, and were seen floating in Masses by the Sides During the next Day, many still remained about the Rigging and Decks, and were seen jumping and flying, from one place to another. Two Bottles, with some of the *Grasshoppers*, preserved in Spirits, are kept for the Inspection of the curious; and for the Information of those, who may not have an Opportunity of *seeing* them, the following Description is given. The *Insect* is of a reddish Hue, with red and grey speckled Wings, Eyes black, two Horns, six Legs, four *long* and two *short*, two Wings on each side; Length of the Body *two Inches*, and including the Wings *when folded*, two Inches and seven-eighths. LAND BIRDS of

Salmon.

The Value of this Article of Life, has advanced equally, with every kind of Food, even in Situations, where *Salmon* were most abundant. The amazing Disproportion in the *present* Price, of SEVERN SALMON, to that of *Twenty*, or *Thirty*, years ago, when it sold from threepence to sixpence *per lb.* is attributed, in a great Degree, to the several WEIRS (contrary to *Act of Parliament*) upon the River, constructed so, as to prevent the *smallest Salmon Fry* from escaping, as they proceed towards the SEA. It is a known Fact, that the *Fry* have been taken in such Quantities, that the Captors, have been obliged to throw them away. Another Mode of incalculable Destruction, arises from the Practice, of *Netting* the *Fords*, when the Water is *low*, by which means, the *Salmon spawn*, deposited upon the *Sand* and *Gravel*, being loosened by the Net, is swept away, and becomes Food for *Fish* of an inferior Quality, such as *Chub*, *Roach*, *Dace*, &c.* The above, combined with other Causes, such as the speedy Conveyance now afforded, not only to the METROPOLIS, but to all Parts of the COUNTRY, have fixed a Worth upon the *Salmon*, which will not quickly admit of Reduction.

The fifteenth of *February*, 1809, HARRY FENN, a *Fish* Salesman at Billingsgate, sold an uncrimped SEVERN SALMON, weighing

different Kinds, have frequently been found at a much greater Distance at SEA, after heavy Gales, but it is not easy to account, *how* such a Number of *Grasshoppers* got into the Air, so remote from Land, as their Wings are not calculated, for extensive Flights.

* It is a curious FACT, that *live Fishes* put into MILK, produce *Coagulation*; but if *dead*, whether *raw* or *boiled*, they lose their coagulating Qualities.

Nineteen pounds, for the immense Sum of ONE GUINEA *per pound*, to PHILIPS the *Fishmonger*, in Bond Street. N. B. it was the *only Salmon* at Market.

Among the great Increase of Rents, may be stated, that of the *Salmon Fishery*, in part of the River ANNAN, falling into the *Frith* of *Solway*, which was let on a Lease that expired in July, 1808, for *One hundred and fifty pounds*, per annum, and has been *relet* by its Proprietor, Mr. NELSON, of Liverpool, for *Fifteen hundred*, per annum.

Mr. BINGLEY, in his *Animal Biography*, notices SALMON HUNTING, as it is termed, and practised, by a Man named GRAHAM, at *Whitehaven*. When the Tide recedes, what *Fish* are left in the Shallows, are discovered by the Agitation of the *Water*, this Man, with a *three-pointed, barbed, Spear*, fixed to a Shaft fifteen feet long, plunges into these Pools at a Trot, up to the Belly of his Horse. He makes ready his Spear, and when he overtakes the *Salmon*, strikes the *Fish* with almost unerring Aim; that done, by a turn of the Hand, he raises the *Salmon* to the Surface, wheels his Horse towards the Shore, and runs the *Fish* on *dry Land*, without dismounting. He has killed from *Forty* to *Fifty* Fish in a Day; *Ten* are, however, no despicable Booty. His Father, was probably the *first* Person, that ever adopted this Method of *killing Salmon*, on HORSEBACK, and who was in October, 1811, living at Fish-house, in the parish of *Dornock*, near *Gretna Green*, and, although *Ninety-eight* Years of Age, (armed with a TRIDENT, and on HORSEBACK) was so dexterous, as to *strike* and *bring out of the Water*, a *Salmon* of considerable Weight. His Wife, ISABELLA, is also aged *Ninety-eight;* and what is still more remarkable, they have (both) lately obtained, a fresh Set of *Teeth!*

The delicious Flavour of the *Salmon* is universally acknowledged, we shall record, what appears rather a violent Fondness, for this *Fish*. La Fontaine's Glutton, having eaten up a *whole Salmon*, all but the *Jowl*, was taken so ill, that his Physicians, declared him past all Hopes of Recovery; "well then," says he, "since that is the Case, *bring me the rest of my Fish.*"

Eel.

It has been remarked by a Gentleman, who has closely observed the Migration of this Fish, in the River Ban; that the *Eels* never attempt to descend, until a Flood arises, which, besides disturbing the Transparency of the Water, assists in forwarding the Motion of the *Fish*. They never proceed, whilst the *Moon* or *Stars* are bright; but choose a dark, stormy Night, for their Journey. One or two *Flashes* of *Lightning*, will put a sudden stop to their Advancement, when, in other Respects, they are most completely arranged, and in a state of Preparation. Numbers of them, often gather themselves into a very curious *Ball*, of great Magnitude, and rolling down the Stream in this order, break through the Nets, and all other Obstacles, which impede their Progress. The *Fishermen*, being aware of this Stratagem, seek for these *Balls*, and after breaking them with Poles, catch the *Eels* in their *Nets*, with greater Facility. After the *Parent Fish*, have escaped to the Sea, they do not return; but the *young Eels* venture back, and show surprising Sagacity, in finding the rivers, and pursuing their Mark.

The *Longevity*, and also the *Abstemiousness*, of the *Eel*, was thus

ascertained in 1812. JOHN MEREDITH, an Officer of Excise, who resided in a Cottage, at *Lanvace*, *Brecon*, in 1781, put a small *Eel* into a Well in his Garden, which is about nine feet deep, and three in Diameter, but seldom contains more than *two feet* of Water, except the neighbouring River *Usk*, is swelled by Floods, when the Well completely fills. On a recent Inundation, the *Eel* above mentioned, appeared on the Surface, and was caught in a Pail, when, to use the Language of MARGARET PRICE, (Carrier from *Brecon* to *Swansea*,) the present Tenant of the Cottage, it was "as *thick as her Arm*, and coiled round the Pail from bottom to top." It was replaced in its former Element, where it has existed for *thirty-one Years*, upon the *Animalculæ* contained in the Water, which, however, is allowed to be *pure*, as any Water can possibly be.

The *Eel*, was anciently said, to possess the Power of enforcing *Sobriety*, upon the most devoted Subject of the *Jolly God*. "If you woulde make some notorious *Drunkard* and common swil-bowle, to loth and abhorre his beastlie Vice, and for euer after, to hate the *drinking of Wine*: put an EELE *alyue*, into some wyde mouthed Potte with a Couer, hauing in it, suche a *Quantitie of Wine*, as maye suffice of it selfe, to suffocate and strangle the *Eele* to Death. Which doone, take out the *dead Eele*, and let the Partie, whom you would haue *reclaymed* from his *Bibacitie*, not knowing hereof, drinke of that *Wine onely*, euen as muche as he listeth."

This Fact is extraordinary, when we recollect how extremely troublesome to *land*, and extricate from the *Hook*, a *small Eel*, is to the *Angler*. On the fourth of August, 1807, a *blind* Man, of the Name of JOHN JONES, of *Tarporley*, near *Chester*, caught an *Eel* with a Line, out of a Pit near that place, which measured,

three feet seven inches long, Girth, nine inches, and weighed *six Pounds.*

The following, having the Sanction of Dr. JOHNSON's inflexible Veracity, may be received as positive Evidence, of human *Insensibility*, and Inconsideration. The DOCTOR was passing by a *Fishmonger*, who was *skinning* an *Eel alive*, he heard him, " *curse it, because it would not lie still.*"

An accidental Fall into Water, may be most dangerous to those, ignorant of the Art of SWIMMING *, by observing the Directions here given, a Person may save himself from *drowning*:—If he falls into *deep* Water, he will rise to the Surface by Floatage, and will continue *there*, if he does not *elevate* his *Hands;* and the keeping them *down*, is *essential* to his Safety. If he moves his Hands *under the* Water, in any way he pleases, his HEAD will rise *so high*, as to allow him free Liberty to *breathe*.—And if, in addition, he moves his *Legs*, exactly as in the Action, of *walking up Stairs*, his *Shoulders* will rise above the Water, so that he may use less Exertion with his *Hands*, or apply them to other Purposes.

An Instance of a *Seaman's* Wit, upon a melancholy Subject, occurred at an early Period of the War, on board the TEMERAIRE. One of the Surgeon's Mates, was in the habit of prescribing *Salt Water* for his Patients, on all Occasions, but happening to be out in

* The greatest Bet upon this *Science*, was laid and won, by Mr. SCROPE, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who betted *Five thousand Guineas*, that he swam from *Englehurst*, the seat of Lord CAVAN, on the *Southampton* River, to the *Isle of Wight*; and received *Seven hundred and fifty Guineas Forfeit*, from the sporting Gentleman, with whom he made the Wager.

the *Yacht* on a party of Pleasure, was unfortunately *drowned*. The *Captain*, seeing the boat come alongside, without the *Doctor*, immediately inquired for him, when *Jack*, after a turn of his Quid, very significantly answered, "Your Honour, he is just *drowned*, in his own MEDICINE CHEST."

Colds and *Rhuematism*, are sometimes, the Consequence of being near Rivers early and late, for the *latter*, the Application of a *Cabbage Leaf* to the Part affected, is a Specific. Choose a perfect Leaf, cut off the protuberant Stalk, and place it on the Part with a Bandage of *Flannel* at *going to Bed*. It will produce a *local* Perspiration, and on two or three Repetitions, effect a Cure.

In November, 1789, this curious Dispute arose, and Mr. DAMPIER moved for a Rule, to shew Cause, in a Case in which *both* the Parties, were not equally known, to the Court. *One* of them, he said, was familiar to their *Lordships*—that one was the KING; but the *other*, had perhaps now, for the *first time*, made his Appearance in such a Character—that *other*, was a *Whale*. It was the Fate of this *Fish*, to be taken somewhere near *Gravesend*, in March last; when, it being the Opinion of some *grave* Gentlemen, that it was a *Droit* of Admiralty, a Writ was issued by that Court, for its Arrest and Detention;—arrested and detained, it accordingly was, until it became intolerably *offensive*. The City of LONDON, taking the matter into its Consideration, disputed the Right of the *Admiralty*, and put in a Claim to the *Whale*, upon the Ground that it was taken within its District.—The Rule was granted.

Shooting.

The Formation of **Birds,** which are the Animals, mostly sought after in this Diversion, has been described, we may add, that the Particulars most important, in the comparative *Anatomy* of *Birds*, are these. The *Heart* is furnished with two Cavities, and in the Language of *Anatomists*, is *Bilocular*, and the general Course of the Circulation, is carried on as in QUADRUPEDS. The Lungs are very large, affixed to the back part of the Cavity of the Breast, and have several *external* Orifices, by which the *Air* they contain, is *at Pleasure*, communicated to other parts of the Frame. The *Throat*, after passing down to a certain Distance, dilates into a large membranous Bag, answering to the *Stomach*, in *Quadrupeds;* it is called the *Crop*, and its great Use is, to soften the Food taken into it, in order to prepare it, for going into another larger Receptacle, termed the *Gizzard:* this, which may be considered, as a more powerful *Stomach* than the former, consists of two very strong *Muscles*, lined and covered, with a strong tendinous Coat, and furrowed on the *inside:* in this Reservoir, the Aliment is completely ground, and reduced to a *Pulp:* in the *predacious Birds*, such as *Eagles*, *Vultures*, *Hawks*, *Owls*, and some others, the *Gizzard* is wanting; the *Stomach*, being more allied to that of QUADRUPEDS.

We shall now proceed to those Anecdotes, which naturally connect themselves, with the different Species of WATER, and LAND BIRDS, that are either protected by the GAME LAWS, or are not included within their Restriction.

Bustard.

What follows, manifests two Circumstances, the Boldness of the *Puttock*, in seizing so large a Bird, and that the BUSTARD, has thus been found to breed in a Situation, where, perhaps, it was not known before to have done so.

In July, 1806, two Gentlemen's Servants, observed, near *Ringwood Forest*, a large Puttock hawk, suddenly pitch from the Air, amongst some *Furze*, and not seeing him rise again, were led by Curiosity, to examine what kind of *Prey* he had caught; and which was a young BUSTARD, weighing nearly *seven pounds*.

Pheasant.

An uncommon sized PHEASANT, was shot in January, 1810, in the Plantations belonging to E. L. IRTON, Esq. near Whitehaven, which weighed *fifty-six Ounces*, and measured, from the Bill to the Extremity of the Tail, one *Yard five inches*!*

* A peculiar culinary Mode of *perfuming* their Birds, was observed at the Table of the KING of TUNIS, who landed at NAPLES, to have an Interview with CHARLES, the Emperor, they were stuffed with *odoriferous* Drugs, and Spices, to such an Expence, that the Cooking of one *Peacock*, and *two Pheasants*, dressed after this Fashion, amounted to a *Hundred Ducats;* and when they were carved, not only the Dining-room, but all the Apartments of his Palace, and even the adjoining Streets, were filled with the *aromatic* Vapour, and which was not presently dispersed.

In a *Note*, formerly speaking of this *Bird*, was described the Sow POINTER: we shall insert the Remark of an ITALIAN, who saw the *learned* PIG, and desired to know the Time of the Day; the PIG readily informed him; the *Foreigner* immediately exclaimed, "was that Creature in my Country, they would burn the PIG, and hang the *Showman*." Respecting this Animal, the following Conversation of the late Doctor JOHNSON, in 1784, Ætatis 75, is recorded.

"I told him (says Miss SEWARD) of a learned PIG, which I had seen at NOTTINGHAM, and which did all that we have observed exhibited, by *Dogs* and *Horses*. Then (replied the DOCTOR,) the PIGS are a Race unjustly calumniated, PIG has, it seems, not been wanting to MAN, but MAN, to PIG; we do not allow *Time* for his *Education*, we kill him at a Year old. Mr. WHITE remarked, that if this Instance had happened in, or before, POPE's time, he would not have been justified, in allotting to SWINE, the basest Degree of grovelling Instinct, and most probably great Torture must have been employed, ere the Indocility of the Animal, could have been subdued. Certainly (said JOHNSON,) but, (turning to me) how *Old* is your PIG? I told him, *three Years*, then, said he, the PIG has no Cause to complain; he would have been killed the *first Year*, if he had not been *educated*, and *protracted Existence*, is a good Recompense, for very considerable Degrees of Torture."

A NOVELTY was seen at ST. ALBAN'S, in October 1811, and which proves, that PIGS, if managed with Address, are not of such a doltish Material, as admits of no Improvement. A Man, who holds a small Farm near ST. ALBAN'S, and who has ever been looked upon, as a most *eccentric* Being, made his *Entre* into the latter Place, in the following manner, viz. mounted on a small Car,

which was actually *drawn, by four large Hogs.* He entered the Town at a *brisk trot*, amidst the Acclamations of Hundreds, who were soon drawn together, to witness this uncommon spectacle. After making the Tour of the *Market-place* three or four times, he came into the Wool Pack-yard, had his *swinish* Cattle regularly *unharnessed*, and taken into a Stable together, where they were regaled with a Trough full of *Beans* and *Wash*. They remained about two Hours, whilst he dispatched his Business as usual at the *Market*, when they were put to, and driven home again, Multitudes cheering him. This Man has only had these Animals under training, *six Months*, and it is truly surprising, to what a high state of Tractability he has brought them. A Gentleman on the Spot, offered him *Fifty pounds* for the Concern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.

Partridge.

A Provincial Print, stated that in October, 1807, a *Partridge* was shot near *Newbury*, which, on examination, had swallowed a VIPER, *thirteen inches* long, this *rather remarkable* Circumstance, reminds us of the Verse in an old *Hibernian* Catch, which runs thus:—

"My *Duck* she eat a *Snail*,
And was not that a Wonder?
It came out thro' her Tail,
And split her *Rump* asunder!"

In 1808, at *Marks Hall* in Essex, PAYNE, the Gamekeeper,

noticed a Brace of PARTRIDGES, whose *Nest* had been destroyed, taking to a Nest of PHEASANT'S EGGS, that the Hen-bird had been killed from, by some Accident, and hatching and bringing up *Ten Young ones*, he had frequently shewed his Master, Colonel BURGOYNE, and others, the PARTRIDGES with the *young* PHEASANTS, at different Periods of their Growth.

Mr. PUGH, who was a good *Painter*, but no Sportsman, had, Anno 1765, a WHITE Partridge, which was shot in Shropshire, sent him to delineate, he therefore painted a large *old Oak*, and ingeniously placed the WHITE *Partridge*, on one of the Branches. When told, that *Partridges* always sat on the *Ground*, he said, "that might be, but it looked so much the more *picturesque*, to have a Landscape in the back Ground, that he would not alter it, for an *extraordinary* Bird, ought to have an *extraordinary* Situation; it exalted him above his *Fellows*."

Some time since, Mr. T. WARWICK, of *Warwick*, shot a *Partridge* with *three* Wings; the *third* Wing, which grows out of the *Breast*, was in every respect as *perfect* as the other *two*, but somewhat shorter. Mr. WARWICK has got this very remarkable Bird preserved.

The Courage of the PARTRIDGE, displayed as an Act of Desperation, is thus recorded by AUBREY, as an Occurrence happening when he was a *Freshman* at OXFORD, in 1642. He frequently went to see, CHARLES the *First*, who then resided at the University, at Supper: on one of these Occasions, he heard him say, "That as he was *Hawking* in SCOTLAND, he rode into the Quarry, and found the *Covey* of PARTRIDGES, falling upon the HAWK," and he adds,

that the MONARCH said, "I will swear upon the Book that it is true."

The Hunting of PARTRIDGES, is expressly mentioned in a Passage of Scripture, 26 Chap. 20 Verse of the first Book of SAMUEL, and Dr. SHAW gives an Account, how it is practised by the *Arabs*, observing that these *Birds*, become languid and fatigued, after they have been hastily put up, *twice* or *thrice*, they immediately run in upon, and kill them with their *Zerwattys* or Bludgeons.

A thoughtless Propensity, to kill *all the* GAME *possible*, at stated Periods, seems to mark a new Era, in the Amusement of SHOOTING, which was formerly resorted to during the Season, as a Species of Diversion, affording regular Exercise, at the same time it Excited and improved, the Skill of the *Marksman*, the *latter* appears to be *now* the sole Object. Undoubtedly, those Gentlemen who strictly preserve their MANORS, may destroy the Produce of them, *en Masse*, if so determined, but this Rage for Destruction, presents itself in the Shape of a Struggle, for exhibiting the largest Number of certain *Animals*, to be extirpated within the Limits of a *few Hours*. We have selected some Specimens, that have taken place during the last Seven Years.

In October, 1807, at UP-PARK, Sussex, the seat of Sir H. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, the extraordinary Quantity of *five hundred* and one *brace* of Game was shot, from Wednesday Morning, the 7th, to Saturday Night, the 10th instant, by a Party visiting at the above Mansion.

Lord RENDLESHAM and Party killed *three Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-five Head of Game*, during the last Week in the Season of 1807.

At the latter end of *October*, Mr. COKE had a *shooting* Party at *Holkham*, who killed as follows:

OCTOBER 27.

Mr. Coke	60	Mr. William Fitzroy	36
Lord Albemarle	55	Lord Spencer	29
Mr. Churchill	45	General Keppel	29
Mr. Collet	45	Lord Anson	20
Lord Tavistock	41	Lord Bradford	18
Mr. Wilbraham	41	Lord Althorpe	16
General Walpole	32	Colonel Keppel	14
		Total	531

OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Coke	66	Lord Anson	30
Sir John Shelly	62	General Walpole	30
Lord Tavistock	50	Lord Spencer	26
Mr. William Churchill	38	Mr. William Fitzroy	24
Mr. Wilbraham	37	General Keppel	24
Lord Albemarle	36	Colonel Keppel	16
		Total	473

OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Coke	71	General Walpole	27
Sir John Shelly	60	Mr. Wilbraham	27
Lord Tavistock	55	General Keppel	21
Mr. William Churchill	50	Mr. William Fitzroy	20
Lord Albemarle	37	Mr. Smith	11
Lord Anson	28	Mr. William Smith	2
		Total	453

Part.	*Phea.*	*Hares.*	*Rabbits.*	*W. Cock.*	*Var.*	*Total.*
16	69	266	171	8	1	531
25	49	205	183	9	2	473
5	32	160	242	12	2	453
46	150	631	596	29	5	1457

HOLKHAM.—The following is an account of the *Game* killed, by Mr. COKE, and *seven* other Gentlemen.—Oct. 31, 1808, 218 hares, 21 pheasants, 6 partridges, 180 rabbits; total 425.—Nov. 1; total 57.—Nov. 2, 173 hares, 32 pheasants, 25 partridges, 183 rabbits, 1 woodcock, 4 wood-pigeons; total 418.—Nov. 3; total 78.—Nov. 4, 114 hares, 29 pheasants, 12 partridges, 178 rabbits, 6 woodcocks; total 339.—Nov. 5, 1 hare, 32 partridges; total 33.—Nov. 7, 203 hares, 28 pheasants, 19 partridges, 185 rabbits,

4 woodcocks, 6 wood-pigeons; total 145.—Nov. 8, 62 partridges; total 62.—Nov. 9, 4 hares, 2 pheasants, 69 partridges, 4 rabbits, 1 snipe; total 80.—Nov. 10, 147 hares, 27 pheasants, 11 partridges, 123 rabbits, 8 woodcocks; total 316.—Nov. 11, 86 hares, 9 pheasants, 31 partridges, 7 rabbits, 2 wood-pigeons, 2 snipes; total 137.—Nov. 12, 6 hares, 7 pheasants, 78 partridges, 2 rabbits; total 93.—Nov. 14, 84 hares, 34 pheasants, 34 rabbits, 9 woodcocks; total 161.—Nov. 15, 70 hares, 15 pheasants, 9 partridges, 51 rabbits; total 145.—Nov. 17, 25 hares, 10 pheasants, 6 partridges, 36 rabbits, 2 wood-cocks; total 79.—GRAND TOTAL: 1131 Hares, 214 Pheasants, 350 Partridges, 883 Rabbits, 30 Woodcocks, 12 Wood-pigeons, 3 Snipes—2863.

In December, 1808, at *Gipping*, near *Stowmarket*, the Seat of Sir JOHN SHELLY, 91 Hares, 64 Pheasants, and 101 Rabbits, were killed in one Day, by *seven* Gentlemen.

In 1810, by the same Number of Shooters, were killed, 107 Pheasants, 100 Hares, and 96 Rabbits.

The Duke of RUTLAND, at Chevely Park, attended only by his Gamekeeper, shot *One hundred and nine* head of Game; On the following Day, all the Sporting Gentlemen, and Park-keepers, went out, and killed as much Game, as filled FOUR ONE-HORSE CARTS. The whole was dressed, on the Day of the *grand Jubilee*.

The same Year were shot, from September the 21st, to November the 1st, at *Cheveley*, in Cambridgeshire, 1310 Partridges, 162 Pheasants, 361 Hares, 196 Rabbits.—Total, 2036.

In 1810, the Earl of JERSEY and some Friends, shot at *Osterly Park*, *Fifty brace* of *Pheasants*, and One *Hundred Hares*.

In 1811, the *Chasse* at *Holkham*, in Norfolk, when Earl MOIRA, and several other Shots of Distinction, were down on a Visit to Mr. COKE, produced to the Game-larder, within *six Days*, the following enormous list of Slaughter, viz.

Pheasants	264
Partridges	314
Woodcocks	29
Snipes	46
Hares	283
Rabbits	371
TOTAL KILLED	1307

A ROYAL DUKE, was one of the above destructive Corps, but being of the *military* Order, his Return, or rather the Return made for him, was of a *different* Kind, viz.

Killed of Game	0
Wounded in the Legs	1 *Foot marker*, slightly.
Wounded in the Face	1 *Groom*, severely.
Wounded on the Head of a Friend	1 *Hat*.
Ditto on the left Rump	1 *Horse!*

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, accompanied by two Gentlemen, in Manton woods, near Bawtry, killed in one Forenoon, 36 Hares, 35 Cock Pheasants, 18 Rabbits, and 1 Woodcock. His GRACE is famous for a Breed of *Spaniels*, which were presented to one of his Ancestors, when in FRANCE, by the Duke DE NOAILLES.

Confined to QUADRUPEDS, *this* is by no means an indifferent Sample. At a great Hunt, which took place in 1810, at *Schorndorf*, in SUABIA, 94 Stags, 210 Roebucks, 148 wild Boars, 26 Foxes, and 14 Hares, were killed.

On the 28th of January, 1812, JOHN MOSELEY, Esq. of *Tofts*, NORFOLK, accompanied by *eight* Friends, within *five Hours*, shot 8 Partridges, 12 Hares, 1 Woodcock, 28 Rabbits, 275 Pheasants.—TOTAL 325, notwithstanding nearly *Six hundred* Pheasants, had before been bagged, on that *Manor* only.

The following is a List of Game, &c. shot *this Season*, (1812,) upon the Manor of Riddlesworth, in NORFOLK, the Residence of THOMAS THORNHILL, Esq. Hares, 574; Partridges, 725; Pheasants, 701; Rabbits, 492; Snipes, 49; Woodcocks, 6; TOTAL, 2548. About 3000 Rabbits have also been killed by the Keepers, with *Nets*, *Props*, &c.

The foregoing REGISTERS, manifest the Care necessary, in *rearing* and *defending Game*, from the Devastation occasioned, by *Vermin* and *Poachers*, and to supply the *Numbers*, which are essential to be killed, to bring a *Manor* into *decent Repute*. The following, shews the Reward held out, for the most *expert* in this Science of *Preservation*.

At the annual Meeting of the GAMEKEEPERS of the County of SUFFOLK, on the Ninth of December, 1811, at BURY, for the purpose of awarding a large *Silver Powder*

Flask, to the KEEPER, who should produce the Certificates, for the greatest Quantity of Hares, Pheasants, and Partridges, *shot at*, as well as *killed*, during any *six Days*, from the Eighth of October, to the Eighth of December, RICHARD SHARNTON delivered Vouchers for the following List, and obtained the *Flask*. The *Prize* is given, upon a Comparison of the Sport, estimating the *Number* of *Guns*, and the Extent of Land in *strict Preserve*. SHARNTON'S List, averaged *three Guns*, and his Extent of *Preserve*, *four Thousand* Acres.

	Killed.	Missed.
Cock Pheasants	378	199
Hen Pheasants	51	33
Partridges	506	301
Hares	177	94
Total shots	1739	nearly 300 a Day!

SHARNTON afterwards produced the Account of the *Vermin*, and *Birds of Prey*, that he had destroyed, in the last 12 Months. He has but two *Under-keepers*.

Foxes	22	Hawks of all kinds	167
Martins	3	Field Rats	310
Polecats	31	Brown Owls	13
Stoats	446	Wild Cats	7
Crows and Magpies	120		

In November the same Year, upon Notice that several NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN, Proprietors and Renters, of *Manors* and *Estates*, in the Western parts of SUFFOLK, had entered into an *Association*, for the Protection of the GAME on their Lands. In the same *Newspaper*, which announced this Combination, there also appeared the following *Advertisement*:—

"*A Substitute for Game.*—The NOBILITY and GENTRY in the Vicinity of BURY ST. EDMUND'S, having entered into an *Association*, for *preventing* EVERY ONE but THEMSELVES, from tasting any kind of *Game* at their Tables, those Ladies and Gentlemen, who are not so fortunate to *rent*, or be in Possession of *Manors* or *Estates*, are come to a Determination, to introduce *poached Eggs*, as a *Substitute*, for PHEASANTS and PARTRIDGES; in Consequence of which, a numerous Confederacy, and most liberal *Subscription*, is already entered into, for obtaining at the *proper Season*, the most *select Articles*, of that delicious Food.

The Plan here pursued, is always productive: An elderly Citizen, whose Table abounded with *Game* of every Description, in the Season; being asked by a dashing Genius, who squandered Hundreds every Year, in *Field Sports*, how the D—l *He* con-

trived to be so well supplied, who never *fired a Shot*, answered very drily, "I send my *Guinea* to Market, and that's, *as sure, as a Gun.*"

GAME, as an Article of *Freight*, at CHRISTMAS, and also the Consumption of it, on LORD MAYOR'S Day, may be collected from what follows. The Norwich Coach 1807, carried *Hares* 97, *Partridges* 169, *Pheasants* 86, Turkeys 73, Capons 59, Wild Ducks 70, Widgeons 64, Dun Birds 48, Rabbits 100, Chines 29, and 128lbs. Sausages.

The Week preceding CHRISTMAS-DAY, 1810, not less than Thirty-tree *Tons*, of *Turkeys* and *Game*, were sent from NORWICH City and County, to the METROPOLIS; which, including the Expences of Package and Carriage, averaged at *one Shilling and sixpence* per lb. amounts to above 5,500*l.*—Some Returns from the *munificent* Citizens, are usually expected to arrive, by NEW YEAR'S Day, but three of the Coaches into NORFOLK, brought only two *Barrels of Oysters*, and two *Quarters of Lamb!*—One stage Waggon, carried from CAMBRIDGE Twelve *Tons*, weight of *Geese*, for CHRISTMAS-DAY Presents to LONDON; and one Higgler, sold as many Feathers to an Upholsterer, as came to Twenty-seven pounds.

The Lines beneath, were handed about in the *City*, previous to the *Ninth* of November, a few Years since.

Bustards, Pheasants, Woodcocks, Widgeons,
Wild-ducks, Plovers, Snipes, and Pigeons,
Every Fowl of every Sort,
To your secret Haunts resort.
Turbot, Salmon, Herring, Soles,
Plunge into your deepest Holes;
Bucks and Does, and Hares and Fawns,
Speed ye to your native Lawns,
Each to your closest Coverts haste,
Beware, Beware, the MAN of TASTE.
All that can escape—away;
Ye're surely slaughter'd if ye stay,
For Friday next, is LORD MAYOR'S *Day* *.

* An *opposite Taste* prevails, in some Districts. If a Countryman in the South-west Part of the Kingdom, is asked to dine, he objects to *any kind* of GAME, which comes to the Table, and says, in his *provincial* Dialect, *I never eats hollow Fowl;* under which Term, he includes *Hares* and *Rabbits*, as well as *Wild-fowl*, and every Sort of Poultry. It is in vain to inquire

The extraordinary Shooting of INDIVIDUALS will be here exemplified.

In 1807, Mr. AUSTIN and Mr. FOSTER, went over the Manor of *Fobsey Magnus*, in Cornwall, and killed in the Course of the Day *Forty-three* brace of *Birds*. In Addition to his *Partridges*, Mr. AUSTIN killed five *Hares* and a *Water-rail*.—Both the Gentlemen shoot in *Spectacles*.

In 1810, on the third of September, JOHN LACY, Esq. of Wimborne Minster, shot upon the Manor of *Verwood*, Dorsetshire, which does not extend beyond 2,500 Acres, *Thirty* brace of *Partridges*, *Ten* brace of *Hares*, and *Twelve* couple of *Rabbits;* he commenced his Day's Sport with the *rising Sun*, and closed it at *four o'Clock*. Six Servants, with four brace of Pointers, attended him.

Lord KINGSTON made a considerable Bet, that he would shoot *forty brace* of *Partridges*, on the 1st of September, on his Manor at HEYDON. His Lordship shot *forty-one brace and an half*, before Sun-set.

A Gentleman of BATH, returned from a *sporting* Excursion in WILTS and DORSET, affirmed, that in the Course of *four Days*, He and a Companion, shot *forty-seven* brace of *Pheasants*, *twenty-one and a half* brace of *Partridges*, *seven* brace of *Hares*, one *Rabbit*, and a *Landrail*. "If this be not absolutely *destroying*—it must be *making* Game!" And so numerous were the *Partridges* this Year, that a Gentleman had such Success in *one Field*, in a *mountainous* Part of NORTHUMBERLAND, that he was necessitated to *leave a Brace*, which he was *unable* to *carry away*.

In 1811, Mr. S. CLARK, of Worlingham, SUFFOLK, engaged, for a bet of *Fifty pounds*, to *kill* and *bag*, *Forty-seven* Shots out of *Fifty*. He killed the first *Forty-eight*, missed the *Forty-ninth*, killed the *Fiftieth*, and continued Shooting, until he killed the Ten following, making *Sixty* Shots, with the loss of only *one Bird*.

The same Year, a Gentleman, who some time since resided in the Eastern part of SUSSEX, on the Second of September, went on a *shooting* Excursion into NORFOLK, and after pursuing his Diversion, for *eleven* successive Days, made this Return to his Friends:—

whence this *Dislike* proceeds, for he can tell you no more, than that he derives it from his Father. CÆSAR, it is very remarkable, describes the Inhabitants of THIS COUNTRY, as having exactly the same Prejudice. "*They esteemed it* (says he) *a* CRIME TO EAT *Hares, Poultry, or Geese, they kept them, nevertheless, for* AMUSEMENT." De Bell. Gall. Lib. 5. C. 12.

Killed, Partridges . . . . 121 brace.
— Hares . . . . . 18 ditto.
— Rabbits . . . . . 17 ditto.

Making in the *whole*, if Rabbits may be so called, 312 Head of *Game*, with which he daily retired from the Field, unattended, and *loaded* like a Porter!

A Gentleman, within a short distance of WORCESTER, killed a Hare and a brace of Partridges, at *one shot!* The Hare was his Object, and the Birds happening to be at a short distance on the Ground, in a *strait* Direction, will account for the Occurrence; but this was *nothing*, to the Performance of Mr. LEVI LARKHAM, who holds the Deputation of *Radipole Farm*, under J. H. BROWNE, Esq. who killed a Hare *running*, and a brace of Partridges *flying*, at *one* Shot!

In October, 1811, as Mr. W. a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood of *Lewes*, SUSSEX, was shooting Partridges with a double-barrelled Gun, and attended by a brace of excellent *Pointers*, his Dogs stood, the Covey rose, and he discharged both barrels, bringing down his Bird to the right and left; finding his Dogs still *stationary* in the high stuff, from which the Birds had risen, he re-loaded, but found, that by his *first Fire*, he had not only shot the *Partridges* quite dead, but his two *Pointers* also! This *sporting* Casualty, was occasioned by the Dogs standing on a small Eminence, and the Birds going off nearly close to the *lower* Ground, immediately in a *Line* with them.

Some Years since, three Gentlemen, from *Whitehaven*, shot nearly *Sixty* brace of *Grouse* in One Week, upon *Stanmore*, all of which, except six or seven, were *old Birds*. A certain Mode of providing for future Amusement.

In August, 1808, *William Jamieson*, in Craghead, of Auchinleck, in his *Eighty-sixth Year*, went to the head of Aird's Moss, SCOTLAND, to take a Day's sport at the *Pouting;* and, although the Day was unfavourable, and the Game shy, he returned, in high Spirits, with *two brace and half of Birds*. The same Man, in 1812, when Ninety Years old, set out to hunt *wild Ducks*, and was lucky enough to hit five Shots *running*, and to kill three brace of full-grown Ducks, with which the cheerful old Man came home in Triumph. He was married about seven Years ago, to his fourth Wife, and has upwards of *One hundred* Children, and Grand-children.

In October, 1812, *James Westwick*, the Keeper of Sir HENRY VANE TEMPEST, Bart. being in the Gun-room, at *Vynyard*, DURHAM, a *Hare* was observed from the Window, at a considerable Distance, which, by the particular Desire of Sir HENRY, the Keeper shot at, and killed with a *Ball*, *One hundred and fifty-five Yards*, from the House.

Red Grous.

In 1809, Mr. Wm. Routledge, of Oakshaw, in Bewcastle, *Cumberland*, had in his Possession a brace of *Moor-game*, completely *domesticated;* and which have so far forgotten their *natural* Food, as to prefer *Corn, Crumbs of Bread*, &c. to the tops and seeds of *Heath*. The Hen laid lately twelve Eggs, but from some Accident, was not suffered to hatch them; or, in all Probability, the young Brood, would have been equally as tame, as their Parents.

Game Laws.

We shall here mention some late Decisions upon, or arising out of Questions connected with, these Statutes.

Parry, *qui tam*, *v.* Perch.

The Action was brought, to recover *three* Penalties from the Defendant, who keeps a Tavern in Fetter-lane, for *selling* Game. In the Affidavit of the Defendant, it was positively stated, that he never received a notice of the *Declaration*, and, on that account, did not make Defence.

Upon the Behalf of the Plaintiff, an Affidavit was read, which as positively stated the *Service*. To this Affidavit some objections were made by Serjeant Best, on account of Interlineations, but the Court over-ruled them. The Learned Serjeant then urged, that, on payment of Costs, the Defendant should be allowed to go to Trial, on the Merits of the Case, as this was an Action on a *penal Statute*.

Sir James Mansfield delivered his Opinion, rather in *Favour* of the Plaintiff; and it was at length agreed, that the Defendant should pay *one Penalty*, and *all the Costs* incurred.

Lenton *v.* Phipps.

In April, 1807, Mr. Garrow applied for a Rule to shew Cause, why an Attorney of the Name of *Rushforth*, should not pay the Defendant his Costs in this Case, and why he should not answer the *Matters*, contained in the Affidavits.—This person, by means of

a Servant of his, had commenced a *qui tam* Action against the Defendant, upon the *Game Laws*, and upon the Trial, Mr. PHIPPS was at the Expence of upwards of 90*l.* to prove his *Qualification*. The Verdict was in favour of the Defendant; and when application was made to LENTON for the Payment of the Costs, as the *ostensible* Party *suing*, he said that he had nothing to do with it, further than as *Mr. Rushforth* had requested Permission to make use of his *Name*, which he professed himself ready to confirm by Affidavit. When, however, that Instrument was presented to him for his Signature, he refused, being *then* under the Influence of *Rushforth*. The Counsel produced an Affidavit from one *Snart*, who deposed, that he was under the same Circumstances as LENTON, having permitted Mr. *Rushforth* to employ his *Name*, in a *qui tam* Action, against another Gentleman upon the *Game Laws*, the latter promising to *indemnify* him. Mr. GARROW concluded, by adverting to a similar Proceeding against an Attorney, named *Browne*, who, he said, had employed himself in picking up *Paupers*, to commence *qui tam* Suits, against respectable Country Gentlemen.—*Rule granted* *.

At the SOMERSETSHIRE Assizes, 1807, —— CHAMPNEYS, Esq. brought his Action against the Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, Rector of *Farleigh*, for *Non-Residence*. The Counsel for the Defendant observed, that this Action was not to be attributed to the *Cause*, or for the *Good*, of RELIGION, but that it originated, in a Dispute on the Subject of *Partridge-shooting*. The Non-Residence being proved, the Plaintiff obtained, of *Course*, a Verdict for *one-third* of a Year's Value of the Living, and Costs.

In 1808, a Writ of Enquiry of Damages was executed, at HEREFORD, between J. D. COTT, Esq. Plaintiff, and *William Davies* and *Thomas Fenner*, Defendants, the former being *Game-keeper*, and the latter *Coachman*, to S. PEPLOE, Esq. of Grhystone, for assaulting the Plaintiff in November last, in the Manor of *Weebley*, and forcibly taking his Gun from him.—The Jury, after hearing the Evidence on the part of the Plaintiff, assessed the Damages at, *Sixty Pounds*.

* More immediately to the deserved *future Destiny*, of the above *Class* of ATTORNEYS, this Anecdote of the *English* ARISTOPHANES, may apply. A Gentleman in the Country, who had just buried a *rich* Relation, an ATTORNEY, complained to FOOTE, who happened to be on a Visit with him, of the very great Expences of a Country Funeral, in respect to Carriages, Hat-bands, Scarves, &c. "*Why*, do you *bury* your ATTORNEYS *here?*" asked FOOTE, *gravely*. "Yes, to be sure we do: *how else?*"—"Oh! we never *do that* in LONDON." "No!" said the Other, much surprised; "*how do you manage?*"—"Why, when the Patient dies, we lay him out in a Room, lock the Door, throw open the Sash, and in the Course of the *Night*, he is *entirely off*."—"Indeed!" said the Other in Amazement; "*what becomes of him?*" "Why, *that* we cannot exactly tell, not being acquainted with *supernatural* Causes. All that we know of the Matter, is, that there's a *strong Smell of* BRIMSTONE *in the* ROOM, *the* NEXT MORNING."

New Game Act.

By Act 1808.—The Duties on Game Certificates, are taken from the Stamp-Office, and are in future to be collected, by the Tax-Office.—The Money, viz. 3*l.* 3*s.* is to be paid by every Gentleman, using any Dog, Gun, Net, or other Engine, for the purpose of taking or killing any Game whatsoever, or any *Woodcock*, *Snipe*, *Quail*, or *Land-Rail*, or any *Conies*, in any part of Great Britain, to the *Collector* of the Assessed *Taxes*, for the Parish or Place, in which he shall reside; such Collector, on receiving the said Duty, and *one Shilling* for his Trouble, shall make out a Receipt, which the Gentleman applying is to take to the Commissioner's Clerk, who must give him in Exchange, without *Fee* or *Reward*, a Certificate, which Certificate, is to be *produced* when *demanded*, as heretofore.—*Game-keepers*, for whom the *Servant's duty* is paid, 1*l.* 1*s.* each; but Persons shooting under Deputations, *not Servants*, to pay 3*l.* 3*s.*—The taking *Woodcocks*, or *Snipes*, with Nets or Springs, or Conies in Warrens, or by Proprietors in any inclosed Lands, to be *excepted* from the said Duties.—The above Act declares, that neither the foregoing Assessments, nor the Payment thereof, nor the Certificate, nor any thing in this Act contained, shall authorise *any Person* to use any *Dog*, *Gun*, &c. unless such Person shall be, by *previous Laws*, *qualified so to do*.—Nor shall any Person *shooting* under a Deputation or Deputations, be *hereby* authorised, to use any Dog or Gun *off the Manor*, &c. *for which he shall be deputed* *.

Sussex Assizes, 1808.—Hebben *v.* Luff.

This was an Action to recover a *Penalty*, for a Breach of the *Game Laws*, on the Statute of the 9th of Anne, Cap. 25, Sect. 2, which gives a *Penalty* against any *unqualified* Person, having *Game* in *his Possession*, and makes the *mere having of it*, Evidence of an *Exposure to Sale*. Mr. Courthorpe having stated the Law, next produced Evidence of the Fact, which was proved by two Gamekeepers, who being on the watch early in the Morning, heard the Screams of a *Hare*, upon which they looked about, and discovered a *Hare* in a *Trap*, not far from the Cottage of the Defendant; they lay in wait, expecting that the person who set the *Trap*, would come to see what it produced: they saw the Defendant come to the *Trap*, and take the Hare out: upon this they came

* By a late Act, the *Certificates* for *killing Game*, will be liable to additional Duties; all of *One Guinea*, are increased to *Twenty-five Shillings*, and those of *three Guineas*, to *three Guineas and a half*.

out of their Concealment, but the Defendant seeing them, threw the Hare away, and denied that he had had it; they, however, found the *Hare*, at a little distance from him.

Mr. Serjeant BEST submitted to the Court, that *this* was not such a *Possession*, as the ACT meant, when it made Possession, an *Exposure to Sale.*

The JUDGE, on referring to the ACT, declared he did not wish to extend the *Game Laws*, but the *Words* were so *very positive*, that he did not know how to get over them, it in *Express Terms* made *all Possession of Game*, by an *unqualified Person*, an *Exposure to Sale.*—The Jury found the Defendant, *Guilty.*

At LEICESTER Assizes, an Action of Trespass, commenced by Earl FERRERS against Mr. *Randall Lovell*, for shooting in his Lordship's *Preserves*, at *Thrussington*, was tried at *Nisi Prius;* the Plaintiff obtained a Verdict; and the Judge (Mr. Baron GRAHAM) gave a Certificate, under the 8 and 9 W. 3. c. 11, for *Costs*, declaring, that the Species of Trespass for which the Action was brought, (notwithstanding the Defendant *had not been previously warned* to keep off the Plaintiff's Lands,) was wilful and malicious, and the Plaintiff in Consequence entitled to *Costs*, although the Damages were under *Forty Shillings.*

In the Case of WARNEFORD *v.* KENDALL, the POSSESSION of *Game* by a *Servant*, employed to detect *Poachers*, who took it up, after it had been killed by *Strangers*, on the *Manor*, in order to carry it to the *Lord*, is not a POSSESSION, *within* the Penalty of the *Game Laws.* Lord ELLENBOROUGH, C. J., the Question is, Whether the POSSESSION of the Defendant, were such as to constitute an *Offence?* He did not claim the *Hare* as his Property, nor acquire the *Possession* of it for *himself*, but for his *Master*, on whose *Manor* it was taken; and if this be an *Offence*, no Case can be stated, in which an *unqualified* Person, can *innocently* come in Contact with *Game.* It may as well be said, that if a *qualified* Man returning Home with a Bag of *Game*, was to fall from his Horse, another could not *lawfully* take up the Bag, in order to assist the Owner. The Case of MOLTON *v.* CHEESELEY (the Fact *then* proved, was, that a *Pheasant* had by Accident, been killed by the Defendant's Dog, and the Defendant, had carried it away, and *two Penalties* were sought to be recovered, One, for having the *Pheasant* in his POSSESSION, *not being qualified;* the Other, for *keeping a Dog to kill Game.* Mr. Justice Buller is said to have ruled, that the Plaintiff could go for *one* Penalty only, and that *two* Penalties, could not be recovered under this Statute, for the *same Act* done by the Defendant,) must have been imperfectly stated.—GROSE, LE BLANC, and BAYLEY, Justices, assented, and the *former* observed, that the POSSESSION of the *Game* by the Defendant, was rather for the Purpose of *protecting* the *Game*, than in *Breach* of the Laws, for *preserving* it.—*Rule absolute.* EAST's Rep. p. 19.

Lord ALBEMARLE *v.* BROOKE.

This was an Action tried at the NORFOLK Assizes, for the Recovery of Penalties under the *Game Laws*, to the amount of 700*l.* The Defendant is a *Poulterer* and *Wholesale* Dealer in *Game*, at THETFORD, represented to be connected with the *Poachers* and *Gamekeepers*, in his own Neighbourhood, on the *one hand*, and with the *Poulterers*, in *Leadenhall-market*, on the *other*. The Interception of his Commerce, had created as much Alarm in *Leadenhall-market*, as the Stagnation of the Trade between this *Country* and the North of *Germany*, had occasioned amongst the Merchants, at the Royal Exchange. The Defendant had the Means, as a *Poulterer*, of carrying on this Trade to a great Extent, and with much Facility. On the 7th of December last, he brought to the Waggon-office, at THETFORD, three Baskets, called *Flats*, one of which weighed two cwt.; on the Road this *Flat* was removed, to make room for more Luggage, and on its Removal, part of the *Game* fell out of it, namely, *four Partridges*, *two Pheasants*, and *two Hares*. The Witness on the part of the Plaintiff, to prove this Fact, and the delivery of the *Flat* into the Waggon by the Defendant, personally, was the *Waggoner*. An Attempt was made to *discredit* his Testimony, but it did not succeed. Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that having Game in *one's* POSSESSION, *not being qualified*, was sufficient Evidence of an EXPOSURE to SALE, to bring the Party within the *Penalties* of the Act.—Verdict for Plaintiff, Damages 40*l.* being 5*l.* for *each Head of Game*, which had fallen out of the Basket.

In SCOTLAND, the Case of the Earl of HOPETOUN *v.* WRIGHT, after very serious Discussion before the Supreme Court of SESSION, was thus settled, that no *Tenant*, whatever may be the Endurance of his *Lease*, is entitled to be considered as a *qualified Person*, so as to shoot *Game*, even on his *own Farm*, without the Permission of his *Landlord*.

Gamekeepers.

The *Board* of TAXES has lately been asked "whether *one* Game Certificate will be sufficient for *each* Deputation, or whether as many Certificates as there are Manors named, must be taken out: and also, whether the Certificate ought to be taken out, *where* the Manor is *situate*, or *where* the Gamekeeper *resides*?"

To which the Commissioners returned this Answer:—"*One* Certificate *only* is necessary, for *each* Deputation; and the Certificate must be taken out, *where* the Master or

Gamekeeper *resides*, depending on the Payment, for each of which Cases, a separate Certificate is directed."

The CASE, decided by the Commissioners of the Assessed Tax Act, for the Division of ST. ALBAN'S, in 1812, may tend to curtail the Range, this Class of Men are very prone to take, *beyond* the Limits of their *legal* Prerogatives. A Servant of the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM CAPEL, Vicar of Watford, informed against *Hollingshead*, *Carter*, and *Wilson*, three Gamekeepers, appointed by the Earl of ESSEX, for the Manors of Watford, Bushey, and Parksbury, charging them with incurring Penalties of *Twenty pounds* each, for using a Gun for the purpose of *killing Game*, without having obtained such Certificate, as is directed by the Act, of the *Forty-eighth* of the KING. The Rev. Mr. CAPEL was himself the only Witness, to substantiate the Charges, and he swore, he saw *Hollingshead* on the 17th September, shooting on the Manor of Watford. On producing the Certificate for 1811, it appeared to be granted to him for the Manor of Cashio, although that granted in 1810, was for the Manor of Watford, and it was contended to be a mere *clerical* Mistake, in inserting the Word Cashio, for Watford. The Commissioners, however, thought themselves bound to *convict*. The Rev. Mr. CAPEL then swore, he saw *Carter* (who was Keeper for Bushey) in company with *Hollingshead* on the Estate of WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. in the Manor of Cashio, on the 28th of September, that he saw both shoot, and one Bird fall. Mr. SMITH was called on the part of Carter, who said, he had asked the Favour of Lord ESSEX, to send his Keepers, to shoot him a brace of Birds on *his own Land;* that they did so, and sent him the Birds. The Commissioners, thought themselves also bound to *convict Carter*. In the third Information, Mr. CAPEL would only swear, that while in Conversation with the Earl of CLARENDON, he saw *Wilson* with a Gun in his hand, come out of a Wood in Cashio Manor, but that he had no Dogs, nor was he beating for Game.—The Commissioners, immediately dismissed this Information, and mitigated the penalties to *Ten pounds each*, against the two first Defendants.

The above Circumstance, most probably originated from the Dispute, so warmly agitated by the Earl of ESSEX, respecting the *Foxhunting* in that part of the County, but at the same time it proves, that *no Error*, will exempt a Gamekeeper from *Penalties*, if he proceeds to kill Game *out of the Manor*, for which he is *deputed*.

POACHING seems to be conducted with increased Violence and Bloodshed, and the Instances here collected, are melancholy Testimonies of the Truth of this Observation. The Price which *Game* now bears in the METROPOLIS, and which is chiefly furnished from

the Labours of the *Poachers*, has rendered the Trade so profitable, that there now exists in several Places, an *Association* of *Poachers*, and the *Abettors* of them, who are ready to advance Money, for the Purpose of paying *Penalties*, or otherwise assisting any of their suffering *Brethren*.

At the EXETER Spring Assizes, 1810, it appeared, that a Subscription was entered into, by a great Number of Persons, to *maintain* in Prison, and to *defend* on their Trials, two Men, who were committed and indicted, for shooting at a Servant of Earl FORTESCUE, who had been sent out with others, and apprehended these two Men, when using Snares *in the night*, not far from his Lordship's House.

In 1805, WILLIAM BAKER, Gamekeeper to Lord SELSEY, at West-dean, SUSSEX, being in Pursuit of some Poachers, one of them fired, and lodged the Contents of the Piece in the Body of BAKER, which caused his instant Death.

Chapman and *Fuller* were executed at Norwich, in 1808, for firing at and wounding, *William Bussey*, principal Gamekeeper, to Earl CHOLMONDELEY.

In 1809, Two Servants of Mr. BOOTLE's, of Latham House, near *Ormskirk*, discovered two Men killing Game in the Night, and upon attempting to Seize them, the *Poachers* immediately levelled their Guns, shot one, and dangerously wounded the other, and the Murderers escaped.

In January, 1811, the Hon. Mr. VERNON's Gamekeeper, accompanied by two Assistants, surprised a Gang of Poachers, in one of the Woods of Stainbro'. Park, shooting Pheasants. The Villains immediately fired upon them, and wounded the *three*, and then made off; the Gamekeeper in his Hand, the Landlord of the Inn at Stainbro', dangerously in the Back, and the third Man in the Arm, so that it was found necessary to amputate it.

In August, 1811, *Mr. Astell*, Earl SPENCER's Gamekeeper, at Wimbledon, was shot in detecting a *Poacher*, and died, after lingering a Fortnight in extreme Agony.

In December, 1811, one of the Gamekeepers of the Duke of BEDFORD, hearing the Report of a Gun in the Night, in his Grace's Woods, went with another Person to the spot, where they found three Men, one having a Pheasant in his Hand, who immediately threw down the Bird, and, pulling from under his Smock-frock a short stick, struck the Gamekeeper a Blow on the Head, which fractured his Skull in so dreadful a manner, that his Life was despaired of.

To the preceding Descriptions, of Caution in the *Preserving*, from the *unpermitted* Qualified Sportsman, and from the predatory Warfare, carried on by *Poachers* for *destroying* GAME, this Advertisement from the KENTISH Gazette, of the Eleventh of September, 1812, is a curious Contrast. MANOR of DENNIE, *alias* DANE, in the Parishes of *Chilham* and *Molash*. The Interest of Agriculture on this Manor, and the surrounding Country, being much injured by the great Numbers of *Hares*, *Pheasants*, and *Rabbits*, the PROPRIETOR feels the Necessity, of giving this general Invitation to *qualified* Gentlemen, to sport at their Pleasure. The *Manor House*, is in the Parish of *Chilham*, very near to a Place called *Shottenton Thorn*, and *John Packman* (a Servant) who resides there, has Orders to accommodate Gentlemen as well as he can, with Stabling for their Horses, and with any Refreshment for themselves, that his homely Mode of Living can offer.——The House is large, and a limited number of Gentlemen, by sending their own Bedding, may be accommodated with House-room, in this, or future *Shooting Seasons!!!*"*

Woodcocks.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, on the second *April*, 1808, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, gave Notice of his Intention, to have the Game Certificate Duty, collected with the *Assessed Taxes*, and that *Woodcocks*, *Snipes*, &c. would, as far as related to the *Licence*, be considered as *Game*.

* The Funeral of a *Whipper-In* has been noticed, by a *Song* written on the Subject, this *Gamekeeper's* Burial, is nearly as eccentric. At Lyndhurst was buried, *Mr. Flower Archer*, aged *Eighty-six*, many Years one of His MAJESTY'S Keepers of the New Forest.—His Funeral was extraordinary:—It was his express Desire (while living) to be *buried* with all his Clothes on, to be conveyed to the Grave, in his own Cart, and that Half a Hogshead of *strong Beer*, and Cakes for every one present, should follow the Procession; and that the Body, should remain *one Hour* on the Church-hill, in order that the *Cakes* and *Beer*, might be distributed.

On the Report of the Committee being brought up, on a subsequent Day, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was not only his Wish, that shooting *Woodcocks* and *Snipes*, but likewise *Rabbits*, out of Warrens, should be subject to the Game Laws. Mr. CALCRAFT asked, if *Sparrows*, and *Blackbirds*, were to come under the Act, or whether Persons were permitted to *shoot at all*, without paying for a Licence? As the Money for the Licences, is to be collected with the *Assessed Taxes*, an additional *Ten per cent.* will of Course be added to the former Impost.

Upon this Exaltation into the Class of BIRDS, under the Protection of the LEGISLATURE, the Lines beneath were written.

The WOODCOCKS and SNIPES t'other Eve met together,
To talk o'er the News of the Day,
When the President, shaking indignant each Feather,
Cry'd, " List, Friends, to what I've to say :—

" By the CHIEFS of this Land, we've been deem'd a rich Prize,
We have flown far to pamper their Wills;
And, Year after Year, when they wanted Supplies,
We were all on the Wing with LONG BILLS.

" Nay, so much were we lik'd, at the Feasts of the Great,
Tho' I never before of it boasted,
That Princes and Lords, of our Merits would prate,
And even our TRAILS have they TOASTED.

" But now they may cry up a *Crow* or *Woodpecker*,
Their *Owls* and their *Pies*, great and small,
For the CHANCELLOR vile, of the British EXCHEQUER,
Has fairly MADE GAME of us all."

By this Story depress'd, they all slowly took Wing,
For to fly fast, they seem'd quite unable,
And each took his Oath—" BY THE CLEAR WATER-SPRING,
I'LL BE SHOT, if I e'er *grace* his *Table*."

Of *Woodcocks* breeding in this Country, undoubted Evidence has been repeatedly afforded, and perhaps the Instances beyond those here observed, might be greatly extended.

In Lord RIVER's Woods, called Melcombe Park, the *Gamekeeper, William Riggs*, most cautiously refrains from *killing Woodcocks, after Pheasant-shooting goes out.* This Rule, he has regarded for many Years past, and the Consequence has been, unusual Abundance, and one Pair or more, lately bred on the Spot. The Keeper has frequently sprung one Brood of these Woodcocks, *six* in number, exclusive of the *old Birds;* and remarks, that the *Young*, notwithstanding their inferior Size, appeared to have Bills, nearly as long, as those of the *full-grown* Birds.

From the *Number* of the Birds, this Account deserves Notice. In 1809, a BROOD of *Ten* or *Twelve young Woodcocks*, three parts grown, has been discovered, in Yardley Chase, Northamptonshire, the Property of the Earl of NORTHAMPTON.

A *couple* of young *Woodcocks*, about half grown, were caught by a Countryman in Shrub Wood, in the Parish of Caversham, OXON, and exhibited as a Curiosity, to many Inhabitants of READING; a *third* was seen, but could not be taken. The Plumage exactly resembled that of the *old Birds*, and the *Bill* was proportionate to their Growth.—A Gentleman very liberally rewarded the Countryman, for carrying them back, and turning them into the Wood, from which they had been brought, as there was not the least Probability of their being reared, by any other Means.

A *Woodcock* was killed near *Holywell*, which reached the Weight of *Twenty Ounces*, the *heaviest* upon Record.

Mr. JOLLY, a Poulterer, *Charing Cross*, had a Couple of *Woodcocks* the Ninth of July, 1809, in his Shop, for Sale, the Birds were in very fine Condition, and were *Curiosities*, considering the time of the Year, the Price asked for them, was *Fourteen Shillings.*

Landrail.

Numberless are the Accounts, of *Birds* hatching the Eggs, and breeding the Young of different Species, either in Conjunction with, or when *their own*, have been accidentally destroyed, those here noted, are singular, *One*, from the very different Shape, between the *Landrail* and the *Partridge*, and the Other, from the *overgrown Size* of the Step-mother.

In 1808, as some Men were mowing Grass upon a little Island, belonging to the fishing Water of Low Bells, in Tweed, they cut the Head from a *Corn-crake*, that was sitting upon *eleven Eggs;* about twenty Yards from this Spot, they had nearly destroyed a *Partridge* in a similar way, who was sitting upon *Eighteen* Eggs, but observing her, the Mowers took the Eggs from the Nest of the *Corn-crake*, and put them into the *Partridge's*. Two Days after, she brought out the *whole Brood*, which are now running about the Island. The *Partridge* caters for the *whole*, and is observed to gather her numerous Family under her Wings, without any Distinction.

A *Partridge's** Nest was, in 1809, discovered in a plot of Grass, which was cutting in the Garden of the Rev. Mr. M'KENZIE, of Knockbain, Shropshire, containing *sixteen* Eggs, which had been deserted; they were taken from the Nest, and laid beneath a *Turkey hen*, *Fifteen Birds* were brought forth, which follow the *Turkey* as their Mother.

Having on the above Occasion again mentioned the *Turkey*, we shall so far digress, as to briefly state the Experiments made by DE REAUMUR, upon this Bird's Power of Digestion. "He caused *Turkeys* to swallow TIN TUBES, whose Orifices were covered with *Solder*, and upon opening the Birds, *twenty-four* and *forty-eight Hours* afterwards, not a single *Tube* was found, that had been Proof against the Force that attacked it, they were flatted, and absolutely in part unrolled. What a Resistance must the GIZZARD have been able to overcome, in *flattening* these *Tubes*, and which it does, by the Violence it exerts, in *grinding* whatever is received into it. The Result, may serve in some Measure to convey an Idea of it: Several of these Tubes, for instance, were squeezed between the Cheeks of a *Vice*, by hanging Weights on the End of the Handle, and it required about *four Hundred thirty-seven Pounds*, to flatten them as the GIZZARD had done."

The Change of Colours in the Plumage of Birds, from *Age*, has been frequently ascertained. Some Years back, Mr. LAW, of *Sheffield*, had a HEN entirely black, which changed her Plumage, and became perfectly *white*. Probably this might have been the *Bird*, which so puzzled a Gentleman, who prided himself much on his *Carving*, and was invited to dine with a Party, who took care to have a HEN, the Joints of which

* The deleterious Effects which LIME, washed from Lands contiguous to *Rivers*, has upon FISH, this Volume has already mentioned. It appears that similar fatal Consequences, the LIME has upon BIRDS, for in July, 1813, as the Servants of Mr. DUDENEY, of *Gensing*, near *Rye*, were casting LIME over his Land, the Wind carried its finer parts to an adjoining Field, and therein killed, *two Covies* of young *Partridges*. Upwards of *Twenty* of which, were immediately afterwards found, in different parts of the Field.

had, in the Course of Years, been well united. Being desired to perform his favourite Task, he very readily consented; but, after a full Display of his Abilities, in which he divided the *Dish*, and shared the *Gravy*, between himself and Neighbours, he was constrained to give up the Contest, protesting, *he believed it was the* MOTHER *of the* COCK, *that crew to* PETER!

Quail.

To Viscount FITZHARRIS, I am indebted, for the following Communication, respecting this *Bird*. In January, 1806, his Lordship was returning from Shooting, when close to the SEA, his Dogs pointed, and he shot a QUAIL; in the same Field, he killed a brace more, these consisted of a Male, Female, and *young* Bird, they were fat and in exceeding good Condition, and it was conjectured, that the *Old Birds* had been disabled, from pursuing their *Autumnal* Migration. A similar Incident not having occurred to any Sportsman, in that Part of ENGLAND, in some measure accounts for Mr. PENNANT'S Remark (which he made for its Singularity), of a QUAIL being shot in KENT, during the *Winter* of 1781.

GALT in his Travels through SICILY, thus describes the QUAIL shooting. In the month of September, vast Flocks of QUAILS, come over from the Continent to SICILY, and being fatigued by their Flight, are easily shot on their Arrival. The Pleasure which the Inhabitants of PALERMO take in this Sport, is incredible. Crowds of all Ages and Degrees, assemble on the Shores, and the number of Sportsmen is prodigious. In one Group, I reckoned *eleven*, and in less than half a Mile, thirty-four Groups, each consisting of from two to five Persons, with as many Dogs. The number in Boats, is perhaps greater than those on the Land. From Morning to Night, they watch the Appearance of the *Birds*, the Aquatics, first seeing them, their firing, rouses and gives Signal to the Landsmen: *then*, enviable is the Lot of the Apprentice, who, with a borrowed old Musquet or Pistol, no matter how *unsafe*, has gained Possession of the farthest accessible Rock, where there is but Room for himself and Dog, which he had fed with Bread only, all the Year round, for these delightful Days, and which sits in as happy Expectation as himself, for the Coming of the QUAILS.

It has been contended, that they were *Locusts*, and not QUAILS, which fell round the *Camp* of the ISRAELITES. Bishop PATRICK, thus comments in Favour of the *former*. Their coming with a *Wind;* their vast Abundance; their being spread in the

SUN for *drying*, which, he insists, would have been preposterous, if they had been QUAILS, for it would have made them *stink* the sooner, and, moreover, no Interpreters, allowing they were QUAILS, account for exposing them to the SUN. MAILLET, speaking of a little *Island*, that covers one of the Ports of ALEXANDRIA, says, it is in this *Island*, which lies farther into the SEA, than the main Land of EGYPT, that the *Birds*, (amongst which he expressly mentions, QUAILS,) *annually* alight in *Autumn*. There is so large a Quantity of all Sorts, taken there, that after being stripped of their Feathers, and buried in the BURNING SANDS, about *fifteen Minutes*, they are worth but *two Sols*, the pound. The Crews of the Vessels, which in that Season, are in the Harbour of ALEXANDRIA, have no other *Meat* allowed them. This Passage *does*, what the BISHOP asserts, no Commentator *has done*—it explains the Design of spreading these Creatures, supposing them to be QUAILS, round about the *Camp*—it was to dry them in the *hot Sands*, in order to *preserve* them for Use; besides *Locusts* are *not dried* in the SUN; they are, according to PELLOW, first purged with *Water* and *Salt*, boiled in new Pickle, and *then* laid up in *dry Salt*. Dr. RUSSELL, likewise says, the ARABS eat these *Insects* when *fresh*, and also *salt* them up as a Delicacy.

Their wonderful Quantities, also forbad the BISHOP's believing, they were QUAILS. A Circle of *forty Miles* in Diameter, entirely covered with QUAILS, to the Depth of *forty-three Inches*, without Doubt, is a Representation, which startles us: yet a *like Swarm* of *Locusts*, would have been astonishing; but it does not appear necessary to imagine, that these Animals covered an Extent of Ground, termed a *Day's Journey*, and which Distance, was by *One*, estimated to be *Sixteen* or *Twenty*, and by *another*, but *Ten Miles;* and of Course admitting a Circle, with a Radius of that Length; but only that they appeared on *both Sides*, of the *Camp* of ISRAEL, about a *Day's Journey*. JOSEPHUS, who believes they were QUAILS, says, they are in greater Numbers, than any other Kind of *Birds*, and that having crossed the SEA, to the *Israelitish Camp*, *They*, who in common fly *nearer* the Ground than most *Birds*, flew *so low*, through the Fatigue of their Passage, as to be within Reach of the ISRAELITES. This explains, what He thought was meant, by "*the two Cubits from the Face of the Earth*," their *flying* within *three or four* Feet of the Ground.

With Respect to the *Quantity*, it may be a little illustrated, by what Dr. SHAW tells us, of the three Flights of *Storks*, which he saw when at Anchor under the *Mount Carmel*, some were scattered, others compact, *each* of which, took up more than *three Hours* in their Passage, and extended itself, more than *half a Mile* in Breadth. Had this Flight of QUAILS been no greater, it might have been thought, like these, to be *accidental;* but so unusual a Flock, as to extend *fifteen or twenty Miles* broad, and to be *two Days* and *one Night* in passing, and THIS, in Consequence of the Declaration of

Moses, plainly determined that the Finger of God was *there*, and directed their Assemblage, and their Destination.

The *Courage* of the Quail, is equal to that of most *Birds*, and in their *Migrations*, they never shew a Dread of that Element, which has occasioned such Dismay to the *Partridges*, when forced to take their Flight over the Sea, and which has frequently been manifested, but *Fear*, has been alike destructive to them on Land: In *Blickling Park*, Norfolk, during the *Races* there, at the very height of the Sport, a Covey of *Partridges* sprung up, and were flying across the Ground, when, overcome with Alarm, at the Noise and Bustle of the Scene, they fell lifeless among the Throng, and were picked up by some of the Spectators.

Of the Effect of Terror, upon the *Human Race*, we have had repeated Details. It is related of the late unfortunate Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, that during *the Night* of her Confinement, in a common Prison, her Hair became Grey. The following Account of the Consequence of Terror, is most creditably authenticated.

Two Eagles, in one of the wildest Parts, of the County of *Clare*, in Ireland, had for some time depredated on the Neighbourhood, and bore away Lambs, Kids, &c. for the Sustenance of their Young. Some *Peasants* determined, if possible, to obtain the *young* Birds, and ascended the Mountain, but found that the Nest was in a part of the Rock perpendicular, near One hundred feet below the *Summit*, and about Three hundred above the Sea, which, with terrific Appearance, dashed against its Base. They had provided themselves with *Ropes*, and a Lad, armed with a Scymeter, was, by this Means, lowered by the rest. He arrived in Safety at the Nest, where, as he expected, he was attacked with infinite Fury, by one of the *old Eagles*, at which he made a Stroke with his Sword, that nearly *cut asunder* the *Rope*, by which he was *suspended:* fortunately, one *Strand* of it remained. He described his State to his Comrades, waiting in horrible Expectation, that the Division of the Cord, would precipitate him to the Bottom; but though he might have been born to *die by a Rope*, it was not in *this Manner:* he was cautiously and safely hauled up; when it was found that his *Hair*, which a *Quarter of an Hour* before, had been of a dark Auburn, had in that short Period, become perfectly White.

Mr. Artis, *Poulterer*, in New Bond Street, favoured the Compiler, in 1807, with the *Prices* of the different Birds mentioned,

and so far as they are individually included, in a Transcript from that curious Publication, the Fifth Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND'S HOUSEHOLD *Book*, begun in 1512, their comparative Value at the two different Periods, will be established. The Estimation in which each Species was held, the *List* beneath, will explain.

	Price Anno, 1512.	*Price Anno*, 1807.
Crane	Sixteen pence.	
Heron	Twelve pence	Three to four Shillings.
Mallard	Two pence	Four to five Shillings.
Teal	One penny	Two Shillings to three and Sixpence.
Wigeon	One penny	Two to three Shillings.
Shoveler	Sixpence.	
Woodcock	One penny or three halfpence	Seven, to Fifteen shillings, a *Couple*.
Lapwing	One penny	Nine pence to a Shilling.
Sea Gulls (black headed Gulls)	One penny to three halfpence.	
Stints (Purrs)	Sixpence a *Dozen*	Three pence each.
Quail	Two pence	Three to four Shillings.
Snipes	Three pence a *Dozen*	Two Shillings to three and Sixpence each.
Partridge	Two pence (tho' prohibited)	Four to five Shillings.
Red-shank	One penny	One Shilling to fifteen pence.
Bittern	Twelve pence	Five to Seven Shillings.
Pheasant	Twelve pence (tho' prohibited)	Seven to Eight Shillings and Sixpence.
Rey (Land Rails) *	Two pence	Three and Sixpence to Seven Shillings.
Curlew	Twelve pence	Three Shillings (Stone *Curlew*, four Shillings).
Peacock †	Twelve pence	Fourteen to Twenty Shillings.
Ruffs and Reeves		Five Shillings if *fatted*, One Shilling and three pence, to Two Shillings, *if shot* ‡.
Knot	One penny	Three to four Shillings.
Dotterel	One penny	Three Shillings each.
Bustard		One to Three Guineas.
Terns	Four pence a *Dozen*.	
Small Birds	Twelve pence a *Dozen*.	

* Old DRAYTON highly values the *Rayle*, " which seldom comes but upon Rich Mens Spits."

† ÆLIAN says, PEACOCKS were brought into GREECE, from some barbarous Country, and were held in such Esteem, that a *Male* and *Female* were valued at ATHENS, at *One Thousand Drachmæ*, or *Thirty-two pounds, five shillings, and ten pence*, Sterling. *Peacock's Crests* in antient Times, were among the Ornaments of the KINGS of ENGLAND. *Ernald de Aclent*, paid a Fine to KING JOHN, in a hundred and fifty *Palfrys*, with Sackbuts, *Lorains*, Gilt Spurs, and *Peacock's Crests*, such as would be for his Credit.

‡ The Price seems to have diminished, for Mr. ALLAN of the *Grange*, near Darlington, says, that in August, 1794, during the *Race Week*, at YORK, *Four Ruffs*, were charged in the Bill, at *Sixteen Shillings each Bird*.

	Price Anno, 1512.	*Price Anno*, 1807.
Larks	Twelve pence for *two Dozen*	Four pence *each*.
Grey Plover		Three Shillings.
Golden Plover		One and Sixpence to two Shillings and Sixpence.
Godwit		Three Shillings.
Coot		One Shilling and Sixpence.
Moorhen		One Shilling.
Black Goose		Three and Sixpence to five Shillings.

Goose.

The JEWS, are said, to have been long in the Habit of fattening *Geese*, to a huge Proportion.

The first step taken is, to wrap the *Goose* up in Linen; after which, they stop their Ears with *Peas*, and hang it up in a *dark* Place, where, neither *hearing* nor *seeing* any thing, it remains in a state of Stupidity, neither *struggling* nor *crying*. After this Preparation, they give *three times* a Day, Pellets, made of *ground* Malt or Barley, mixed up with Water, setting, within reach, Water and Gravel in a Pan. In this manner the Birds are made so fat, that, without seeing, one can scarcely form an Idea of it.

MONTAIGNE, pleasantly recites in his *Essays*, that if Animals, were to frame GODS to themselves, they would certainly so make them, as to glorify *themselves* in it, as We do. A *Goose* might cogitate, and then explain, " all the Parts of the UNIVERSE, I have an Interest in; the *Earth* serves me to walk upon, the *Sun* to Light me, the *Stars* have their Influence upon me: I have such Advantage by the *Winds*, and such Conveniences by the *Waters:* there is nothing that yonder heavenly Roof looks upon, *so favourably* as ME: I am the *Darling* of NATURE. Is it not a MAN, that treats, lodges, and serves *Me?* It is for *Me*, that he both sows and grinds: if he destroys and *eats Me*, he does the same by his Fellow Creatures, and so do I the *Worms*, that kill and devour *Him*.*"

In a Piece attributed to LIDGATE, entitled, " a lytell Treatyse of the *Horse*, the

* It has been remarked, that the CROCODILE, an Animal, that arrives at, and sometimes exceeds, *Thirty Feet* in *Length*, and is of proportionate *Bulk*, proceeds from an *Egg*, not *larger* than that of the GOOSE.

Shepe, and the Goos," the Enjoyment of two ELEMENTS, is described, as a matter of *Superiority*, by the GOOSE; also the nutritive Virtue of the Body; while a *dead* HORSE, is but *Carrion;* the *fat* GOOSE, " in a dysshe of Golde," is a Morsel, " served upon a KYNG's Table," and, says the MONK,

" Swymmynge alyve in water chrystalyne,
Tenderly rosted requyreth to have Wyne,"

and that

" Fethers of *Gees*, whan they fall or moute,
To gather them vp herdes them delyte,
To sell to Fletchers the graye with the whyte.

Men plucke stalkes out of my wynges tweyne,
Some to portray, some to note, or *wryte;*
Whan rethoryens haue do theyr besy payne,
Fresshe epystles, lettres to endyte,
Without *wrytynge* auayleth not a myte;
For yf *pennes* and *wrytynge* were awaye,
Of Remembraunce then were loste the keye."

This modern Thought, upon the Origin of a PEN, is happily expressed.

LOVE begg'd and pray'd old TIME to stay,
Whilst he and PSYCHE toy'd together;
LOVE held his Wings, TIME tore away,
But in the Scuffle dropp'd a *Feather!*

LOVE seized the Prize, and with his Dart,
Adroitly work'd to trim and shape it;—
" O PSYCHE! though 'tis Pain to part,
This Charm shall make us half escape it!

" TIME need not fear to fly too slow
When he this useful Loss discovers;
A *Pen's* the only Plume I know,
That wings his Pace for absent LOVERS!"

And for the Introduction of these Lines, on TIME and LOVE, ascribed to Madame

BEAUHARNOIS, when EMPRESS of the FRENCH Nation, the Compiler, hopes to be pardoned by *all*, who have felt the Influence of *either*.

Destin'd, with restless Foot, to roam,
  Old TIME, a venerable Sage,
Reaches a River's brink, and—" Come,"
  He cries—" have Pity on my Age.
" What! on these Banks forgotten I,
  " Who mark each Moment with my *Glass!*
" Hear, DAMSELS, hear my suppliant Cry,
  " And courteously help TIME to pass."

Disporting on the farther Shore,
  Full many a gentle Nymph look'd on;
And, fain to speed his Passage o'er,
  Bade LOVE, their Boatman, fetch the Crone:
But one, of all the Group, most staid,
  Still warn'd her vent'rous Mates—" Alas!
" How oft has Shipwreck whelm'd the MAID,
  " Whose PITY, would help TIME, to pass?"

Lightly his Boat across the Stream
  LOVE guides, his hoary Freight receives,
And, flutt'ring 'mid the sunny Gleam,
  His Canvas to the Breezes gives:
And, plying light his little Oars—
  In Treble now, and now in Bass—
" See, *Girls*," th' enraptur'd Urchin roars,
  " How gaily LOVE, makes TIME, to pass!"

But, soon—'tis LOVE's *proverbial* Crime—
  Exhausted, he his Oars lets fall;
And, soon, these Oars are snatch'd by TIME,
  And—heard ye not the Rallier's call?—
" What! tir'd so soon of thy sweet Toil,
  " *Poor Child!* thou sleepest! I, alas!
" In graver Strain repeat the while
  " My Song—'Tis TIME, makes LOVE, to pass!"

The having no more *Recollection* than a GOOSE, is a *common*, though by what is here stated, an *unjust* Reflection on, this Animal's want of MEMORY.

At the York Lent Assizes, Two Men were charged with stealing *Geese*, the Property of Mr. BLANCHARD, of *Bulmer*. On the first of November, sixteen *Geese* were missing, part of which he found alive at YORK, the same Day, in the Possession of the Prisoners, who had been offering them for Sale. The Prosecutor, on examining, said, he was almost sure they were his *Geese;* but in order to attain perfect Satisfaction, he took this Method:—The *Geese* stolen, had been taken from their Companions, Parents, and Relatives, of course; when brought together, he imagined, if they were the *Geese he had lost*, they would recognise each other. He took with him the Constable, and another Person, whose united Testimony would not only satisfy the COURT, but also his *Neighbours*, whom he thought rather *incredulous* on the Subject.—A Chaise was accordingly provided, and the *Geese*, thus respectably attended, returned in Triumph to their native Place. These Witnesses proceeded with sober Sadness, to detail the Particulars of this interesting Interview. On the Arrival of the Carriage, the ancient *Gander* came out on the Road, to welcome the approach of his lost Family: the Cackling of the other *Geese*, was heard at a Distance, and as soon as the *captive* ones were released, they hastened to their Companions, and here a most interesting Scene ensued; the mutual Congratulations on this Occasion, were so loud and sincere, as to leave no Doubt in the Minds of the Witnesses, that these *Geese*, were indisputably of the same Family. The Effect which this Description had on the COURT and Audience, may be easier conceived than described; repeated Bursts of Laughter, discomposed the Bench, the Bar, and all that heard it, and it was a considerable time, before Gravity could be restored.—The Jury found the Prisoners—*Guilty*.

The *Sapience* of the Verdict here given, is an Argument in favour of the Faculties and Memory, of *Geese*. At the ASSIZES for one of the *midland* Counties, a Woman was tried for the Murder of her *bastard* Child, and after the JUDGE had taken great pains, in explaining the Provisions of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S Act, the Jury acquitted her of the Murder, and found her guilty, of *concealing the Birth of the Child*. The Prisoner next tried, was charged with stealing a *Goose*, and the same Jury, thinking that the Law applied equally to both Cases, acquitted the Prisoner of the *Felony*, but found him guilty of *concealing the Goose!*

MICHAELMAS DAY, is one of the regular Periods of settling *Rents*, &c. in this COUNTRY, but no longer peculiar for that *Hospitality*, when the *Landlords* used to entertain their *Tenants*, in their great Halls upon GEESE, *then* kept only by Persons of

Opulence, and considered as a singular *Treat*, as before was the Case on MARTINMAS, which was the *Old* regular *Quarterly* Day. Few Families however totally neglect the antient Custom, of having a GOOSE, on the Festival of ST. MICHAEL. There is a current, but erroneous Tale, assigning to Queen ELIZABETH, the Introduction of this Custom: Being on her Way to TILBURY FORT, on the *Twenty-ninth* of September, 1588, she is alleged to have dined with Sir NEVILLE UMFREVILLE, at his Seat near that Place, and to have partaken of a GOOSE, which the Knight, knowing her *Taste* for high-seasoned and substantial Dishes, had provided;—that after Dinner, she drank a *half-pint bumper of Burgundy*, to the Destruction of the SPANISH ARMADA, soon after which, she received the joyful Tidings, that her Wishes had been fulfilled;—that being delighted with the *Event*, she commemorated the Day, *annually*, by having a GOOSE for Dinner, in imitation of Sir NEVILLE'S Entertainment;—and that, consequently, the COURT adopted the like Custom, which soon became *general*, throughout the KINGDOM. That Queen ELIZABETH did dine with this gallant *Knight*, is not to be disputed; and the Currency of the Story, renders it more than probable, that a GOOSE was part of the Provision, but the Custom is of much *older* Date, and equally observed on the CONTINENT, as in ENGLAND, though by the *opulent* alone, who could sustain the Expence; and among other Testimonies of its having been a very long-established *Luxury*, may be adduced a well-known and feeling Wish, expressed by CHRISTIERN, KING of DENMARK, who reigned from 1455 to 1492, " that he hoped to see the Time, when not only NOBLES, but GOOD BURGHERS through his Land, should feed on a FAT GOOSE, every ST. MARTIN'S DAY."

We have lately been gratified with the Sight of a DON COSSACK, whose marvellous Account, of killing the FRENCH FRY *(Soldiers)*, might well lead us to believe, he considered them as Part of his GEESE Flock, however that may be, *They* have perhaps the *cheapest* Mode of keeping GEESE, of any People yet discovered. BUFFON informs us, " that among the Villages of the DON COSSACKS, the GEESE leave their Homes, in *March* or *April*, so soon as the *Ice* breaks up, and take Flight in a *Body* to the remote *Northern Lakes*, where they breed and reside during the *Summer*, and that on the Beginning of *Winter*, the *Parent Birds*, with their multiplied *young Progeny*, all return, and divide themselves, every Flock alighting at the Door of the respective Place, to which it belongs."

Bernacle.

These Birds, whose Weight is about *five Pounds*, have the Bill black and little more than an Inch long; Head small; the Forehead and Cheeks white; from the Bill to the Eyes, is a black line; the hind part of the Head, the whole Neck, and upper part of the Breast and Back, are of a deep *black;* the whole outside of the Body and Coverts of the Tail, are *white;* the Scapulars, and Coverts of the Wings, are beautifully barred with *blue*, *grey*, *black*, and *white;* the Tail is *black*, and five inches and a half long; the Legs of the same Colour, very thick and stout.

Of all the marvellous Produce, which *Ignorance* has so long substituted, for the simple Operations of NATURE, the most absurd is, the Assertion of the Growth of the BERNACLE, in a kind of SHELL, on certain Trees on the Coasts of SCOTLAND and the ORKNEYS, or on the *rotten Timber* of *old Ships*. Numerous are the Writers, who have indulged themselves upon this Topic. MAIER, who has written a Treatise expressly on this BIRD, *without Father or Mother*, states, that he opened a hundred of the *Goose-bearing* SHELLS, and in all of them, found the *Rudiments* of the *Bird* completely formed. Sir ROBERT MURRAY'S Account of the BERNACLE, *(admitted* into the *Philosophical Transactions)* declares, " that these SHELLS, are hung at the *Tree* by a Neck, longer than the SHELL, of a filmy Substance, round and hollow, and creased not unlike the *Wind-pipe* of a *Chicken*, spreading out broadest, where it is fastened to the *Tree*, from which it seems to draw and convey the *Matter*, which serves for the *Growth* and *Vegetation* of the SHELL, and *little Bird within it*." He continues, " In every SHELL that I opened, I found *a perfect Sea-fowl*, the little Bill, like that of a GOOSE, the Eyes marked; the Head, Neck, *Breast*, Wing, Tail, and *Feet* formed; the *Feathers*, every where perfectly shaped, and blackish coloured; and the *Feet*, like those of other *Water-fowl*, to my best Remembrance."

A Specimen of this *Goose-bearing Tree*, so large, that it took *twenty* Men to raise out of the SEA, was exhibited at WOOLWICH, in 1807. The *Bernacles*, which form the

Exhibition, possess a Neck, upwards of *two feet* in Length, resembling the *Windpipe* of a *Chicken;* each SHELL contains five Pieces; and notwithstanding the many Thousands, which hung to *eight Inches* of the *Tree*, part of the FOWL, may be seen from each SHELL.

This Bird appears in vast Flocks during Winter, on the *North-west* Coasts of this Kingdom; are very shy, but on being taken, grow as familiar as our *tame Geese* in a few Days; in *February*, they quit our Shores, and retire as far as LAPLAND to breed. They live to a great Age; the Rev. Doctor BUCKWORTH, of *Spalding*, had a BERNACLE, that was kept in the Family above *Thirty-two Years;* but was *blind* during the two last; how *old* it was, when first caught, is unknown.

Wild-duck.

In the Year 1765, there were caught at the Decoy at Dowesby, in LINCOLNSHIRE, *One Thousand, Seventy-five* Dozen and *Eight Wild-ducks*, which on the Average, fetched *Seven Shillings* per Dozen. The Poulterers now ask *five Shillings a piece*, for *such Birds*.

Of the *tame Duck's* Fecundity, this is a curious Proof. Mr. CRUMP, of *Minster*, *Thanet*, had in his Possession, *October*, 1808, a *Duck*, hatched late in the Season of the preceding *Year*, and which, since the last *Spring*, produced *One hundred* and *ten* Eggs, and continues still to lay. The Eggs are very large, several of them having weighed, nearly a *Quarter of a Pound*.

Eider Duck.

This Bird is nearly as large as a *Goose;* the Colours of the *Male*, are principally *white* and *black;* and different from the usual Disposition, the *former* covers the *Back*, and the *latter* the *Belly;* the same colour, *Black*, is on the top of the *Head*, on the Quills of the *Tail* and *Wings*, except the Feathers nearest the Body, which are white. Below the Nape of the *Neck*, there is a broad greenish Plate, and the *white* of the *Breast*, is washed with a brick, rusty red, Tint, in some Species of a Buff colour, the *Legs* are green. The *Female* is smaller, and all its Plumage is uniformly tinged, with rusty and blackish,

in transverse and waving Lines, on a brown-grey Ground. In both *Sexes*, we perceive Scallops, bound by little close Feathers like *Velvet*, which extend from the Front on both sides of the *Bill*, and almost under the Nostrils.

This useful Species is found in the *Western Isles* of SCOTLAND, and in the *Farn* Isles, where Mr. PENNANT, in July 1769, found the *Ducks* sitting. He says, "the lower part of the *Nest*, was made of *Sea Plants;* the upper was formed of the DOWN, pulled from their own Breasts, in which the *Eggs* were surrounded, and warmly bedded: In some were *three*, others *five Eggs*, of a large Size, and pale *olive* Colour, as smooth and glassy, as if *varnished* over. The *Nests* were built on the Beach, among the loose Pebbles, not far from the Water. The *Ducks* sat very close, nor will they rise, till you almost tread on them. The *Drakes* separate themselves during the *Breeding* Season. We robbed a few *Nests* of the DOWN, and after carefully separating it from the *Tag*, it weighed only *three quarters of an Ounce*, but was so *elastic*, as to fill the *Crown* of the largest *Hat*." The greater numbers of the EIDER *Duck*, are found in *Norway*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*, whence the Down is *annually* imported, and where the *Birds* are provided with it in more Abundance, a Proof, that these *Birds* are accommodated, according to Situation and *Climate*. The EIDER DOWN even on the Spot, in *Norway* and Iceland, sells very dear. This Substance is so *elastic* and so *light*, that *two* or *three Pounds* of it, though pressed into a *Ball*, that may be held in the *Hand*, will so swell as to fill and distend the Foot-covering of a *large Bed*. A *Female* in her Nest, gives commonly *half a pound* of DOWN, which is reduced to *one half* in cleaning; in 1750, the *Icelandic* Company, sold so much as netted *Eight hundred and fifty pounds, Sterling*, besides what was sent directly to *Gluckstadt:* the DOWN from *dead* Birds, is of little Worth, having lost its *Elasticity*. It is not known that any Attempts to *domesticate* this Species, have succeeded in the British Dominions.

The Account, from Sir G. S. MACKENZIE's Travels in *Iceland*, descriptive of these *Birds* Economy and Use, is here given. "On the 8th of *June*, 1810, we went to VIDÖE to see the EIDER DUCKS, which had now assembled to nestle, at all other times of the Year, they are perfectly *wild*, but during the *breeding* Season, a Fine of *Thirty Dollars* is inflicted for killing each *Bird*. As our Boat approached the Shore, we passed through Multitudes, which scarcely moved out of the Way. Between the landing Place, and the Old Governor's House, the Ground was strewed with, and it required Caution to avoid treading on the *Nests*. The *Drakes* were walking about, uttering a Sound very like the *Cooing of Doves*, and were even more *familiar*, than the common *domestic* Ducks. All round the House, on the Garden Wall, on the Roofs, and even in the *inside* of the Houses, and in the Chapel, were Numbers of *Ducks* sitting on their *Nests*. Such as had

not been long on the *Nest*, generally left it on being approached; but those that had more than one or *two Eggs*, sat perfectly quiet, suffering us to touch them, and sometimes making a gentle use of their Bills, to remove our Hands. When a *Drake* happens to be near his Mate, he is extremely agitated when any one approaches her. He passes and repasses between her, and the object of his Suspicion, raising his Head, and *cooing*. The *Nests* were lined with DOWN, which the Duck takes from her own Breast; and there is a sufficient quantity, for covering up the eggs when the Duck goes to *feed*, which is generally during the time of *low* Water. The DOWN, which is a valuable article of Commerce, is removed at *two* different Times from the Nest. Sometimes the *Duck* is compelled to provide a *further* Lining, and when her DOWN is exhausted, the *Drake* supplies the Deficiency. *Eggs*, to a certain number, are also removed, from being esteemed a great *Delicacy*. Our good Friend at VIDÖE, used to send us *two hundred* at a time. When boiled *hard* they are tolerably good, but much *inferior* to those of common Poultry. *Swans'* Eggs, of which we got a few, are really excellent."

When taken from the Nest, the EIDER DOWN is mixed with Feathers and Straws. To separate them, and make the DOWN fit for Market, is part of the Employment of the Women, during *Winter*. As soon as the young Birds are hatched, the *Duck* takes them on her Back, and swims to a considerable distance from the Shore. She then *dives*, and leaves the little ones, to exercise themselves in swimming about.—As soon as they have thus got the use of their Feet, the *Duck* returns, and becomes their Guide. Several Broods, often great numbers, join Company, and are quite *wild* for a few Weeks; after which, they totally disappear.—Long before we left ICELAND, there was not a single *Eider Duck* to be seen. Whither they retire is not known. These Birds are found in the *Flannel Isles*, to the West of the *Island of Lewis*, sometimes in *Shetland* and *Orkney*, but seldom farther to the SOUTH.

An extraordinary Occurrence took place, March, 1810, near *Drumburgh*, a Fisherman, placed a *Flounder Net* in the River *Eden*, which is subject to the *flux* and *reflux* of the Tide, and on his returning to take up his Net, instead of finding *Fish*, he found it loaded with *wild Ducks;* during his Absence, a Fleet of these *Birds*, had alighted *below* the Net, and on the *Flowing* of the *Tide*, were carried, from the Contraction of the Channel, with great Impetuosity into the Net, and were drowned. He caught *One Hundred and Seventy golden eyed* Wild-ducks, supposed to be from the ORKNEYS, as very rarely any of that *Species* frequent *that* Part of the Country.

The Truth of Lord ERSKINE's Remark, in Allusion to the frequent *Minorities* in which MINISTERS were in, 1810, " It reminds me strongly of shooting *Wild fowl* in a

large *Lake*, for though you are *fortunate* enough to *knock them down*, it is extremely *difficult* to get them out," has been experienced, to the *Vexation* of most Sportsmen, who have partaken of this Amusement.

The RIGHT in the Property of DECOY PONDS, was settled in the Court of KING'S BENCH, in *November Term*, 1810, by the following Decision.

CARRINGTON *v.* TAYLOR.

Mr. GARROW moved for a Rule to shew Cause, why the Verdict in this Case, should not be *set aside*, and a *new Trial granted*. This was an Action tried at the last ESSEX Assizes, before the Lord CHIEF BARON, and a Verdict given for the Plaintiff. It appeared that the Parties lived on the *Sea Coast*, and gained their Livelihood by destroying *Sea Fowl*. The Plaintiff had on his Ground, an ancient DECOY POND; the Defendant firing his Gun off near this *Decoy*, frightened the *Wild fowl* away, which had been decoyed by the *tame Birds*, and gave the Defendant, an Opportunity of shooting them. The Counsel contended, that the Defendant's firing his Gun at a *Distance*, could not be maintained to be a *Trespass*.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—"I wish you would state that part of the Evidence."

Mr. GARROW then said, it was given in Evidence, that the Plaintiff fired his Gun, within *one hundred Yards* of the Pond.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, he thought *that Part* of the Evidence sufficiently *strong*, to warrant the Jury, in giving a Verdict for the Plaintiff.—*Rule refused*.

It rather appears, that the Offender had taken his Station, within the Distance specified, on the *Ground* of the Plaintiff, and was firing *on Shore*, as the *Birds* were going to, or from, the *Decoy Pond*, and by that means was guilty of a *Trespass*; for it is a Question, how far the Verdict might in the first Instance have gone, or would *subsequently* have been confirmed against him, had he been in *his Boat* upon a *Tide River*, and *thereon* exercising his Skill, in Shooting at the *Wild-fowl*, for *so situated*, the Opinion of an eminent Counsel has been given, that no *Penalty* could attach to the *Shooter*.

Other Birds, of which Anecdotes are given, will be here introduced, instead of observing the exact System of the former Volumes, wherein the Account of DOGS used in *Shooting*, intervened.

The Inducements that have operated upon MAN, to exert his Powers, in the Retaining *Animals* under his Dominion, has been almost universally with the Design, of converting them to the Purposes of *Food*, or to Articles of *Trade;* but *Interest*, which has disposed MAN to subdue the *Quadrupeds*, and tame the *Birds*, has had no part in the Domestication of the SWAN. Its *Beauty*, and the Elegance of its *Form*, have engaged Him to bring it to his Habitation, merely to decorate it. Never has it been kept *captive*, but has been destined to adorn the *Waters* in his Gardens, and there permitted to enjoy, all the Sweets of LIBERTY. As a Contrast, though perfectly distinct from the Motives above alluded to, either of increasing the Luxury of the *Table*, or the sordid Views of *Commerce*, the PIGEON, has been of late Years, singularly *unfortunate*, by having its domestic Harmony invaded, to evidence the Superiority of *Marksmen*, and in such Efforts of Skill, The FABLE *of the* FROGS, is most truly applicable. We shall select a few of these Performances, from the Multitudes that occur, almost Weekly.

From Priority of DATE, though not of *Execution*, we commence with what happened 1806, when four Gentlemen of *Camberwell*, undertook for a Wager of five Guineas a side, to shoot at *twelve* Pigeons, and great Bets were depending, but to the Mortification of the Persons present, they *neither of them*, brought down a *single Bird*.

Mr. KEENE, of Hammersmith, killed *twenty* Pigeons, in *twenty-one* Shots, from a Trap, at the regular twenty-one Yards Distance; and in March, 1811, he killed in a Match against Mr. ELLIOT, the same Number, beating his Adversary by *One*.

In Wiltshire the same Year, Captain HICKS shot against the Gamekeeper of Mr. MAURICE, at *fifteen Pigeons*, turned off at the same Distance, *each* killed *the whole*, and in shooting off the *Ties*, the former missed his *sixth* Bird, and lost the Match, which was for two hundred Guineas.

Lord F. BEAUCLERC, won the *Medals* at the *Old Hat Club*, 1811, and 1813, but the Shooting of the last, was inferior to that of former Years, only *Forty* being killed, out of *Sixty Pigeons*.

Sparrows * have also been *Objects* to shew the Expertness of the Performer. In

* In February, 1812, this occurred. A *Sparrow* was remarked to fly several times with Food in her Mouth, into the Hole of an old Wall. The Curiosity of the Person observing it, was excited, to ascertain the Cause; and, ascending to the place with a Ladder, he found there a *full grown* Bird of the SUMMER's Brood, which had been accidentally entangled, by one Leg, in such a manner, as not to be able to escape. Thus fettered, the *old Birds* had

1808, Mr. James Shobridge shot at *twenty-four Sparrows*, of which he killed *fifteen* and missed *nine*.—The Bet was, "*four* Guineas to *one*, a *dead Bird*," as they were respectively turned out. In this Way, the Friends of Mr. Shobridge, won *fifteen* Guineas, and lost *thirty-six*.

Swallows and *Martins* are liable also to Destruction, from these Displays of accurate Shooting, which, by the way, adds *nothing* to the Certainty of killing *Game*, and are not only cruel to a harmless Race, who seek Man's Protection, by *building* in his very *Dwelling*, but is of Detriment to the *Produce* of the Earth, for the Proof is unquestionable, that the Insects, unless destroyed by *this*, and other Species of *Birds*, would consume a very large Proportion of the Cultivator's Labours. Shakespeare mentions the Appearance of the *Swallows* and *Martins*, as a Mark of *pure* Air.

The Guest of Summer,
The Temple haunting *Martlet* does approve,
By his lov'd Masonry, that the Heaven's Breath
Smells sweetly here:
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The Air is delicate. Macbeth, Act 1. Scene 6.

To Return to the Pigeon, their rapid Flight has been instrumental, for the Purpose of conveying Intelligence: in July, 1808, a Wager was decided, by setting off *three Pigeons*, belonging to a young Man, named Wilson, in the *Borough*, who undertook, that they would fly *Thirty-five* Miles, in *one Hour*. They were accordingly set off the same Evening, at *five o'Clock*, five Miles beyond Tunbridge Wells, and arrived again at the Residence of their Owner, in the short Space of *Fifty-three Minutes*, being *seven Minutes*, within the Time allowed.

Dr. Russell tells us, when *Pigeons* were employed as *Posts*, Persons not only placed the *Paper* containing the *News* under the Wing, to prevent its being destroyed by *Wet*, but "used to bathe their Feet in *Vinegar*, with a view to keeping them *cool*, so as they might not settle to drink or wash themselves, which would have destroyed the *Paper*."

Pigeons, in the Fields, are often shot at, it not being generally known, that by Act of 2 Geo. III. c. 29, it is enacted, "That if *any Person* shall *shoot at*, with an intent to

not forsaken their unfortunate Offspring, but had continued to feed and support it in its Confinement, even for so *many Months after*, all the other Individuals of the same Brood, had taken their Flight.

kill, or by *any means kill*, or take with a wilful intent to destroy, any *Pigeon*, and shall be thereof convicted, he shall forfeit *twenty Shillings* to the Prosecutor, which, if not paid *forthwith*, he may be committed to the Gaol, or House of Correction, for *three Months*, unless the Forfeiture is *sooner paid*."

This Evidence respecting the shooting *Pigeons*, is curious. A Gentleman residing in the KING'S County, IRELAND, perceived his Stock of *Pigeons* fast decreasing, but was unacquainted with the Cause. He was, however, *informed*, a Tenant of his knew *something* of the Matter. The Man was sent for; on being questioned, he at first denied any Knowledge of the Transaction; but, when closely pressed, he "declared he did *not mean* to accuse any Man of *shooting* the *Pigeons*, but he was *certain*, BILLY DOOLEY *shot* the *Pigeons*, for all that."

In 1807, was in the Possession of Mr. KNIGHT, of *Chichester*, a Hen Pigeon of the Powter Species, who, in that *Summer* hatched *three pair* of Young. She is *Twenty-one* Years old, and is considered a remarkable instance of *Longevity*, as BUFFON, and other Naturalists, have not allowed this Bird, from the Heat of its *Nature*, above *eight* or *nine* Years of Life, and to be incapable of Procreation, after *seven*.

Raven.

Friendship between *Animals* has often been remarked, the *Humanity*, as it may be termed, of a RAVEN, will be here recited. In 1808, a Raven was kept at the *Red Lion*, HUNGERFORD; a Gentleman's Chaise, in turning into the Yard, ran over the leg of his Newfoundland-dog, and while examining the Injury done, *Ralph* was evidently a *concerned Spectator*, when the Dog was tied up, under the Manger with the Horses, *Ralph* attended upon him with particular Kindness. This was so marked, that it was observed to the *Hostler*, who said, that he had been bred from his *Pin feather*, in Intimacy with a Dog; that the Affection between them was mutual; and that all the Neighbourhood had been Witnesses of the Acts of Fondness, they had conferred upon each other. This Dog also had his Leg broke, and during the long time he was confined, *Ralph* waited upon, and carried him Provisions daily! by accident, the *Hostler* shut the Stable-door, and *Ralph* was deprived of the Company of his Friend the whole Night, but in the Morning, the Bottom of the Door was found so *pecked*, that *Ralph* would, in another Hour, have made his own Entrance-port.

These EPITAPHS, the one upon a *Croaker*, the other upon a *Chorister*, are not a little extraordinary, especially the *latter*. The RAVEN's Career was stopt, 1811, we are not so certain, *when* the *Singer* departed.

Beneath this Block, poor *Ralph* now lies,
A cunning Rogue was he;
A wicked Thief, no one denies,
And ne'er from Mischief free.

He also was a tipling Elf,
And given much to roam;
But ah! his Faults mind in *Yourself*,
And, Reader! *look at Home*.

In the Church of *Saragossa*, in SPAIN, the Marble, thus blazons JUAN CABECA, *Chorister* of our LORD the KING. "When he was received into the Choir of ANGELS, in *Augmentation* of that happy Company, his VOICE, was so *distinguishable* from *the rest*, that even GOD himself, hearkened to him with *Attention!* and at last said, *rather severely*, to the ANGELS, 'Hold your *Tongues*, ye CALVES, and let JUAN CABECA, *Chorister* to the KING of SPAIN, *sing my Praise!*'"

Of the *singing* Birds we shall state a few Circumstances, and *this*, of the *domestic Feelings* of a THRUSH, on forming its *Nest* in a Spot, so distinct from the Places, which these *Birds* generally prefer to build in, renders it worthy of Notice. In the Spring of 1812, a THRUSH had domesticated itself, by building a Nest, and hatching her Brood, in the Cavity of a *glass Bottle*, turned up in the usual manner in a Bottle rack, nearly adjoining the *back* Door of Mr. ANTHONY THOMPSON's House, at ST. BEES. The *same Bird* (so far as can be judged) early in 1813, returned to her former Residence; has put it into complete Order, and appears even more *familiarized* to "*the Haunts of Men*" than on her first Visit. She feeds out of the Hand of an Acquaintance, and suffers (without any apparent Offence) an *Egg* or two, to be taken out of her Nest, which are always instantly restored, and every Care is taken to preserve the whole Stock, which consists of *four Eggs*.

In BEDFORDSHIRE, *Canary Birds*, are frequently seen in the Hedges, &c. they are supposed to have escaped from an Aviary, and to have bred in the Woods, and appear perfectly able to contend with the Vicissitudes of our Climate.

The Lines to a ROBIN, that flew in at the Window of Mr. GRAHAME, will be read with no regretted Loss of Time.

"From snowy Plains, and icy Sprays,
From moonless Nights, and sunless Days,
Welcome, *poor Bird!* I'll cherish thee;
I love thee, for thou *trustest* me.
Thou need'st not dread a *Captive's* Doom;
No! freely flutter round my Room;
Perch on my Lute's remaining String,
And sweetly of the SUMMER sing.
That Note, that SUMMER Note I know;
It wakes at once, and soothes my Woe,
I see the Woods, I see the Stream,
I see—ah, still prolong the Dream!
Still with thy Song, those Scenes renew,
Tho' through my Tears, they reach my View.
Thus heedless of the raging Blast,
Thou'lt dwell with *me*, till WINTER'S past;
And when the *Primrose* tells, 'tis SPRING,
And when the *Thrush* begins to sing,
Soon as I hear the woodland Song,
I'll set *thee free*, to join the Throng!"

This Effect of FROST upon Birds, took place in February, 1809, when a Boy in the Service of Mr. W. NEWMAN, miller, at *Leybourne*, near MALLING, went into a Field, called the Forty Acres, and saw a number of *Rooks* on the Ground, very close together: He made a Noise to drive them away, but they did not appear alarmed; he threw Snow-balls to make them rise, still they remained. Surprised at this apparent Indifference, he went in among them, and actually picked up *Twenty-seven Rooks;* and also in several parts of the same Field, *Ninety Larks*, a *Pheasant*, and a *Buzzard Hawk*. The Cause of the Inactivity of the *Birds*, was a thing of rare Occurrence in this Climate; a heavy *Rain* fell on the Thursday Afternoon, which, *freezing* as it came down, so completely *glazed over* the *Bodies* of the *Birds*, that they were fettered in a *Coat of Ice*, and completely deprived of the Power of Motion. Several of the *Larks* were dead, having perished from the Intenseness of the Cold. The *Buzzard Hawk* being strong, struggled hard for his Liberty, broke his *icy* Fetters, and effected his Escape.

Crow.

These Lines, on the *Election* of Mr. CROW, to be CORONER for KENT, convey a PUN on the NAME, that has *Truth* to establish the *Point* of it.

One Voter to another said,
The Choice, the COUNTY now has made,
For Wisdom sure will mark us;
The WORLD, unanimous, allow,
No Candidate can match a CROW,
To sit upon a CARCASE.

Rook.

The AIR GUN, which is sometimes employed in the Shooting of *Rooks* and *Rabbits*, has been proved to possess the Powers of *Execution*, after the AIR has been long remaining in the Ball or Magazine. AIR preserves its *Elasticity*, though retained in a *compressed* State, for any Duration. Some PHILOSOPHERS contend, that the *Spring* of the AIR may be so disturbed, by violent Pressure, as to require some time to recover its *natural* Tone; and Dr. HALES would infer, from a Number of Experiments, that the *Elasticity* of the AIR, might be actually *destroyed*. But other AUTHORS have manifested, that the expansive, projectile *Force* of the AIR, has been preserved for *many Years*, to its *original* Extent. ROBERVAL, having let his AIR-GUN remain charged, for the Space of *sixteen Years*, found, on discharging it, that the AIR's *elastic Force*, was not *at all* abated.

May, 1808, TWO WHITE *Rooks*, were taken from the Rookery of Mr. CURTIS, near CAMBRIDGE, they have no *black* Feathers, their *Legs* and *Beak* are also WHITE; it was laughingly said, the Owner might make a *Fortune*, by shewing them at NEWMARKET.

A Gentleman of ORMSKIRK, has *a Snow white Starling*, which was taken in the

Lordship of *Halsall;* and, what is more extraordinary, *a black Skylark,* which was taken out of a Nest, in the same *Lordship.*

As a Close to our Description of the *feathered Race,* and admitting *all* that may be alleged, as to the following Recital being, a MUNCHAUSEN, we shall notice the FRAGMENTS, that have been discovered of a *Species* of *Birds,* now extinct. We have known exhibited in the METROPOLIS, a *Skeleton* of the MAMMOTH *, a BEAST of *Dimensions* far beyond those of any QUADRUPED, now in Existence, and of whose Powers, no adequate Ideas, can of course be ascertained. The Narrative of this *Bird's* Size, is equally, if not more *gigantic,* and reminds us of the Roc, whose massy *Eggs,* and stupendous *Strength,* the ARABIAN NIGHTS, have frequently pourtrayed, particularly in that Part, which records the Voyages, of SINBAD, the *Sailor.*

"M. HENDERSTROM has discovered, in that Part of the RUSSIAN Dominions, which he calls NEW SIBERIA, the *Claws* of a Bird, measuring EACH A YARD IN LENGTH, and the YAKUTS assured him, they had often in their hunting Excursions, met with *Skeletons,* and even *Feathers* of this Bird, the *Quills* of which, were large enough to admit a MAN'S FIST." This is the *strongest* Fact which has yet appeared, in Support of the almost universal Tradition, that the EARTH was formerly inhabited by a *Race* of GIANTS. For though MEN, not exceeding ourselves in *Stature,* might have defended themselves against the Megatherion, they would have been *helpless,* against *Birds* of *Prey,* of THIS MAGNITUDE.

There is a Passage, in the *Viage de las Goletas Mexicana y Sutil,* which gives some Reason, for supposing that this Bird is *not extinct.* A Chief at NOOTKA, where the Image of a *large Bird,* seemed to be held in some degree of Veneration, drew such a *Monster,* with the additional *Monstrosity,* of two Horns upon its Head, carrying away a WHALE in its *Talons,* and he affirmed, that he had SEEN a *Bird* of that Kind, pounce upon a WHALE, and *fly off with it.* The SPANIARDS observed, *He* must have been *Dreaming,* but he insisted upon the *literal* TRUTH, of what he had related. SUAVUK, is the Name of this *Bird.* In this *incredulous* AGE, I suppose, most Persons will agree with the SPANIARDS, in their Disbelief, and even the Probability, that TETACUS's WHALE, may have been a *Porpoise,* will not bring the Story, within the Limits of their

* In 1810, a MAMMOTH, in a State of perfect Preservation, was found near *Yakoutska,* on the Borders of the *Frozen Ocean.* Part of the Flesh, the Tusks, Ears, and Tail, had been cut off by the Natives; but the *Skeleton* has been carried to PETERSBURGH, a Distance of 6,875 Miles. The Head weighs *Four hundred and sixty pounds.* The Horns are *Nine and a half feet long,* and weigh *Four hundred pounds.* The Height of the *Back* is *Ten and a half Feet,* and the length *Sixteen and a half Feet;* the Bristles of the Back, were of a reddish Colour, and many of them measured, full *two Feet four inches.*

Credulity. But whether we have really found HENDERSTROM's *Bird* at NOOTKA, or not, no Person after perusing the following Extract, from COOKE's *first* Voyage, will *deny*, or *doubt*, that we have discovered something like his *Nest*, in NEW HOLLAND. "At two in the Afternoon, we set out from Lizard Island, to return to the Ship, (then lying in *Endeavour River*), and in our way, landed upon the low sandy Island with Trees upon it, which we had remarked in our going out. Upon this Island, we saw an incredible Number of Birds, chiefly *Sea fowl;* we found also the Nest of an *Eagle* with young ones, which we killed: *and the* NEST *of some other Bird, we knew not what, of a most enormous Size: it was built with Sticks upon the Ground, and was no less, than* SIX AND TWENTY FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE, *and* TWO FEET EIGHT INCHES HIGH." Book 3, chap. 5.

This NEST, is not *exactly* proportioned, to the SIBERIAN CLAW, yet a Bird of correspondent Bulk, would be as able to carry off a *Porpoise*, as the common *Eagle* is, to fly away with a *Lamb*. *Endeavour River*, is unluckily *too far* from BOTANY BAY, for a Party to go there, BIRDS-NESTING *.

Dog.

To the natural History of the DOGS used in *Shooting*, there is little to be added, a few Anecdotes of their *Fecundity* and *Longevity*, and some Causes, that have been decided respecting the *Right* to

* For the *Preservation* of BIRDS, Sir ASHTON LEVER gives these Directions. LARGE BIRDS, should be carefully skinned, the *Head*, *Tail*, and *Feet*, left entire, the *Skin* may then be either put into a Vessel of *Spirits*, or rubbed well on the *inside*, with the following *Mixture:* "One pound of *Salt*, four Ounces of *Alum*, and two Ounces of *Pepper*, pounded together." SMALL BIRDS, may be thus treated, "take out the *Entrails*, open a Passage to the *Brain*, which should be scooped out through the *Mouth;* introduce into the Cavities of the *Skull*, and the whole *Body*, some of the *above Mixture*, putting it also through the *Gullet*, and entire length of the *Neck*, hang the *Bird* in a cool airy Place, *first* by the *Feet*, that the *Body* may be impregnated by the *Salts*, and *afterwards* by a *Thread*, through the *under Mandible* of the Bill, till it appears to be *sweet*, then expose it in the *Sun*, or near a *Fire:* after it is well dried, clean out what remains loose of the Mixture, and fill the *Cavity* of the Body with *Wool*, *Oakum*, or any *soft* Substance." The sooner this Method is applied after the Bird is killed, the better; in forwarding them to any Distance when fresh killed, for their being preserved, *Tow* should be put into the *Mouth*, and upon every *Wound*, to prevent the *Feathers* being soiled, and the *Bird* should be wrapped *smooth* at full length in *Paper*, and packed close in a Box; if sent from far, the *Entrails* should be extracted, and the Hollow filled with *Tow dipt in Rum*, or other *Spirits*.

destroy; and when a *Warranty* has been *falsely* given, of the Abilities possessed by them; are here inserted.

A POINTER, in the Possession of Mr. TOYNE, Gamekeeper to Lady AMCOTTS, of Harrington, in 1806, whelped *Eighteen* Puppies of full Growth; and in 1807, a SPANIEL, of Mr. WILLARD, *Brewer*, at LEWES, has, in *four* Litters, produced *Sixty-five* Whelps, viz. the *First* Litter, *fifteen*, the Second, *fifteen*, the Third, *fifteen*, and the Fourth, *Twenty*.

The AGE of a *Terrier*, belonging to Mr. RICHARDSON, has been mentioned in the Course of this Work, as being *then* extraordinary. The Existence of the Animal was prolonged, to upwards of TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, and accidentally terminated, by the Wheel of a Carriage running over her; This is perhaps an Account, *best authenticated*, of such a *protracted* Life, in any one of the SPECIES.

VERE *v.* Lord CAWDOR.

This was an Action to recover the Value of *two sporting Dogs*.

Mr. GARROW stated the Case. In August, 1808, as the Plaintiff was going with his *Dogs* on a shooting Excursion, he passed near Lord CAWDOR's House at Golden Grove; his Luggage got loose, and in the delay of securing it, his *Dogs* scattered themselves through the Fields, in Pursuit of *Hares*. In a few minutes, the Report of *fire-arms* was heard, and the Plaintiff found that *two* of his *Dogs* had been shot by the Gamekeeper, in consequence of *general Orders* to that Effect, from his *Lordship*. A Correspondence between the Parties took place, in which the Defendant, apparently irritated by some hasty Expressions of the Plaintiff, finally declined giving him any Satisfaction for the Loss which he had sustained.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the *general* Order for *shooting* the Dogs that might trespass, was altogether *illegal* and *unjustifiable*, that the Question for the JURY to consider, was, not what *Value* might *nominally* be attached to the *Dogs*, as being *Favourites*, but what was their *real Value;* and, taking that Consideration for their Guide, he thought they should give the Plaintiff, a *liberal Compensation*.

The Jury retired for half an Hour, and returned with a Verdict for the Plaintiff—*One Hundred Pounds* Damages.

A *Second* Action between the said Parties, for a similar Loss, took place in 1809,

it was for *Damages*, on Account of the Defendant's *Gamekeeper*, having *shot* and *killed*, the Plaintiff's *Dog*.—The *Plea* was, "that the Defendant, Lord CAWDOR, was Lord of a Manor, at *Kidwelly*, in the County of CARMARTHEN, and that the other Defendant, was his Lordship's *Gamekeeper:* that the Plaintiff's *Dog* came upon that Manor, and was following a *Hare*, and might *then* and *there*, have killed the said *Hare;* that the *Gamekeeper shot* the said *Dog*, as it was *lawful* for him to do." To which Plea there was a Demurrer.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, by way of shewing the *Absurdity* of the *Plea*, said—"I think the *Plea* does not justify, the *killing*, by the *Gamekeeper:* is it to be endured, that a Man's *Dog*, or any other Animal, shall be *shot*, because he follows a *Hare*, without stating in the *Justification* of *killing that Dog*, it was *necessary* to kill it; or that the *Dog* belonged to an *unqualified* Person, and was pursuing Game *unlawfully*. *All this*, or *some of this*, was surely *necessary* to be stated. If there be a PRECEDENT, for such a *Plea as this*, it is a PRECEDENT, against COMMON REASONING, and COMMON SENSE, and the SOONER, it is *overturned*, the BETTER."—JUDGMENT for the PLAINTIFF.

The legal Cases alluded to are recent. An Action was brought at the BURY Assizes, 1810, by the Plaintiff, who is an Auctioneer at WOODBRIDGE, against the Defendant, a *Gamekeeper* of Mr. JENNEY'S, to recover *Damages*, for having *shot two Pointers*, the Property of the Plaintiff. A Witness proved that he heard a Gun go off, when the *Dogs* were *shot;* that the Defendant asked the Witness to *bury* them, and that He never denied *shooting* them, but upon being told, it was a Pity he shot the *Dogs*, he said, it could not be helped *then*. Another Witness proved, that he heard the Defendant, at an Inn in WOODBRIDGE, confess the Fact. On the part of the Defendant, his *Daughter* was called, who swore that her *Mother*, went into the Cover where the *Dogs* were, with a Gun, which she fired off *twice*, and that the Defendant was gone to WOODBRIDGE, and met *Her* and her *Mother* as they returned from the Cover. The JUDGE left it to the *Jury* to say, whether the *Defendant* or his *Wife* shot the *Dogs*, as in the *latter* Case, the present Action could not be supported, without *Her* being joined; his *Lordship* said, it might be possible, that the Defendant acknowledged it to *screen his Wife*, supposing that *He* might *justify*, as *Gamekeeper*, although *She* could not. The *Jury* returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff, *Damages, Twenty-five Pounds*.

ROBINSON *v.* Lord LILFORD.

This Action was brought by the Plaintiff, who is *qualified*, against the Noble Lord, for *shooting* a brace of *Pointers*, the Property of the Plaintiff, as they were returning from chasing a *Hare*, which had run into the Defendant's Estate. The Noble Lord suffered Judgment to go by Default, consequently it was decided before the Sheriff and

his Jury, at the NORTHAMPTON Assizes, in 1813, when a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, of *Eighty pounds*, and Costs.

BOYD *v.* GISSING.—(*Court of Common Pleas, Dec.* 1, 1809).

This was an Action, to recover Twenty-two pounds ten shillings from the *Defendant*, for *two Pointers*, warranted *staunch*, &c. The *Plaintiff* is a Gentleman residing at *Teddington*, and the *Defendant* a *Dealer in Dogs*. On the *Dogs* being tried, they *flushed* several Covies of Birds, and were altogether *useless*. The *Plaintiff* agreed to take a *Setter Dog*, which was also warranted, for *twelve pounds*, and if disapproved of, the *three Dogs* were to be returned, and the Money refunded. The *Setter* was described by a Gamekeeper, as a *Newfoundland* Dog, in *Action*. A Justification was attempted, that the *Dogs* were not returned *in time*.—Verdict for the *Plaintiff*.

This *keen* Attempt to increase the *Revenue*, and to *pocket* some of the *Spoil*, for *extra* Vigilance, happened in the Spring of 1809, at KENSINGTON. A Lady who keeps a most respectable Boarding-School, at *Colehern House, Earl's-court*, was *surcharged* for two Dogs, and appealed. Upon being interrogated, whether she did not keep a large *Yard-dog*, replied in the *Affirmative*.—"Then, (exclaimed the *Collector*) *Ma'am, I have you;* for I'll take my Oath, I saw a *yellow* and *white Spaniel* at the Window."—"True, (replied the Lady) but the poor little Fellow is only *stuffed*, and has been *dead* for *two Years!*"—The Auditors burst into Laughter, and the officious *puppy* of a *Collector*, retired so discomfited, that he will not again hastily *shew his Teeth, before he can bite!*

A Trial recently took place in the Court of *King's Bench*, DUBLIN, respecting a *Pointer Dog*. The Witnesses on the part of the Plaintiff, proved the *Identity* of the Animal, who, as further *Evidence*, was produced on the Table, to the great Merriment of the Court, who were convulsed with Laughter, at this *unusual* Witness's Testimony. The *Jury* gave *Thirty Pounds* Damages, to the Plaintiff.

This Fact, may put Persons on their *Guard*, not to buy DOGS from a *Stranger*.—In 1811, a DOG-STEALER, was committed from Marlborough-street Police-Office, for having stolen a *Pointer*, which he had sold to a Mr. NIGHTINGALE, for *eight Guineas*. He had sold the Dog *again*, to another Gentleman, of whom it was owned by Mr. N. and it turned out, that the *Dog* was *originally stolen* from HOUNSLOW; and the *Prisoner* confessed, having *stolen* and *sold* the Dog, *five* several Times, IN ONE MONTH.

By the late ACT, *Pointers, Spaniels*, &c. pay *two shillings and sixpence*, and all *other Dogs* (except *Greyhounds* and *Hounds*), *One Shilling* additional Duty.

In high Estimation, for His Breed of *Setters* and *Pointers*, we may be excused adverting to a Man, the late Mr. DANIEL LAMBERT, the most astonishing, in *personal Magnitude*, of any HUMAN BEING upon RECORD. When so increased in BULK, that the Sports of the *Field*, could only be enjoyed from *Recollection*, he still persisted in maintaining that Excellence, to which he had brought his *Dogs*, of the above Description, and in 1806 they were *publicly* sold, at the Prices beneath.

	Guineas.
Peg, a black Setter Bitch	41
Punch, a Setter Dog	26
Brush, ditto	17
Bob, ditto	20
Bell, ditto	32
Bounce, ditto	22
Sam, ditto	26
Charlotte, a Pointer Bitch	22
Lucy, ditto	12
	218 *gs.*

Mr. MELLISH was the Purchaser of the Seven *Setters*, and Lord KINNAIRD of the Two *Pointers*.

Mr. LAMBERT died in 1809, in his *fortieth* Year; and when last weighed by the famous *Caledonian* Balance (in the Possession of Mr. KING, of *Ipswich*), He was found to be *Fifty-two* Stone, Eleven pounds in Weight (Fourteen pounds to the Stone), which is *Ten* Stone *Eleven* pounds more, than Mr. BRIGHT, of MALDON in ESSEX, ever weighed. The celebrated *Sarcophagus* of ALEXANDER, viewed with so much Admiration at the BRITISH MUSEUM, would not nearly contain this immense Body.—The *Coffin*, consisting of *One Hundred and twelve*, superficial Feet of *Elm*, was built upon two Axle-trees, and four clog Wheels; and upon these, his Remains were rolled into the Grave, in the new Burial-ground, at the Back of ST. MARTIN'S Church, STAMFORD.

Gunpowder.

An Alteration in the Composition, and which is expected to lessen the Expence of *Gunpowder*, is Sugar*. Mr. Winsor has taken out a Patent, for introducing it as an Ingredient in the Manufacture. He says, that when properly reduced to a *Powder*, by *Trituration*, it may be mixed with common *Gunpowder*, in the Proportion of *one-fourth* Sugar, to *three-fourths* Powder, without *diminishing* its exploding Force. Query, does this Substitute *augment* it?

Gunpowder, has received no Mode of Destruction more formidable, than from the Invention and Use, that Colonel Congreve has lately employed it in. These *Pyrotechnic Arrows* will fly nearly two Miles and a half, and are capable of communicating their *Fire*, for nearly *ten Minutes after* having reached their Point. They are large, and have an *iron-pointed* Socket at the End, which sticks in whatever it may be aimed at. This Socket has likewise a Tube, for the purpose of containing the *inflammable* Matter, with *six Holes*, through which it issues in a State of *Liquefaction*. The Stick attached to the *Rocket* † is nearly *Twenty Feet* long. One hundred of these might

* It is no less singular than true, that Sugar was scarcely known amongst us, *Three Hundred* Years ago: Sugar was *first* brought into Europe, from Asia, Anno 1150, and at that Time, an Attempt was made to cultivate it, in Italy, but it totally failed: the Portuguese and Spaniards, however, in the adventurous Spirit of Colonization, which first distinguished them, carried the *Cane-root* into America, Anno 1510, which succeeded to the full Extent of their Hopes, and *thence* it was *transplanted*, to the West India Isles, where its luxurious Produce, was extended with such Rapidity, as soon to become an Object, of *national* Strife and Warfare. Sugar was first *taxed* in England, Anno 1685. In 1798, the Quantity *imported*, was, 2,361,715 *Hundred Weight;* and the *net Amount* of the Duties, Anno 1813, paid upon this Article, were, England, 3,580,223*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Ireland, 690,550*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* making together, £4,270,774 2*s.* 7½*d.*

† In a Yorkshire Church-yard, is an Epitaph, the Subject of which, was unfortunately killed, by the Descent of the *Stick* of a *Rocket*, as is indeed *explicitly* told us by the Poet—

"Here I lie,
Kill'd by a *Sky-*
Rocket in my *Eye.*"

Emulous of the Praise, which the above *ingenious* Composition received, from the Rustics of

be discharged in a Minute, from each Vessel. The *Rockets* are so constructed, as to instantaneously emit, on their Adhesion to any part of a *Vessel*, or other Substance, a *Liquid Flame*. The *Ingredients* of this destructive Composition, are said to be, of so very inflammable a Nature, as almost to defy the counteracting Effect of *Water*, which, for some time, seems rather to *increase*, than *extinguish* its Violence*. A few of them, were last Year thrown at DOVER, by way of Experiment, from *Archliffe Fort*, to the *Western Heights*, and immediately set on fire a Stubble field, in which they chanced to fall, near the celebrated Cliff of SHAKSPEARE. The Fuse with which they are provided, continues to burn for seven or eight Minutes, after they are shot off, when some of the *Rockets* explode, and act in the new Capacity of *Shells*. They are capable, we understand, of being thrown with almost as much Accuracy and Precision, as a SHELL, or CARCASE, is from a Mortar. The *average* Expence at first, was, *One pound four shillings* per ROCKET, but which will be reduced, to *One pound one shilling and eleven pence*.

With Respect to the *Musquet*, the GENIUS of modern Times, has greatly simplified the noble Art, of MAN-KILLING. The *Soldier* now carries his *Cartridges*, commodiously and safely, introduces them into the Piece with wonderful Celerity, and which he discharges *frequently*, in the Space of a *Minute*. SEE, opposed to him, the *Soldiers* of QUEEN BESS, with the Load of *Murryon, Caliver, Swords*, and *Daggers, lighted Match*, and *Touch powder*; they must have been momentarily exposed, to the Explosion of their *Powder*, and to the Danger of losing, or extinguishing, their *Matches*, besides they were deficient in *Evolutions;* for we find no Instruction for Advancing, Retreating, and forming into Columns, Divisions, and Squares; yet, as if the Mind of MAN, considered itself beneficially employed, in discovering the Means of KILLING OFF,

the Village, a rival Rhymester, on the Death of an *Ostler*, who was *driven over*, produced *two Lines*, which "supplied the place of *Elegy*," and ran thus—

"Here I lays,
Killed by a CHAISE."

* In 1812, an Attempt was made, by a celebrated CHEMIST, in SWITZERLAND, to *revive* that dreadful *Composition*, by which the Lives of our Fellow-Creatures, were sacrificed to such boundless Extent, at the Time of the CRUSADES. This FIRE has been spoken of, by the HISTORIANS of that Day, as possessing such Powers of *Destruction*, as *no Art* could counteract or evade, and to *re-acquire* a Knowledge, of so dire an Instrument of Annihilation, has been always regarded with *Abhorrence*. The CHEMIST was, however, *unsuccessful*. His *Materials*, which cost an immense Sum of Money, were, in the midst of his Preparations, *blown up*, and took with them, his RIGHT ARM, as a PEACE OFFERING.

superior Numbers, *Two* other Instruments for *Human* Massacre, have been devised. In 1811, Captain THOMAS DUNDAS, of the ROYAL NAVY, invented a new *inflammable Ball*, applicable in besieging a Town, and peculiar for its *small Weight*, by which means it may be thrown to a great Distance, and takes *Fire* on a very curious Plan. It spreads a *Flame* in *three* distinct Openings, which is so strong, that the *Fire* extends full a *Yard in length*, from the Ball itself; and is so powerful, that any Thing *under*, *over*, or *near*, cannot escape its Effects; and in 1812, a Mr. M——, a Resident of PORTSEA, submitted to Government, a SHELL, that at the immense Distance of *three Miles*, will explode *Twenty* Balls of *combustible* Matter, of *three inches* Diameter, and upwards of *One Thousand* Musket and Pistol Balls: these will be scattered on the *Horizon*, within a Circle, whose Diameter is *Fourteen hundred Yards*.—The Weight of the SHELL, will be upwards of *Two hundred and a half* *.

It remains a Question, whether the super-eminently nice *Marksmen* of our Days, could be actuated by the same Principle, which MONTAIGNE recites: "An Offer was made to an excellent ARCHER, condemned to *die*, that his *Life* should be saved, if he would shew some notable *Proof* of his ART; but he refused *to try*, fearing lest his too great Agitation, should make him shoot *wide*, and that instead of *preserving* his *Life*, he should also *lose* the *Reputation* he had got, of being a *good Marksman*."

The *Certainty*, with which the AMERICANS, manage their *Rifle Guns*, PRIEST, in

* The WEALTH accumulated, from the Sale of GUNPOWDER, by an obscure Individual, deserves to be recorded, as much for its *Magnitude*, as for the strange *Disposal* of it. Mr. HILL left Property, to the enormous Amount, of *Eight hundred thousand pounds*.—To Mr. FISH, of *Greville-street*, *Hatton-garden*, and to another GENTLEMAN, he gave *Three hundred and sixty thousand pounds each;* To the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, his *nearest* RELATIVE, (who was offered some time since, *One hundred thousand pounds* for the *Chance* of his LEGACY,) he bequeathed *Thirty-six thousand pounds*. He left NOTHING to his RELATIONS, in SOMERSETSHIRE, whom he had *placed* on a valuable Estate in that County, which cost him *Seventy-five thousand pounds*, and which, he *always assured them*, they should *inherit*. Mr. HILL, the Testator, was originally a *Tailor* at BRENTFORD, and the Person who *succeeded* him in that Business, still carries on the Trade in that *Town*. It was by the POWDER MILLS at WHITTON, that Mr. HILL realised his vast Fortune. He enjoyed the complete Supply of TURKEY, in GUNPOWDER, whence he imported back the Produce of the LEVANT, and with it, carried on the Business, of a TURKEY Merchant. The *first* of the above *Legatees*, who died in 1813, seems to have been resolved to *dive* into a different Practice, to that of the *Testator*, in lavishing away Money. At his Sale, CHAIRS were disposed of, which cost him SIXTY GUINEAS, each Chair, and a CARPET, the Price of which was ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

his Travels in AMERICA, gives this Account of. "During the late War, in 1775, a Company of *Rifle-men*, formed from the back Woodsmen of VIRGINIA, was quartered here (*Lancaster*, in NEW ENGLAND) for some time: Two of them *alternately* held a *Board*, only *nine inches square, between his Knees*, while his *Comrade* fired a *Ball* through it, from a Distance of *one hundred Paces!* The *Board* is still preserved: and I am assured, by *several* who were *present*, that it was performed, without any Manner of Deception."

The Workmanship in this *Gun*, probably eclipses *all*, that the *Artificers* of modern Date, have executed. Anno 1712, a *Brass Gun*, was advertised to be *shot for*, at HOXTON, which was in the Shape of a *Walking-Cane*, might be used either as a *Gun*, or *Pistol*, and which contained a TELESCOPE, a DIAL on the Head, and a *perpetual* ALMANACK.

The material Improvements in *Fire Arms*, of late Years, have possibly left little more to be accomplished. ONE, however, if we may calculate from the *numerous Accidents* that *have happened*, will have a most beneficial Tendency, and that is, the GRAVITATING STOPS, contrived by Mr. JOSEPH MANTON. These act of themselves, and completely remove the Danger, of charging a *double Gun*, with *one* of the *Locks, cocked*; as it is *impossible* for a Gun, on this new Construction, *(although cocked)* to go off *whilst Loading*. This *Safeguard*, since *double-barrelled Guns* are so generally employed, merits the Attention of every SPORTSMAN, and there are but *very few*, who, in the Course of his *Shooting*, cannot recollect *how* He has been shocked, at perceiving the Peril he had escaped, when, either from his *Hurry* or *Inadvertence*, He has *charged One* Barrel, whilst the *Lock* of the *other* was *cocked*, and the Gun held in a Situation, to have blown him to Pieces. The ELEVATED TOP, invented by the same ARTIST, has been already noticed. Its *Utility* is confirmed, and has met with universal Approbation, and from a Variety of Accounts, the *Game* has been *killed* at *Distances*, which Gentlemen did not accomplish, till this Plan was adopted, by which the *Centre* of the Charge of *Shot*, is thrown upon the Bird, and which does not *now* escape, perhaps slightly wounded, from the *Body* of the *Shot*, sinking BENEATH the Object; add to this, that the Line of *Aim*, is much more correct, and easier acquired.

Two of these CASUALTIES, occurred from the very Circumstance, which the GRAVITATING STOPS, are *altogether* designed to *prevent*; and the others are mentioned, in the Hope of inducing, PECULIAR CAUTION, not only to Persons, who are in the HABITUAL USE of, but to those, who but *seldom* handle, FIRE ARMS.

In 1809, Lieut.-Colonel BELL, of *Berwick*, was shooting on the *Lowhaughs*, near

that Place, with a *double-barrelled Gun*, having fired at a Bird, and loading again, the *other* Barrel went off, and lodged the Contents in his Body: he died soon after.

In September, the same Year, JOHN JAMES TODD, Esq. (brother to Colonel TODD, of the first Regiment of *Guards*), went out shooting in the Neighbourhood of *Horndean, Hampshire*, when his Gun, whilst he was taking the Ramrod out, exploded, and the Contents of it being forced through his Body, he lingered for *twenty Minutes*, and then expired.

In 1812, at *Tittleshall*, in NORFOLK, Capt. GEORGE HOSTE, and his brother CHARLES (two of the younger Sons of the Rev. DIXON HOSTE), were out Shooting, the Gun of the *former* went off, and unfortunately shot his Brother, dead on the Spot.

In January, 1809, Mr. SAYERS, of *Cuckfield*, was reloading his Fowling piece, the *Powder ignited*, (supposed from a latent Spark, left by the *Paper Wadding* in the Barrel,) and drove the *Powder Flask*, which was Copper, to a considerable height in the Air, and shattered it to Atoms. Mr. SAYERS luckily escaped, with no Injury, except a slight Scratch on his *Fingers*. ACCIDENTS similar to the above, may be *effectually prevented*, by using Pieces of *Pasteboard*, *Felt*, or *Leather*, to charge with, instead of *soft Paper*.

We shall terminate this Portion of the SUPPLEMENT, with a short Narrative of the usual *Effects* in the HUMAN MIND, upon the Expectancy of a *Visit* from a CANNON BALL. Doctor WALKER has *thus* defined them.

I have had an Opportunity of making *Observations*, on the *Sights*, *Sounds*, and *Progress* of *Balls*. I have seen the Approach of *Balls*, two at a time, as well as of *Shells*; and observed, that the *Report* from a *Gun*, very far *outstrips* the *Ball* in its *Course*. This is a well-established Doctrine in Physics; but it is contrary to the common Opinion. It is true, the *Ball* gets the Start, and going *quickest* at first, arrives at a small Distance *sooner* than the Report; which is not made, till the *Ball* is *expelled* from the Piece, and on its Way; but the *Sound* shortly overtakes the *Ball*, and passes very speedily before it. The SAILORS think, when they have *heard* the *Report* of the Enemy's Gun, that the *Ball* is *passed*, and feel as *secure*, as we generally do, when hearing *Thunder* after the *Flash* of *Lightning*. But I noticed off *Algezira*, that the *Ball* came *after* the *Report*,

though not *so long*, as the *Report* was *after* the *Flash*; and that *thus*, DEATH was *threatened*, through the EYE and EAR, before it could possibly *reach us*, in the *Shape of a Ball*. During the Coming of a whizzing *Ball*, I have observed a general Seriousness of Countenance, with *Silence*; in its passing *over* the Ship, a *Smile*; on its falling *short*, a *Laugh*. To People not employed with *something*, to engage the Mind, it is very trying to be exposed to Danger; they have time to *fashion* their *Fears* into a thousand Shapes. Some of them herd together, and talk, rather in a low Voice, on indifferent Subjects, neither *serious* nor *laughable*.

Others keep alone, and seem careless about *what* may happen; one is ashamed to appear *frightened*; although willing to get, as it were *by Accident*, to the *Leeward* of a *Mast* or *Capstan*, if the *Firing* be to *Windward*. In such Situations, one is apt to have the Company of Boys, belonging to the Vessel, if they can contrive any thing *to do there*: they seem to be in a great Stir; but are in *Fact* proving, that SELF-PRESERVATION is the first LAW of NATURE.

Many, from *Habit*, appear to have had this FIRST SENSATION, almost extinguished in them. Wholly engaged in the *Business* and *Bustle* of the BATTLE, they have not Leisure to *think* of their *Danger*, and not suspecting *Fear* in others, they do not discover the Symptoms of it, which is so *readily* detected among these different Classes, by the sympathizing, and consequently, discerning PASSENGER.

Hunting.

HUNTING, according to one of the old CHRONICLES, must have *originally* been pursued, as a simple Recreation, though sometimes followed, to obtain the Hide of the Animal; thus "LAMETH an *Archer*, but some dele blynde, had a Yongling y^t^. ledde hym, whyle he hunted for playe and lykyng; other for loue of *Bestes Skynnes*: for MEN ete no FLESSHE, before NOES FLOOD." Afterwards, when FLESH became the *usual Food*, and the *domestic Herd*, could no longer supply *Novelty*, to the ever-varying Appetite; a higher Gratification to the Palate, appears to have been sought for, in BEASTS of VENERY. "Take thy Weapons, thy Quiver, and thy Bow, and go out to the Field, and take me some VENISON, and make me some *savoury Meat*," was the Command of the Patriarch ISAAC, to his Son ESAU, and that Command has been noticed by a DIVINE, as a Proof of the LAWFULNESS of the CHACE. "Perswading myselfe (he says) that the Smelling of the *Dogge*, the Flying of the *Hawke*, the *Antipathie* amongst the Creatures, howeuer it was produced by the FALL OF MAN, yet neuerthelesse, *that*, GOD in his Mercy alloweth, and in his wise Prouidence, disposeth euen of these Contrarities and Antipathies, as well as of the Sympathies of the Creatures, for the Good and Vse of MAN, his Lieutenant & Vicegerent ouer the Works of his Hands. And for HUNTING more *especially*, it is my Opinion, if not Judgement, that ISAACK would

not have tollerated, much lesse *commaunded* ESAU's *Hunting*, if it had bin *sinfull*."

As a CUSTOM amongst MANKIND, the CHACE has proved *universal*, varying only, from the Necessity of the Climate, or the Difference of the Prey. In ALL COUNTRIES, the Hand of *Power*, which it first assisted the Institution of, has appeared *jealously* employed, in guarding the *prescriptive* Rights and Boundaries, of the ROYAL *Forests*. (ENGLISHMEN, were relieved, or made secure, from the Forfeiture of Life, by the *Charta Forestæ*, which immediately followed, MAGNA CHARTA, 1225, and *then* it was enacted, " no Man from henceforth shall lose either *Life*, or *Member* for killing of *our Deer*;" limiting the Punishment, to only *Fine* or *Imprisonment*.) A different Advantage to be derived from the CHACE, was suggested by that learned and perspicuous Writer, Sir THOMAS ELYOT, in " the Boke named, the GOUERNOUR;" by rendering it a Pursuit of Emulation, and with *Reward*, crowning the successful Efforts, of *Strength* and *Activity*.

With the PERSIANS, the *Chace* formed a Portion, of the Education of their *Youth*, for the Purposes of inuring them to *Toil*, *Hardiness*, and *temperate* Living.

" The old Lord GRAY (our English ACHILLES) when hee was Deputie of IRELAND, to inure his Sonnes for the *Warre*, would vsually in the depth of Winter, in Frost, Snow, Raine, and what Weather soever fell, cause them at *Midnight*, to be raised out of their Beds, and carried abroad on HUNTING, till the next Morning; then perhaps come *wet* and *cold* Home, having for a *Breakfast*, a *browne Loaf* and a *mouldie* Cheese, or a Dish of *Irish Butter*.

In the *modern* CHACE, the Lithsomness of YOUTH, is no longer excited, to pursue the *Animal.* Attendant *Footmen*, are discontinued and forgotten; while the active and eager *Rustic* with a HUNTING POLE, wont to be *foremost*, has long *forsaken* the Field, nor is there a *Trace* of the Character known, except in a Country of *deep Clay*, as parts of SUSSEX, or occasionally, where the *Southern* Hound is used. Few Years will pass, ere the old *steady-paced* English *Hunter*, and the gabbling *Beagle*, will be equally *obsolete.* All the SPORT now consists of SPEED. A *Hare* is hurried to Death by *dwarf Fox-hounds*, and a *Leash* murdered in a *shorter* Period, than a *single one* could generally struggle for Existence. The Hunter boasts a *Cross of Blood*, or, in plainer *Phrase*, a RACER, sufficiently professed to render a *country* SWEEPSTAKES, doubtful. This *Variation*, is by no means an *Improvement*, and can only *advantage* the *plethoric* CITIZEN, who seeks to combat the Somnolency, arising from *civic Festivals*, by a short and sudden EXCESS of EXERCISE *.

HUNTING forms the Subject, of several didactic and descriptive Pieces, in the Works of the ENGLISH POETS, and has occasioned numberless Effusions, by the *lyric* MUSE. Many of the general Eulogiums, and narrative Ditties, possess considerable Merit. The Ballad of CHEVY-CHACE stands unrivalled, and the IRISH FOX HUNT "*in Seventeen Hundred and Forty four*," remains distinguished, as a Popular Favourite. A *general Collection*, might be enriched with others, containing only an *Allusion* to the DIVERSION.

* In a *Character of* ENGLAND, published Anno 1659, is this Passage. "The *Horses*, and the *Doggs*, their incomparable Parkes of *fallow Deer*, and *Lawes* of the *Chace*, I extreamly approve of; but upon other Occasions, ALL ENGLISHMEN ride *so fast* upon the *Road*, that you would sweare there were some Enemie in the *ariere*; and all the *Coaches* in LONDON, seem to drive for MIDWIVES."

After this *Exordium* on **Hunting**, ANECDOTES will progressively be mentioned, arising from the DOGS employed in the CHASE; From the ANIMALS immediately the Objects of *Pursuit*; and also including those Enemies, that are *naturally* destructive of the smaller and defenceless Kinds, which are peculiarly wished to be *preserved* for this AMUSEMENT. We shall commence with a Remark of ADDISON, who says, that a *Dog* has been the Companion of MAN for *Three Thousand* Years, and has only *learned* of Him, his *Vices*—that is, to *worry* his *Species*, when he finds them *in Distress*. Tie a *Saucepan* to a *Dog's Tail*, and *another*, will fall on him—clap a Man into Prison for *Debt*, and *another*, will lodge a *Detainer* against him. Allowing the Observation to be true, still the *Animal* is to be valued, for its intrinsic and natural Qualities, and we shall proceed to notice some, *conspicuous*, in the BLOODHOUNDS.

A sure way of *stopping* the *Dog*, was to spill *Blood* upon the *Track*, which destroyed the discriminating fineness of his *Scent*. A CAPTIVE was sometimes sacrificed on such Occasions. HENRY *the Minstrel*, tells a romantic Story of WALLACE, founded on this Circumstance. The Hero's little Band, had been joined by an Irishman, named FAWDON, or FADZEAN, a dark, savage, and suspicious Character. After a smart Skirmish at *Black-Erne* Side, WALLACE was forced to retreat, with only sixteen Followers. The ENGLISH pursued, with a Border *Sleuth-bratch*, or *Blood-hound:*

In Gelderland there was that Bratchel bred,
Siker of Scent, to follow them that fled;
So was he used in *Eske* and *Liddesdale*,
While (i. e. *'till*) she gat *Blood*, no fleeing might avail.

In the Retreat, FAWDON, tired, or affecting to be so, would go no further: WALLACE, having in vain argued with him, in hasty Anger, struck off his Head, and conti-

nued the Retreat. When the ENGLISH came up, their *Hound* stayed upon the *dead Body*.

The *Sleuth* stopped at FAWDONS, still she stood,
Nor farther would fra time she fund the *Blood*.

The Story concludes, with a fine *Gothic* Scene of Terror. WALLACE took Refuge in the solitary Tower of GOSK. Here he was disturbed at Midnight, by the Blast of a Horn: he sent out his Attendants two by two, but no One returned with Tidings, at length, when he was left alone, the Sound was heard still louder. The Champion descended, Sword in hand; and at the Gate of the Tower was encountered, by the *headless* Spectre of FAWDON, whom he had slain so rashly. WALLACE, in great Terror, fled up into the Tower, tore open the Boards of a Window, leapt down fifteen feet in height, and continued his Flight up the River. Looking back to GOSK, he discovered the Tower on *Fire*, and the Form of FAWDON upon the Battlements, dilated to an uncommon Size, and holding in his Hand a blazing Rafter.

The *Minstrel* concludes,

Trust ryght wele, that all this be sooth, indeed,
Supposing it to be as point of the *Creed*.

THE WALLACE, Book v.

Fox Hound.

This *undeviating* Perseverance in a **Fox Hound**, took place, Anno 1808, in the Counties of INVERNESS and PERTH, and perhaps surpasses any *Length of Pursuit*, known in the Annals of *Fox hunting*. The Eighth of June, near *Dunkeld*, PERTHSHIRE, were seen on the high Road, a *Fox* and a *Hound*, proceeding at a slow trotting Pace. The *Dog* was about the Distance of *Fifty Yards* behind the *Fox*: and each was so fatigued, as not to gain upon the other. A Countryman very easily caught the *Fox*, by running, and both the *Fox* and the *Dog*, were taken to a Gentleman's House, in the Neighbourhood, where the *Fox* died; and it was afterwards ascertained that the *Hound* belonged to the DUKE OF GORDON, and that the *Fox* was started, on the *Morning* of the KING'S BIRTH-DAY, on the Top of those Hills, called *Mona-liadh*, which separates

BADENOCH, from FORT AUGUSTUS. From this it appeared, that the CHASE lasted FOUR DAYS, and that the Distance travelled, from the Place where the *Fox* was *unkennelled*, to the Spot where it was caught, without making any Allowances, for *Doubles*, *Crosses*, and *Tergiversations*, and as the *Crow* flies, exceeded SEVENTY MILES.

The *Feed* of HOUNDS, and indeed of all Sorts of DOGS used in *Sporting*, is of material Consequence to those, who are to be gratified with their Exertions. CARROTS, well washed and boiled, then cut small or bruised, and also the *Liquor*, mixed with *Flet Milk* and *Barley-meal*, have been found to be a most nutritious Food for DOGS, promoting the highest Condition, and keeping them in excellent Wind, the natural *Coldness* of the *Root*, abates the *Heat* of the *Barley*, or at least qualifies it. As a Saving of *Expence*, *this* might be rendered of the first Consideration, in the Establishment of a Pack of Hounds: *less Meal* will suffice, mixed up in this way with the CARROT *Liquor*, than by any other. If *skimmed Milk* cannot be got in Quantities, it may, without any bad Consequence, be omitted.

For Hunting.

This *enthusiastic* Relation of an IRISH Hunt, after a *Bag Fox*, in 1810, may be referred to as a Specimen, for the *descriptive* in Hunting. Some Time since, after a most excellent Chase with the BOYNE Harriers, the *Fox* was taken *alive*. Upon examining the Animal, it was discovered that he had been bitten in the Foot, and was consequently *lame;* the *Huntsman* was therefore ordered to turn him into his *Earth*, as he had afforded so much Sport; his Ears were *again* marked, and he was accordingly let into his former Earth at Mr. R. M'GUIRE's Cover at *Crowbawn*. On the next Monday they drew Dowth, a Fox broke Cover, and after a sharp, short, and decisive Run, he was taken *alive*, the Gentlemen were surprized to recognize their old Acquaintance, and on Friday this same Fox was *shaken*, at *Crufty-hill:* he set off at a gentle Pace at first for *Shallon*, then rapidly traversed—passed the *open Earths* at *Rockbellew*, and flew with increasing Speed to *Smithstown;* already we observed some of the Sportsmen to fall back—he now traversed again, and with the *Swiftness* of an *Arrow*, glanced by *Julianstown*, across the Great Turnpike Road—although the Day was not favourable, and a Number of Passengers upon the Road, these fine Hounds did not experience any Check; he now made for *Ninch;* as he crossed the Road, he passed through the midst of a Flock of Sheep, and here the Pack were *foiled to a fault*, there was but little Scent, and the

impending Clouds and falling Sleets, made it less—LYNCH the *Huntsman*, here evinced his consummate *Fox-hunting* Skill, he made a wide Cast, and with his usual Success—his favourite, "*Driver*," made the Hit—soon the Pack shewed they could *hunt* as well as *run*. *Reynard* having taken *Soil*, crossed the *Nanny-water*; the River was much *swoln*, but this was no Obstacle to *true* Sportsmen—*some* of the Horsemen were observed to make for *Julianstown* Bridge, but we saw no more of them. With the *Rapidity of Lightning*, the *Fox* dashed through the Domain of *Ballygarth*, forward to *Corballis*, scorning to try the open Earth, and swept away in a *brilliant* Style over the Green Hills, forward to *Gormanstown*—thence to *Knocklingen*, and with astonishing renewed Swiftness, scoured along to *Balbriggen*—here he traversed short. *Words* cannot describe, nor can any but *Fox-hunting* Sportsmen conceive, with what *impetuous Velocity* he now flew from *Ben Head*. As he scoured along the extended Plain, those Gentlemen who still rode in, had a perfect *Entapes*. Poor *Reynard* being now severely pressed, mounted the high and craggy Rocks, which overhung the OCEAN—and gallantly plunged into the *Waves* beneath—the Hounds caught the View, they rushed after him; the Sportsmen now approached, *enveloped in Smoke*, their Horses *covered with Foam*; never was there seen more determined and desperate Riding; they moved like a *Whirlwind*; the *Enthusiasm of* HUNTING, had reached its highest Pitch; a noble Struggle for *Precedency* commenced to *save* the *Fox*. LYNCH, the Huntsman, who first arrived, dashed from the *Precipice* into the SEA—like an *electric Shock*, the Impulse seized the *Hunters* as they came up quick; quick they followed his Example. (Here follows the *Names* of the different Gentlemen, who succeeded in the hazardous Enterprize, of rescuing the *Fox*, and getting *themselves* likewise safe to SHORE.) And thus ended this sharp Chace of *Eighteen* Miles, which was run in an *Hour and eighteen Minutes*.

As a Reply given with the genuine Keenness of the IRISH, this is selected. A County of ROSCOMMON *Fox-hunter*, lately treating for the purchase of a fine Horse, asked the Owner, if *he refused Timber*?*—To which the latter answered, "By J——s he would leap over your *Head*, and what do you say to that?"

To prove that the *Notes* of *Hounds*, have an overpowering Influence upon the *Horse*, this Incident, which occurred Anno 1807, is related. As the LIVERPOOL Mail Coach was changing Horses, at the Inn at *Monk's Heath*, between CONGLETON in *Cheshire*, and NEWCASTLE-*under-Line*, the Horses, which had performed the Stage *from* CONGLETON, having been just taken off, and separated, hearing Sir PETER WARBURTON'S Fox-hounds in full Cry, immediately started after them, with their

* "Refusing Timber," means, in the *Sportsman's* Dialect, not readily leaping *Gates*, *Rails*, &c.

Harness on, and followed the Chase until the last. One of them, a *blood* Mare, kept the Track with the *Whipper-in*, and gallantly followed him for about two Hours, over every Leap he took, until *Reynard* ran to *Earth*, in Mr. HIBBERT's Plantation. These spirited Horses, were led back to the Inn at *Monk's Heath*, and performed their Stage back to CONGLETON, the same Evening.

A PROSE Account of a *Fox-Hunt*, has been previously given, *This* in VERSE, was written, as a Sort of *paraphrastic* Companion, to the BILLESDON COPLOW, poetical CHASE, and as a *Quiz* upon the MELTONIAN Mode of *Hunting*.

The Epwell Hunt:

OR

Black Collars in the Rear.

.....A chosen FEW
Alone the Sport enjoy.

SOMERVILLE's Chace.

As EPWELL's wide *Heath*, t'other Day I passed over,
The Hounds I perceived, were then *trying* the Cover.
Enraptured I heard them—and spurring my Horse,
Soon discovered the Pack, which had found in the Gorse.
Two hundred smart Sportsmen, enlivened the Scene,
All determined to ride—and professedly *keen*—
Tho' the Morning was cold, and the Frost over-night,
Made the Country around, in a terrible Plight,
Yet Reynard broke Cover, disdaining to stay,
And in View of the Horsemen, went bravely *away*;
But a sad Country took—much against all their Wills,
And led them a Dance, over Heart-breaking Hills—
Then fled to some Furze, remained dodging about,
Till *Wanton* at length, forced the Vagabond out.
Thus routed, his Foes he determined to face,
And again took them off, at a rare splitting Pace;

O'er a strong and stiff Country, went forward in Style,
With the *Hounds* at his Brush, in full View for a Mile:
Was next seen in a Bottom, and there headed Back,
And whilst climbing the Steep, fell a Prey to the Pack.
The BURST—perhaps MELTON will smile, when he reads—
Was so *quick*, that it took *something out* of the *Steeds*;
Nay to speak the whole Truth, many found it *too fast*,
And various *crack* Riders, were looking *aghast*.
Squire KYNASTON, mounted on *Whalebone* the tough,
Found he'd lost a *fore Shoe* *, that's to say—had *Enough*:
And *Cromie*, who came just to see them, *throw off*,
At all that he saw, *predetermined* to scoff;
Allowed that for *once*, his Opinion was wrong,
And confessed, with a Sigh, that they could, *go along*:
Little dreaming I ween of the Pleasure to come,
Many others contented, went quietly Home;
And a Few, whilst debating to *stay* or to *go*,
For the *former* resolved, when they heard—*Tally-ho!*
Tally-ho! with a Vengeance, for strange to recount,
Scarce allowing a Moment, our Nags to remount,
Another stout *Reynard* went boldly *away*,
And for WIMBERTON made a most desperate Play—
Now headed, and forced his first Point to decline,
To EPWELL pushed forward, as straight as a Line;
Finding there nothing left for his Life, but to run,
He resolved to die *Game*, and to shew them some Fun,
So thro' *Swatcliffes* Plantations, intrepidly went,
Passing *Hork—Norton Heath*, with a fine *burning Scent*,
Where a few of the *boldest*, put on a wry Face,
And the *Young Ones*, no longer, complained of *the Pace* †;

* *Lost Shoes*, and *Dead Beat*, are *synonimous Terms*, in the *Leicestershire Creed;* indeed so *implicit*, is this Article of the *Meltonian* Belief, that many a Horse, in *Addition* to the Misfortune, of breaking his *Hoof*, from *losing his Shoe*, has laboured likewise, under the *aforesaid* unavoidable Imputation, to his *everlasting Disgrace*.

† What KILLS is THE PACE. A favourite *Maxim* of Mr. FORESTER's, of the Truth of which, he seldom loses an Opportunity, of endeavouring to make his Friends, *sensible*.

From thence quite determined to give us our Fill,
For *Swarford* he made, and went right up the Hill—
Cross'd the Road at a Speed, that made some People stare,
And was fatal, poor FRETWELL, Alas! to your Mare.
Close pushed towards *Heythorpe*, despairing he roves,
But in vain—for the Scent every Moment improves,
Till at length having gone Twenty Miles right an End,
At a *Rate*, that the oldest Man out, never kenn'd,
Having filled the whole Country, with *Falls* and *Disasters*,
Nearly kill'd all the *Nags*, and well pickled their *Masters*,
He was killed in the Park, just when going *to Ground*,
Above *Twenty-three Miles*, from the Place he was found.
By this Time, my Readers, perhaps may suspect,
The Attendants of *Reynard*, became quite *select*,
And the Few that remained, never witnessed I ween,
In the Course of their Lives, a more comical Scene—
Such Confusion—such Rolls—of *Red Coats*, such a String,
To describe them, is quite an impossible Thing,
Here a *Buck*, with his Skirt cover'd over with Mud,
There a *Groom*, sticking fast on a thin *Bit of Blood*,
Here a *Farmer* gives in—there a *Nobleman* lags,
Alike *anxious* to make *an Excuse* for their *Nags*,
Not a Field you pass'd thro', but appeared some sad Face,
Groaning over a Fall, or lamenting his Case,
And in short a more strange, or more ludicrous Sight,
Never fell to the Lot of a Bard to recite.
Then aid me ye NINE, to record all the Fun,
That really took Place in this capital Run,
Which had it at BELVOIR, or RABY, occurred,
A *Volume* I'm sure, such a Hunt would afford;
Regardless alike of Thumps, Scratches, or Knocks,
MORANT breaks away, in full Start at the Fox;
A MELTONIAN of old, and well vers'd in their *Creed*,
Over riding all *Scent*, for the Sake of *the Lead* *,
Many Tumbles and Rolls, got this Head of the Course,
And concluded, by dreadfully laming his Horse;

* *A Lead*, by which is to be understood, securing the *Privilege*, of breaking your Neck *first*; and when you fall, of being *rode over*, by an *Hundred and ninety-nine* of the *best Fellows* upon EARTH, to a *dead* Certainty.

Yet with Skill uxexampled, he *somehow*, contriv'd,
To go *hobling* along, whilst old Reynard surviv'd.
LORD ALVANLEY near him, in close Imitation,
Came sailing along, in no very bad Station;
His Lordship rode *Ploughboy*, and what's an odd Case,
Not a Soul seemed to envy, the Clodhopper's Pace;
And I've since been informed, the poor Fellow avers,
That he learnt by this Chase, the true Meaning of *Spurs*;
But *spurr'd* as he was, its my Duty to say,
He kept well with the *Hounds*, through the *whole* of the Day.
On his *five year old* Horse, tho' of Course in the Front,
ROBERT CANNING comes next, the *crack* Man of the *Hunt*;
Let him *ride* what he will, either Hunter or Hack,
Sure by some Means or other, to be with the Pack;
At the End of the Day, almost always *alone*,
And scarce ever *behind*, tho' he rides *Sixteen Stone*.
In his *Wake* pressing close, and with much the same Plan,
FRANK, his Brother, keeps up, tho' a *heavier* Man;
On the *General* was mounted, and what's very queer,
Like *some* of that Tribe, he preferr'd not *the Rear*;
Yet even this Veteran, tho' *warm* to a Fault,
Shewed great Proofs of his Prudence, by wishing, to *halt*;
Nay, so hard his Condition at one time was render'd,
Had the *Action* continued, he must have *surrender'd*;
Still he lasted it out, tho' much wearied and spent,
And no Doubt felt much Pleasure, in reaching *his Tent*.
Sticking close to the *Hounds*, observe little *Sir Gray*,
Riding equally hard, in a quieter Way;
Sufficiently *forward*, yet still keeping Bounds,
His Wish to ride *after*, not *over*, the *Hounds*.
In a Mode rather different, came GOULDBURN, the BARD,
Who a long time disdaining the Cry of, *Hold hard*,
Over Hedges and Ditches was thoughtlessly *fanning*,
Resolv'd at all Hazards, to follow BOB CANNING;
To accomplish which End, he kept on at a Score*,
That his *Five year old* Nag, felt a *sensible* Bore;

* *Score*, means that Sort of *Pace*, which perhaps neither *you* nor *your Horse*, ever went before, and if you have not more Luck, than falls to the Share of every first Experiment of the

So at *Swarford*, unable to climb up the Hill,
At a nasty Oak Stile, stood obligingly *still:*
There they left him, in Plight not a little distressing,
The Breed of *Arabians*, most fervently *blessing.*
Well, I never did see, ne'er a Run like, *this here,*
Cries DICK BASSANT, to Day most unusually *near:*
To see him so *forward*, surprized a great many,
Who knew not the Plot of this Worcestershire *Gany;*
But his Friends passed it by, as a *Matter* of Course,
Well knowing he wished, to *dispose* of his Horse:
Now creeping thro' Gaps—now trailing thro' Lanes—
When *noticed* he *Leaps*—and when not, he *Cranes* * ;
Now concealing a Stumble—now hiding a Trip,
Like a Horse-dealer's Man, paid to shew off *a Rip;*
In short, if allowed I may be, the Expression,
What *We* deem a Pleasure, *He* makes a Profession.
Little GILLIBRAND too, now began to make Play,
Tho' he rode *mighty shy*, at the First of the Day,
And averr'd, as if Fibbing I ween was no Sinning,
That his Horse to go *pleasant*, was *just then* beginning;
And if stumbling and rolling—wide opening his Throat—
Or convulsively *throbbing*, can *Pleasure* denote,
Then if *Joy* be attended, with *Symptoms*, like these,
Master GILLIBRAND certainly, rode at his *Ease.*
Nor let us, my Friends, in this Place overlook,
The Fate of poor WYNNEATT, who fell in a Brook;
And who, had it not been for that dreadful Disaster,
Must have seen all the Chase, had they even gone, *faster.*
A Lesson to Sportsmen—Take Warning from hence—
How much safer to *ride*, than *turn over* a Fence;
For the *Chesnut*, indignant at being led over,
Threw him flat on his Back, not exactly in *Clover;*

Kind, 'tis *ten to one* but he falls, before he can (what *They* call) *get on his Legs*—in which Case, you may *rest perfectly satisfied*, that he must *roll over you*, two or three Times at *least*, before *you* can pick *yourself up again.*

† The Term derives its Origin, from the necessary *extension of Neck* of such Sportsmen, as dare to incur the Reproach, by *venturing to* LOOK *before they* LEAP.

Nay, to tread on his Master, the Rascal made bold,
And gave him a Bath, most bewitchingly cold;
And what's worse, after playing this devilish Rig,
Of the Water he took so untimely a Swig,
That tho' REGINALD mounted as soon as releas'd,
He could never *get up*, till the Sport had all ceas'd.
On *Michaelmas* mounted, a Mile in the Rear,
Puffing—pushing—and blowing, see ALLESBY's great Peer*,
A Sportsman so *keen*, that he rides Miles to Cover—
To *look at* a Place—that he dares not *ride over*:
But why this great Distance, my Lord, should you roam,
When as much might you *see*, staying quiet at Home;
Tho' his Lordship asserts, and its true without Doubt,
That a nasty Stone Wall, with a Ditch, *threw him out*:
No wonder, I'm sure, for by all 'tis agreed,
That *Michaelmas* alway was awkward *to lead*;
Besides GOULDBURN, his Crony, declares its the Case,
And avers that He stopt, at the very same Place.
JACK KETCH † too, with very *uncommon* Forbearance,
At the Close of this Race, never made his Appearance;
And tho' *Holyoak* gave him much legal Assistance,
He was kept by the *Hounds*, at a very great Distance:
'Twas strange that behind-hand, JACK KETCH should be dropt,
Who the Pipes of so many, of course must have stopp'd;
But alas! it is true, even *He* wanted Breath,
And for *once* in his *Life*, was not *in at the Death*.
On a broken knee'd *Chesnut*, with very good Shape,
Tho' in Muffle array'd, and without the *red Cape*,
Mr. PEMBERTON kept in the Front all the while,
And was carried *throughout*, in a very good Style ‡;

* Lord CLONMELL. † The HUNTSMAN.

‡ *Style*, means the best possible Manner of doing any Thing. As for Instance, when a Man rides his Horse full Speed, at double Posts and Rails, with a *Squire-Trap* on the other Side, (which is a *moderate* Ditch of about *two yards wide*, cut on purpose, to break Gentlemen's Necks) —he is then reckoned, at MELTON, to have rode at it, in *Style*—especially if he is caught, in the said *Squire-Trap*.

But not so his Groom, on a hard pulling Bay,
Who at Starting, kept tearing and running away,
But at *Swarford* stood still, and was *done*, for the Day.
With his Hat in his hand, *looking out* for a Gate,
Neither looking or riding by any Means *straight*,
Mr. STUBBS*, a great Sportsman no doubt in his Time,
But who Hunting *on Sundays*, once deem'd it no Crime,
Making desperate Play thro' some fine muddy Lanes,
With *kicking* and *skirting* got in for his Pains:
High waving the *Brush*, and with Pleasure *half mad*,
Roaring out—*Yoics! have at 'em*—we 've killed him *my Lad!*
In a State of Delight far exceeding all Bounds,
See the veteran SQUIRE, in the midst of his *Hounds;*
How he lived to the *End*, of this hard, trying, Day,
The MUSE nor desires, neither ought she, to say:
That he saw it, 'tis clear, and *what more*, could old MEYNELL,
And beheld the Effects, of his Care, in the Kennel;
Saw his *Hounds* unassisted, make out a *cold* Scent,
Tho' *misled* and *o'er rode*, every Yard that they went;
But when once *settled on it*, I think pretty clear,
Went *a Pace* that left many good Folk in *the Rear;*
Then let LEICESTERSHIRE vaunt, of its far renown'd *Speed*,
Let them *Jostle* and *Cross*, for a *Start* or a *Lead*,
Upon *Selling* their Nags, more than *Hunting*, intent,
And scarce knowing the *Meaning*, of what is called *Scent;*
All declaiming *at once*, such a Shout, such a Yell,
Doing only, what *Monkeys* might do *just as well;*
Where Sport depends *quite*, upon knowing the Cover,
And the *very best* Run, in an *Half-hour* is over;

* To explain this Passage of the Poem, it is necessary to inform the Reader, of an Anecdote recorded of this Gentleman, who, long, kept a Pack of Hounds which were the *Terror* of all *Foxes*, and the *Delight* of all *Sportsmen* in the Neighbourhood; so fearful was he, of a *Blank Day*, that he kept several Foxes to afford Amusement. On feeding them, upon a *Sunday*, one of them made his Escape, though not *unobserved* by this keen Sportsman, who exclaimed, "What, you thought you had *Me;* but I'll be a Match for *You;*" He immediately let loose the Pack, and poor Reynard was killed, after a Chase of above Twenty Miles, in a Village, where the Inhabitants were just returning, from *Evening Service.*

May such Hunting as *this*, never fall to my Lot,
Let them *race*, if they like it, I envy them not;
The Blood of old TROJAN, is all I desire,
So give ME the *Hounds*, of the WARWICKSHIRE SQUIRE*.

For the *Annihilation* of **For Hunting**, (and which till this *invidious* Attempt to *suppress* it, there has been manifested an UNIVERSAL ACQUIESCENCE, throughout ENGLAND, for its SUPPORT,) not less than *half a Score* ACTIONS have been brought, against the different MEMBERS of the BERKLEY HUNT, and also against their *Huntsman* and *Whipper In*. We shall mention, *that*, tried at the Summer HERTFORD Assizes, 1809. The Earl of ESSEX, *v.* the Hon. and Rev. WM. CAPEL, his *Lordship's* BROTHER, and Verdicts were obtained, upon similar Arguments, in most of the Others.

The Plaintiff declared in *Trespass*, for breaking and entering certain Closes of the Plaintiff, and that with *Hounds*, *Dogs*, and *Horses*, he hunted, sported, and went in, along, and over, the said Closes, and trod down and destroyed, the Grass and Herbage, of the Plaintiff. The Defendant pleaded, several Pleas. 1st. The general Issue, which he afterwards *withdrew*. 2d. That as to breaking and entering the Close, called *Cashiobury Park*, the Defendant, with divers other Persons, who, as well as the Defendant, were *qualified* to keep *Hounds*, had found a Fox in a certain place, called Bricket Wood, not being the Close of the Plaintiff, and that a Fox being a noxious Animal, he hunted it with his Dogs, Hounds, and Horses, and that the Hunting the *Fox* with Dogs, Hounds, and Horses, was the only way of *killing* the *Fox*. In the 3d Plea, it was stated, that such Pursuit of the *Fox*, with Dogs, Hounds, and Horses, was the most *effectual* and proper way, of *killing* the *Fox*. To these Pleas, the Plaintiff replied, that *hunting* the *Fox*, was not the *only*, or the most *effectual* Way, of *killing* and *destroying* it; and further stated, that the *Trespasses* were committed, for the Sport and Diversion of the CHASE, and for the purpose of *Amusement* and *Pleasure, only*. To these Replications, the Defendant rejoined, that the *Trespasses* were not committed, for Diversion and Amusement, but as the *only* and most *effectual* and *proper* way, of *killing* and *destroying* the *Fox*.—SHEPHERD, Serjeant, for the Plaintiff, contended, that the only Question

* Mr. CORBETT.

was, whether it was the Defendant's Object, to rid the Country of *noxious* Vermin, or whether he hunted, for the Sake of *Amusement*. If it was merely for *Amusement*, the Law does not sanction it. Even in the Enjoyment of a Man's own Property, the Maxim of Law is, that every Man must *so* use *his own*, as not to injure *his Neighbours*; if that is the Law, with respect to the Enjoyment of *Property*, then, unquestionably, as to the Enjoyment of an *Amusement*, the Principle is *doubly* applicable, and no one can say, that under the Pretence of destroying a *noxious* Animal, it is *lawful* to trespass over every Species of Property a *Fox* may go through. I should extremely doubt, whether, after starting a *Fox* on one piece of Land, Persons have a Right to follow it on the Lands of another, even if they do it, for the Destruction of the Animal. In *Fentham* v. *Gundry*, the Judgment of the Court, proceeded upon the Plaintiff's *admitting*, that the Way taken by the Defendant, was the *only* one, to destroy the Vermin, and therefore the Action could not be supported.

Lord Ellenborough said, " The Defendant states in his Plea, that the Trespass was not committed, for the Purpose of the Diversion and Amusement of the Chase *merely*, but as the *only* Way and Means of *killing* and destroying the Fox. Now, if you was to put it upon this Question, Which was the *principal Motive?* Can any Man of common Sense, hesitate in saying, that the *principal* Motive and Inducement, was not the *killing* of Vermin, but the Enjoyment of the *Sport* and *Diversion* of the Chase? and we cannot make a new Law, to suit the Pleasures and Amusements of those Gentlemen, who choose to *hunt* for their *Diversion*. These Pleasures are to be taken only, when there is the Consent of those, who are likely to be injured by them, but they must be necessarily subservient, to the Consent of others. There may be such a *public* Nuisance by a *noxious* Animal, as may justify the running him to his *Earth*, but then you cannot justify the *Digging* for him afterwards, that has been ascertained and settled to be Law; but even if an Animal may be pursued with *Dogs*, it does not follow, that fifty or sixty People have, therefore, a Right to *follow* the Dogs, and *trespass* on other people's Lands. I cannot see what it is, that is contended for, by the Defendant. The only Case which will at all bear him out, is that of *Fentham* v. *Gundry;* if it be necessary, I should be glad that that Case, should be fully considered. I have looked into the Case in the Year Book, 12 Hen. 8. pl. 9. That seems to be nothing more, than the Case of a Person, who had chased a *Stag* from the *Forest*, into his *own Land*, where he killed it, and on an Action of Trespass being brought against the *Forester*, who came and took the *Stag*, he *justified*, that he had made fresh Suit after the *Stag*, and it was held, that he might state that he *was justified*, and the Plaintiff took *nothing* by his Writ. This is the Case upon which that of *Fentham* v. *Gundry* is built, but it is founded only on an *obiter dictum*, of Justice Brooke, and it does not appear to me, to be much relied on; but even in that Case, it is *emphatically* said by the Judge, that a Man may

not *hunt* for his Pleasure or his Profit, but *only* for the *Good* of the *common Weal*, and to destroy such *noxious* Animals, as are *injurious* to the *common Weal*. Therefore, according to this Case, the good of the *Public*, must be the *governing Motive*." The JURY, under his LORDSHIP'S Direction, found a Verdict for the PLAINTIFF.

"*November* 12, 1810.

"TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

"Notice is hereby given, that a Reward of *twenty Guineas*, will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give *Information*, either of the *Huntsman*, *Whipper-in*, or *any other* Person, trespassing upon the Lands of any Member of this *Association*, so as to render the Offender amenable to LAW; such Information to be given to, and such Reward to be paid, by *Mr. Wilkinson*, Red-Lion-Square, *Solicitor* to the said *Association*.

"JOHN WILKINSON."

Reply of the Members of the BERKELEY HUNT, to the foregoing Advertisement.

"If the Members of the BERKELEY HUNT do not *now* retain their accustomed Silence, with respect to the Calumnies and the Insults, with which they have so long, and so repeatedly, been assailed, it is not from any Apprehension, lest they should suffer in the Opinion of the *very large Proportion* of the LANDHOLDERS, by whose Kindness, they still enjoy their Diversion, but because *Means* are used to spread *Misrepresentations*, further perhaps than *Truth* can reach, unless a similar Mode is employed. They therefore declare, that *all the Accounts* of *fresh Trespasses* lately published, not only in the *public Prints*, but circulated by *Hand-bills* throughout the Country, are *absolutely* FALSE. Since the *Decision* at HERTFORD, they have never trespassed on any *forbidden Ground*. They thank the FRIENDS of FOX-HUNTING, for their continued Indulgence, not doubting, but when this *unrelenting*, and *unfounded* PERSECUTION, shall have *passed away*, they will see the whole Country hunted again, in a Manner, the most *handsome* and *harmless*. And they beg the INHABITANTS of the Parishes, within the Circle of the *Hunt*, to be properly *sensible*, of the COMPLIMENT that is paid them, in the Presumption, that *Twenty Guineas* will convert them, into INFORMERS AND SPIES.

"17*th Nov.* 1810."

A similar Commotion happened, between Sir WILLIAM MANNERS, and the Duke of RUTLAND'S *Hunt*, which was at length amicably arranged, by admitting the *Baronet*, in future, to nominate a MEMBER, not to the *Hunt*, but to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, for the Borough of GRANTHAM.

The two Persons here mentioned, are remarkable for their great *Age*, and *Attach-*

ment to the CHASE. Anno 1764, died, GEORGE KINTON, Esq. of Oxnop Hall, YORKSHIRE, in his HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. After following the Hounds till *Eighty*, from that Period, till he was *One Hundred*, He regularly attended the *unkennelling* the Fox, in his Single Horse Chaise; and no Man, till within *Ten* Years of his *Death*, made more free with the *Bottle* *.

In 1809, died, in Quay-street, *Whitehaven*, WILLIAM WOODBURN, well known, by the Appellation of the *Huntsman*, of the THREE KINGDOMS, from the Circumstance of his *Pack* being composed, of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH *Hounds*, with which, in *one Season*, he killed *One Hundred and forty-seven* HARES, without either Changing, Losing, or having *one* of them *torn* by the *Dogs*. He was a Native of LONDON; and, at the Time of his *Death*, wanted only *two Months*, to complete his HUNDREDTH YEAR. Of Course, he lived only in *two Centuries*, yet he was a *Subject* of Four REIGNS. Though in a very enfeebled State, for some Years before his Dissolution, he continued to walk out, till within a few Weeks of that Period; and his Faculties were so little impaired, that he could, almost to the last, recollect many remarkable Instances of *Success* in his Profession, of which he delighted to talk.

We shall here notice, some Incidents, respecting the Fox. At the Golden Bear Inn, READING, a few Years since, a young Fox had been taught to be in a *Wheel*, and turn the *Jack*. After some time he escaped, and regained his native Woods. Here he met the *Fate*, common to his Species; he was pursued by the *Hounds*, and, in his Flight, ran through the *Town* of READING, and, springing over a Half-door of a *Kitchen*, jumped into the *Wheel*, and resumed his *Occupation*, in the *very Place*, where he had formerly been brought up, and *thus* saved his Life.

* As a further Proof of the "*Ruling Passion* being strong in *Death*," the Rev. Mr. BOURNE, Author of the *Antiquitates Vulgares*, recites this Anecdote of a COLLIER, and which Class of Men, are almost all of them, COCK-FIGHTERS. "In performing the Service appropriated to the *Visitation of the Sick*, with one of *these Men*, (who died a few Days after) to my great Astonishment I was interrupted, by the Crowing of a *Game Cock*, hung in a Bag *over his Head;* to this *Exultation*, an *immediate Answer* was *given*, by another *Cock*, *concealed* in a *Closet*, to whom the first *replied*, and instantly, the *last rejoined*.—I never met with an Incident, so truly of the Tragi-comical Cast, as *this*, and could not proceed in the Execution, of that very solemn Office, till *One* of the *Disputants* was removed. It had been, it should seem, *industriously* hung there, for the Sake of *Company*.—He had thus an Opportunity of *casting*, at an Object he had dearly loved, in the Days of his *Health* and *Strength*, what Mr. GREY calls "a *longing*, *ling'ring Look behind*."

In 1805, Mr. SALTER, of *Rickmansworth*, HERTS, had a FOX, that laid constantly in the Kennel, with his *Harriers;* he was completely Master, of the *Feeding* Yard, not suffering a *Hound* to *eat* near him, until he satisfied himself.

This present Year, 1813, A *novel* Species of *Amusement*, took place in the Hundred House Meadow, WITLEY. Five *wild Rabbits*, were *singly* turned off, at an assigned Distance, before a DOG FOX, *trained by*, and in the possession, of Mr. C. TEARNE, of *Stockton*, WORCESTERSHIRE, and after an excellent *Course* of about *four hundred Yards*, were *severally killed* by *Reynard*, in very capital *Style*.

In 1808, a Litter of *six* young FOXES, was found amongst the *Ivy* upon the Wall, just over the Gates, that lead from the *Inner Court* into the *Gardens*, at *Warwick Castle*.—It was formerly said, the *Crown Imperial* resembled the Scent of this *Animal*. This is a Mistake, and to Mr. TYTON I am obliged, for correcting it. He observes, the *Crown Imperial* is certainly *fetid*, but nothing like the Smell of a FOX. The *Similitude* of Scent, applies to *Geranium Robertanum*, (Herb Robert,) and which is very common on dry Banks, under Hedges.

Dr. JOHNSON remarks, to check the Ravages of the FOXES, in the Isle of SKY, the Inhabitants set a Price upon their Heads, which, as the Number diminished, has been gradually raised, from *Three Shillings and sixpence*, to a *Guinea*, a Sum so great in this Part of the WORLD, adds the DOCTOR, that, in a short Time, SKY may be as free from FOXES, as ENGLAND from WOLVES. The *Fund* for these Rewards, is a Tax of *Sixpence in the Pound*, imposed by the Farmers on themselves, and said to be paid, with great Willingness.

Stag.

The **Stag** was an Object of the *Chase* at the earliest Period, and from the Circumstance here introduced, seems to have had much Consideration paid, to ascertain its *Longevity*, and many of its peculiar Habits.

ALEXANDER not only encouraged, but did *himself* pursue, the Study of NATURAL HISTORY, upon a Scale commensurate with the Magnificence of his Character. He commanded all those, who obtained their Subsistence by *Hunting*, *Fowling*, or *Fishing*, throughout the Provinces of GREECE, and all ASIA, and also those, who had attained any Skill in Pursuits of this Kind, to be obedient to ARISTOTLE, and bring to him any curious Result of their Avocations, or their Labours; in order, that the *Philosopher*, might be qualified to treat with Accuracy, on the real NATURE of ANIMALS. Besides which, he allowed that *great* MAN, the Sum of *eight hundred Talents* * to defray the Expence of his Undertaking. More than an *hundred Years* after ALEXANDER's Death, the Huntsmen of ASIA, were astonished at the Spectacle of *wild Deer* in their *Forests*, adorned with the *golden Chains*, which had been placed round their Necks, by the MACEDONIAN HERO, in order to ascertain the LONGEVITY of those *Animals*. The Consequences of this extraordinary Attention and Liberality, manifested themselves, in the immortal Works of ARISTOTLE, which became of such general Utility, and Importance, that, as SMELLIE has justly observed, "to this Hour, no *systematic* View of *animated Beings*, has been attempted, the PRINCIPLES of which, have not been adopted, from ARISTOTLE's History of ANIMALS." From the almost numberless Accounts, which have been collected for *Ages*, respecting this Animal, we shall cull some, that it is hoped, will repay the Trouble of Perusal, and begin with an ancient *Hunting Song*, from, Queen Hoo Hall, published by the late, JOSEPH STRUTT, Esq.

Waken LORDS and LADIES gay,
On the Mountain dawns the Day;
All the jolly Chase is here,
With Hawk, and Horse, and hunting Spear,
Hounds are in their Couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, Horns are knelling;
Merrily, merrily, mingle They,
"Waken LORDS and LADIES gay."

Waken LORDS and LADIES gay,
The Mist has left the Mountains grey;
Springlets, in the Dawn are streaming,
Diamonds, in the Brake are gleaming,

* According to ROLLIN, *Eight hundred* Attic Talents of GOLD, must have amounted to a Sum, exceeding TWO MILLIONS Sterling, of our Money!

And *Foresters*, have busy been,
To trace the BUCK in Thicket green;
Now we come to chaunt our Lay,
" Waken LORDS and LADIES gay."

Waken LORDS and LADIES gay,
To the green-Wood haste away;
We can shew you where He lies,
Fleet of Foot, and tall of Size.
We can shew the Marks he made,
When 'gainst the OAK, his Antlers fray'd;
You shall see him brought to Bay,
" Waken LORDS and LADIES gay."

Louder, louder chaunt the Lay,
Waken LORDS and LADIES gay!
Tell them Youth, with Mirth and Glee,
Run a Course as well as We;
TIME, stern *Huntsman!* who can baulk,
Staunch as *Hound*, and fleet as *Hawk?*
Think of *this*, and rise with Day,
" Gentle LORDS and LADIES gay."

This Anecdote, will *recall to mind*, the various Attempts which have been practised against the Life, of as good a MONARCH, as ever sat upon the BRITISH Throne, and will shew, that *political* Preference, has resorted to Measures, though not attended with *Violence*, yet with a Plan of effectuating its Purpose, by an apparent *Accidental* Occurrence. KING WILLIAM III. was passionately fond of *Hunting*; and he made it a Point of *Honour*, never to be *outdone* in any *Leap*, however *perilous*. A Mr. CHERRY, who was devoted to the *exiled* FAMILY, took occasion to form, perhaps the most pardonable Design, which was ever laid against a KING'S LIFE. He regularly joined the *Royal Hounds*, put himself *foremost*, and took the most *desperate Leaps*, in the Hope that WILLIAM, might *break his Neck* in following him. One Day, however, he accomplished one so imminently *dangerous*, that the KING, when he came to the Spot, shook his Head, and *drew back*.

Mr. SCOTT, in his *Lady of the Lake*, has made the *Imprisoned Huntsman* complain, in these beautiful, and appropriate Lines.

My *Hawk* is tir'd of Perch and Food,
My idle *Greyhound* loathes his Food,
My *Horse* is weary of his Stall,
And I am sick of captive Thrall.
I wish I *were* as I have *been*,
Hunting the *Hart* in *Forests* green,
With bended Bow and Blood-hound free,
For that's the Life is meet for Me.

I hate to learn the Ebb of TIME,
From yon dull Steeple's drowsy Chime,
Or mark it as the Sunbeams crawl,
Inch after Inch, along the Wall;
The *Lark* was wont my *Matins* ring,
The sable *Rook* my *Vespers* sing;
These Towers, although a KING's they be,
Have not a Hall of Joy for Me.

No more at dawning Morn I rise,
And sun myself in ELLEN's Eyes,
Drive the fleet *Deer* the *Forest* through,
And homeward wend with Evening Dew;
A blithesome Welcome, blithely meet,
And lay my Trophies at her Feet,
While fled the Eve, on Wings of Glee,
That Life is lost, to LOVE and ME.

What follows, describes a STAKE, upon the Capture of a DEER, that perhaps neither *ancient* nor *modern* History, can parallel.

The ST. CLAIRS are of *Norman* Extraction, being descended from WILLIAM DE ST. CLAIR, and MARGARET, Daughter of RICHARD Duke of NORMANDY. He was called, for his fair Deportment, the *seemly* ST. CLAIR, and settling in Scotland, during the Reign of MALCOLM CEANMORE, obtained large Grants of Land in *Mid-Lothian*. These Domains were increased, by the Liberality of succeeding MONARCHS, to the Descendants of the Family, and comprehended the Baronies of *Rosline, Pentland, Cowsland, Cardaine*, and several others. It is said a large Addition was obtained from ROBERT

BRUCE, on this Occasion. The KING, in following the Chase upon *Pentland Hills*, had often started a "*White faunch Deer*," which had always escaped from his *Hounds*; and he asked the NOBLES, who were assembled around him, whether any of them had *Dogs*, which they thought might be more successful. No *Courtier* would affirm that his *Hounds* were *fleeter*, than those of the KING, until Sir WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, of *Rosline*, unceremoniously said, he would *wuger* his HEAD, that his two favourite *Dogs*, "HELP and HOLD," would kill the *Deer*, before she could cross the *March-burn*. The KING instantly caught at his unwary Offer, and *betted* the *Forest* of PENTLAND MOOR, against the LIFE of Sir WILLIAM ST. CLAIR. All the *Hounds* were tied up, except a few *Ratches* or slow *Hounds*, to rouse the *Deer*; whilst Sir WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, posting himself in the best Situation for slipping his *Dogs*, prayed devoutly to CHRIST, the blessed VIRGIN, and *St. Katharine*. The *Deer* was shortly after roused, and the *Hounds* slipped; Sir WILLIAM following on a gallant Steed, to cheer his *Dogs*. The *Hind*, however, reached the *middle* of the *Brook*, upon which the Hunter, threw himself from his Horse, in Despair. At this critical Moment, however, HOLD, stopped her in the *Brook*; and HELP, coming up, turned her back, and killed her on Sir WILLIAM's Side. The KING descended from the Hill, embraced Sir WILLIAM, and bestowed on him, the Lands of *Kirkton*, *Lagan-house*, *Earncraig*, &c. in free Forestrie. Sir WILLIAM, in Acknowledgment of ST. KATHARINE's Intercession, built the *Chapel* of ST. KATHARINE *in the Hopes*, the Chapel-yard of which, is still to be seen. The Hill from which ROBERT BRUCE, beheld this memorable Chase, is still called the KING's Hill, and the Place where Sir WILLIAM hunted, is called the *Knight's Field* *. This adventurous Huntsman, married ELIZABETH, Daughter of MALICE SPAR, Earl of ORKNEY and STRATHERNE, in whose Right, their Son HENRY was, in 1379, created Earl of ORK-

* The *Tomb* of Sir WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, on which he appears, sculptured in *Armour*, with a *Greyhound* at his Feet, is still to be seen in *Rosline Chapel*. The Person, who shows it, always tells the *Story* of his *Hunting Match*, with some Addition to Mr. HAY's Account; as that the Knight of *Rosline's* Fright, made him *Poetical*, and that in the last Emergency, he shouted,

HELP, haud, an' ye may,
Or ROSLINE will lose his Head, this Day.

If this Couplet, does him no great Honour as a *Poet*, the Conclusion of the *Story*, does him still less Credit. He set his Foot on the *Dog*, says the Narrator, and killed him on the Spot, saying, he would never again put *His Neck* in such a Risque. As Mr. HAY does not mention *this Circumstance*, I hope it is only founded, on the *couchant* Posture of the *Hound*, on the MONUMENT.

NEY, by HACO, KING of NORWAY. His Title was recognized by the KINGS of SCOTLAND, and remained with his Successors, until it was annexed to the CROWN, in 1471, by *Act of Parliament*. In exchange for this *Earldom*, the Castle and Domains of *Ravens-craig*, or *Ravensheuch*, were conferred on WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, Earl of CAITHNESS.

A FOX CHASE in *Rhyme*, has already been printed, a *versified* STAG *Hunt*, may not be an improper Accompaniment, and which appeared, Anno 1811, under the Appellation of SPORT, *super extraordinary*.

Ye Riders so fam'd, in the Field, and the Race,
Whose Mothers first taught you to lisp "*Chevy Chace*,"
Now own *Chevy Chace*, must abate its Renown,
When compar'd with the Chasing of *Elborough Down*.
For that *Nimrod* of *Hunters*, so gallant and bold,
The brisk *Colonel* THORNTON, as *gay* as he's *old*,
Swore stoutly he'd give his Adventures a Sequel,
And produce such a *Hunt*—as no History can equal.

The Circles of *Fashion*, have settled, that AGE,
In Cheeses, in *Ladies*, in Wine, is the Rage,
So He vow'd, he would fully give *Fashion* its due,
And then turn'd out a *Stag*, which he christen'd—OLD Q.
The *Hounds* he selected—the Pack of all Packs—
Had *nothing* but *plenty of* AGE, on their Backs;
While the Leader of all, little MODISH appears,
"A beautiful Bitch, aged *thirty-five Years!*"
The COLONEL, the Picture of TIME, took a Freak
On a worn-out old Hunter, called—*Modern Antique*;
Yet, spite of hard Work, looking beauteously *fresh*,
Only low, like its MASTER, in *Spirit* and *Flesh*.

The Stag once turn'd down, Horse and Dog went away,
And for Forty long Miles, made most exquisite Play,
Till one—then another—fell jaded with Pain,
And the *dead* and the *dying*, strew'd SALISBURY PLAIN.

Two Couples still hunted, unconquer'd and tough;
But the *Stag* now declaring—" *He thought he'd enough;*"
And the *Stag-hounds,* not less than the COLONEL, well-bred,
Beg'd leave to decline it—their Stomachs were fled.
But a *Knife* did the business! and cut the last Twig
Of the Life of *that* STAG—who now died like a PIG!

And now came of all, the most difficult Bout,
To pick up the Rags of this " revellous Rout"—
Some *Fox-hounds,* some *Greyhounds,* some *Terriers,* some *Curs;*
Some Riders with Boots, and some Boots without Spurs;
Proud Ponies, whose Pride had experienc'd a *Fall;*
And JUPITER Hunters—unable to *crawl!*—
The COLONEL and *Horse,* as the Evening grew dark,
Were safely convey'd in a *Cart,* to SPY PARK!
While MODISH, whose Gaiety never could fail,
Delightfully gambol'd about—the Cart's Tail.

Be proud then, *Old* SARUM! and long let the Strain,
'Midst the Chalk-pits and Shepherds, of SALISBURY'S *Plain*—
O! long let thy Vallies re-echo the Song,
Of a Hunting so feeble! so aged! so long!—
Abounding with Facts, which no History can mention—
And pompously grac'd by—the FLOWERS of INVENTION!!

To Major HAZZARD, of Beaufort, SOUTH CAROLINA, the Compiler feels himself extremely gratified, for his Communication respecting the *Sporting,* in that Part of AMERICA. Hinting at our *Forest Laws,* He remarks, " The AMERICANS have very curious Sentiments, on this *Subject.* WE say, how is it possible, that any *Nation,* would suffer, or consent, that a Part of her *People,* to the total Exclusion of the Rest, should (under any Denomination whatever,) claim to themselves, the *exclusive Right* of using THAT, which GOD, in his unerring Wisdom, and Goodness, has absolutely, and freely given, for the USE of THE WHOLE. Pardon me, my good Sir, for these Observations! born and educated in this happy Country, and having never been in any other, I am at a loss to account, for any *People's* having ever, in the *first Instance,* submitted to such an Establishment of Things; for I find by your Book, FEW are allowed to *enjoy that,* which ALL are fond of, and desirous of partaking.

"As I am giving you some Trouble, permit me to amuse you, with a Description of one of our CAROLINA, *Hunting Parties*, which will also enable you to judge, of the *Dogs* we want. It may be unnecessary to tell you, that the largest Portion of our COUNTRY, is one continued FOREST, interspersed throughout, which runs down to our *Rivers;* there are a great number of SWAMPS, in the natural Vent of our *Waters* to the OCEAN, their *Width* vary, from *half* a Mile, to *three*, they are thick *Covers*, and therefore complete Shelter for all Kinds of our GAME, which are always to be found, more or less in them. A Day being fixed upon, for a *general Hunt*, all the *Sportsmen* meet at a given Point, with their *Huntsmen* and *Hounds*, there are few of us, which keep *more* than *ten Couple*, but then every one having *some* Dogs, they make a very large PACK, when they are all collected: the *Sportsmen* are then equally divided, one half going on one Side of the *Swamp*, and the other part on the opposite Side; they then arrange themselves within *gun-shot* of each other, and being all armed with Double Barrel Guns, are ready for the Sport, which commences the Moment the *Dogs*, and *Huntsmen* are turned in; these *Swamps* are skirted, with fine high PINE *Barrens*, which being open, are famous *shooting Ground:* soon as the *Dogs* enter, the *Game* run out, and are fired upon by the first *Sportsman* they come to, they then take back to the *Cover*, and double with the *Dogs* in full Cry. It is not unusual in one of the largest of our *Swamps*, to drive out of them in one Day's Hunt, DEER, WOLVES, BEARS, FOXES, WILD CATS, and a great Quantity of WILD TURKEYS, any of which the Sportsman *shoots* as he thinks proper, we never follow *one Deer*, after he has made his *Escape* out of the *Swamp*, unless he is *wounded*, for there is no running down a *Deer* with us; there being *so many*, that the *Dogs*, if suffered to pursue far, would soon be divided into a *number of Packs*, but our WOLF, we always run down, and as they are very strong, and large, they will run from *three* to *four* and *five Hours;* if they are not *shot* in the *Chase*, they come to *Bay* in a thick Cover, and always turn their Backs to a *Hurricane Root* (a *Tree* blown up by the *Wind*,) where they will defend themselves, against the largest *Pack*, their Bite being very severe; our BEARS, FOXES, and WILD CATS, are soon tired, when they always take *Trees*, from which they are *shook down* to the *Dogs*. The Sportsmen particularly admire that Part of the Diversion, the shooting at our WILD TURKEYS, which fly out of the *Swamps*, whilst our *Dogs* are in *Chase*, they are very large, and fly with great Velocity, and are very fine Eating. It is remarkable that the ENGLISH *Gentlemen*, who hunt frequently with us, shoot very *badly* at our *large Game*, and yet will kill the *smaller* Sorts, with the greatest Ease. I have known a GENTLEMAN shoot on the Wing, any of our *fleet flying Birds*, without missing a Shot, and yet miss five, six, and seven Shots at DEER and TURKEYS in a Day, I attribute this, to the Agitation occasioned by the *Velocity* with which they pass, and their not being accustomed to them: I have in *one Day's Hunt*, seen started *Forty Deer*, and *Ten* killed, besides a Number of other *Game*, the SPOILS, after the Hunt is over, which is *at Dark*, are equally divided

among all the *Sportsmen*, when the *Huntsmen* set off with their respective *Hounds*, and all the *Sportsmen*, with the *Strangers*, are invited to Dine at one of the *Sportsmen's* Seats, where a general Dinner is always provided, and which the Whole *alternately* find."

The Ferocity of *Deer* has been originally alluded to, and in 1808, the late Earl of BERKELEY, had a very perilous Adventure:—Walking in the Deer Park with his SON, (a *Child*,) his Lordship was attacked by an AMERICAN *Deer*, whose *Horns* he immediately seized with both Arms, and kept fast hold thereof, when thrown down and trampled on, by the furious Animal. In this Situation, he desired the *Child* not to be afraid, but to take from his (the *Father's* Pocket) a large Knife, and therewith to stab the *Deer*, and to cut his Throat if possible. The *Son* obeyed his *Father's* Orders; but had not Strength enough to sever the *Windpipe*. He did, however, by frequent Stabs, Occasion the Creature to lose much Blood, and to run away, when Lord BERKELEY was quite exhausted.

By Captain GOUGH, in 1742, the *spotted* Deer, was brought to ENGLAND, from BENGAL, which mixing with the *fallow* and *blackish brown* Deer, has since occasioned that great and elegant Variety, now to be seen in the different *Parks* of this Kingdom, and in none more remarkable, than in the Earl of CLARENDON'S, at the *Grove*, HERTFORDSHIRE.

Whether consonant to the WILL of the *late*, but the *present* Duke of PORTLAND, ordered *Four hundred Deer* to be shot, at BULSTRODE, with an absolute and peremptory Injunction, that the *Carcases* should be buried entire, *Venison*, *Skins*, Horns, *Entrails*, &c. It is said, the Earl of JERSEY offered *Three Thousand pounds*, for the Deer *alive*, and to remove them immediately from the Premises; but the Money was refused.

Hare and Hare-hunting.

Some Peculiarities in the **Hare**, and also in the *Chase* of it, are here noticed *.

* By the late ACT, an Increase of *Forty Shillings* is imposed, for the *Composition* TAX, of a *Pack of Hounds*.

In June, 1813, Three *white Hares*, about one Month old, were found in a Field of Mr. Wm. Maws, of *Hackness*, near Scarborough. In *Alpine* Countries, and upon the lofty Hills of Scotland, *Hares* change the *Hue* of their Fur, at the Approach of *Winter*, and it is wisely ordered so, by Providence, as a Protection against their numerous Enemies, to which a *different* Colour from the Snow, would evidently betray them, but *these*, assumed this Distinction from their *Species*, at an *early* Age, and in a Situation, where the foregoing Reasoning, does not apply *.

In 1809, Sir Thomas Carr's Hounds, caught a perfectly *white Hare*, with *short Ears*, and *Claws*, resembling those of a Cat.

To shew how rapidly *Hares* will multiply, upon the sporting Demesne of Sir Thomas Gooch, in *Suffolk*, no less than *Six Thousand Hares*, were killed, in the Year 1806.

Two unusual Instances of Fecundity in this Animal, are here recorded. In 1807, Mr. Cooper, of *Bressingham*, Norfolk, killed a *Hare* on the Thirtieth of September; upon hulking her, she proved to have *Four brace and a half* of *Leverets*, all of equal *full Size*, and within a Day or two of *casting*. In October, 1808, *Seven young Hares* were found in *One Form*, on Land *belonging* to Mr. Greenway, of *Little Barrington*, Gloucestershire.

A Male and Female *Hare* †, were put together by Lord Ribblesdale, for a *Year*, when the *Offspring* amounted to *Sixty-eight*. A Couple of *Rabbits*, inclosed for the

* In Ireland, the *Hare* is generally destitute of the long *Whiskers*, at the Side of the *Mouth* and *Nose*.

† To *Hares* and *Pheasants*, there is not a more decided *Foe* than the Cat, whether in its natural *wild* State, or having been once domesticated, it becomes an *Inmate* of the *Woods*. Even those that abide quietly with us, will, in a Neighbourhood where there is Plenty of *Game*, be prowling after it, and destroy much. Some peculiar Circumstances concerning this Animal, will follow. The Dog is thought to be, an *indigenous* Animal of this Island, but it is not so with the Cat, as appears from the *Laws* of Hoel Dha, who died A. D. 948, where a considerable Value is put upon them, and the Property of them, is secured by Penalties. Wild Cats formerly, were an Object of *Sport* to Huntsmen. Thus, Gerard Camvile, 6 John, had special Licence, to hunt the Hare, Fox, and Wild-cat, throughout all the King's *Forests*, and 23 Henry III. Earl Warren, by giving Simon de Pierpont, a *Goshawk*,

same Period, produced about *Three hundred.* Upon the *latter* Article, the *Grace* of the CURATE, who had seen, and been fed, at the LORD of the MANOR's Table, upon little

obtained Leave to hunt the Buck, Doe, Hart, Hind, Hare, Fox, Goat, CAT, or any other wild Beast, in certain Lands of SIMON's. But it was not for Diversion alone, that this Animal was pursued; for the *Skin* was much used by the NUNS in their Habits, as a *Fur.* Hence in Archbishop CORBOYL's Canons, Anno 1127, it is ordained, "that no *Abbess* or *Nun*, use more costly Apparel, than such as is made of *Lambs* or *Cats* Skins." And as no other Part of the Creature, but the *Skin*, was ever of any Use *here*, it grew into a PROVERB, *that you can have nothing of a* CAT *but her* SKIN.

The WILD-CAT is now scarce in ENGLAND; inhabiting the mountainous and woody Parts. Mr. PENNANT describes it, as *four* times the Size of the *House Cat*, but the Head larger, that it multiplies as fast, and may be called the BRITISH *Tiger*, being the fiercest and most destructive Beast we have. When only wounded with Shot, they will attack the Person who injured them, and have Strength enough to be no despicable Enemy.

The Partiality to the *domestic* CAT, has been thus established. Some Years since, a Lady of the name of GREGGS, died at an advanced Age, in Southampton Row, LONDON. Her fortune was *Thirty Thousand Pounds*, at the Time of her Decease. *Credite Posteri!* her *Executors* found in her House, EIGHTY-SIX LIVING, and TWENTY-EIGHT DEAD CATS. Her Mode of Interring them, was, as they died, to place them in different Boxes, which were heaped on one another in Closets, as the *Dead* are described by PENNANT, to be in the Church of ST. GILES. She had a black Female Servant—to Her she left One hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*, to keep the *Favourites*, whom she left *alive.*

Dr. BARKER kept a Seraglio and Colony of CATS, it happened, that at the Coronation of GEORGE I. the *Chair* of *State* fell to his Share of the Spoil (as *Prebendary* of WESTMINSTER), which he sold to some Foreigner; when they packed it up, one of his *favourite* CATS was inclosed along with it; but the DOCTOR pursued his *Treasure* in a Boat to GRAVESEND, and recovered her safe. When the DOCTOR was disgusted with the *Ministry*, he gave his *Female* CATS, the Names of the *chief Ladies* about the COURT; and the *Male-ones*, those of the *Men in Power*, adorning them with the *Blue*, *Red*, or *Green* Insignia of RIBBONS, which the Persons they represented, wore.

In one of the Ships of the Fleet, that sailed lately from FALMOUTH, for the WEST INDIES, went Passengers a Lady and her *Seven Lap-dogs*, for the Passage of *each of which*, she paid *Thirty Pounds*, on the *express* Condition, that they were to *dine* at the Cabin-table, and lap their *Wine* afterwards. Yet these *happy Dogs*, do not engross the *whole* of their good Lady's *Affection;* she has also, in JAMAICA, *Forty* CATS, and a HUSBAND!

The TURKS greatly admire CATS; to them, their alluring Figure appears preferable to

except *Rabbits*, from his *Warren*, dressed in various Ways; thus pleasantly hinted the Wish for a *Change*.

the Docility, Instinct, and Fidelity of the DOG. MAHOMET was very partial to CATS. It is related, that being called up on some urgent Business, he preferred *cutting off* the Sleeve of his Robe, to *waking* the CAT that lay upon it *asleep*. Nothing *more* was necessary, to bring these Animals, into high Request. "A CAT may even enter a MOSQUE; it is caressed *there*, as the *Favourite* Animal of the PROPHET; while the DOG, that should dare appear in the Temples, would *pollute* them with his Presence, and would be punished with instant *Death*. In ancient EGYPT, CATS were held in great Veneration, but DOGS in *still more*. In any House, where a CAT died a *natural* Death, (for no Person *killing* a CAT, even involuntarily, could escape a *capital Punishment*), the Inhabitants, shaved their *Eyelids only;* but upon the death of a DOG, they shaved their *Head*. CATS were buried at *Bubastis*, a considerable City in *Lower Egypt*. These Honours and Prerogatives, were not merely matters of Fancy, they had a great *political* End, the Interest and Substance of a whole PEOPLE. It was necessary to put under the Protection of the LAW, a Species of Animals, whose Defence against the prodigious Multitudes of *Rats* and *Mice*, with which EGYPT is infested, was absolutely indispensable."

The "*Annals of Austrian Literature*" mention, that the late D. CHRISTIAN, Dean of the Faculty, of *Canon Law*, at VIENNA, bequeathed the Sum of *Six thousand* Florins, *for the Maintenance of his three* DOGS, *during their natural Lives;* and after the Death of the said three DOGS, or the longest Liver of them, this Sum is to fall into the Funds of the *University of* VIENNA.

This extravagant *Fondness*, has been extended to other Quadrupeds, as well as DOGS and CATS. We are informed in ROMAN Story, "That the Emperor CALIGULA, was extravagantly fond of a particular HORSE. He invited him to *Supper*, fed him with *gilt Barley*, and caused *Wine* to be presented to him, in Vessels of *Gold;* he ordered a Stable of Marble to be erected for him, and furnished with an *Ivory Manger*, covered with high Purple, and adorned with a Collar of *Pearls*. On this HORSE, he also bestowed, an elegant Mansion magnificently *Furnished*, and provided with a Number of *Domestics*, to enable him to entertain his Friends, in the most sumptuous Style. He promised to make him a CONSUL, which he perhaps would have performed, had not the EMPEROR been killed soon after, by CASSIUS CHÆREAS a Captain of his GUARDS.

A CAT's Gratitude we are told, was shewn to Sir HENRY WYAT, when Prisoner in the TOWER, who brought him a *Pigeon*, and by that means, preserved him from being *starved*.

To Sir WILLIAM SCOTT I am obliged, for the following very curious Anecdote. In 1810, this CAT was carried, by a Lady, from EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, in a Basket, in a *close* Carriage, and was carefully watched for two Months, at the End of that Period, she produced two *Kittens*, and was then left to her own Discretion, which she employed, by disap-

" For *Rabbits* hot, for *Rabbits* cold,
For *Rabbits* young, for *Rabbits* old,
For *Rabbits* tender, *Rabbits* tough,
We thank the LORD, *we've had Enough!*"

We shall here note some Chases of *Hares*, where the Incidents have been extraordinary. Mr. FREESTONE's Hounds, found a *Hare* at *Metfield*, which ran through *seven Parishes*, in SUFFOLK, then crossed the River, and, after a Chase of *four Hours and a half*, was killed at *Mendham*, in NORFOLK.

In 1811, as the *Hounds* of JOHN BEAN, Esq. of Clapham, were running a *Hare* hard in View on the Downs, near *Crowlink*, SUSSEX, the Animal, to escape her Pursuers, ran over the CLIFF, and was dashed to pieces. *Five Couple* of the Dogs unluckily followed, and shared a similar Fate.

In December, 1808, several Gentlemen met at *Great Baddow*, ESSEX, to witness the Decision of a very *singular Bet*, that a *Dog*, (of a Breed, between the *Hound* and the *Spaniel*) the Property of Mr. W. B. WIGGINS, should, without the Assistance of any *other* Dog, *run down* a *Hare*. The *Hare* was started, in the presence of upwards of twenty Horsemen, when, after an Hour's hard running, during which Time, the *Dog* and *Hare* crossed two *Rivers*, the *Dog* won the *Bet*, never losing the Scent, during the Chase. —The *Bets* were *universally in Favour* of the *Hare*, but to the Astonishment of every Sportman present, the *Dog* performed, what was thought almost *impossible*, being Eight Years old, and nearly *Blind*.

pearing with her Kittens. The GLASGOW Lady, wrote to her Friend at EDINBURGH, deploring her Loss, and *Puss* was supposed to have sought some new Abode, until about a Fortnight after her non-appearance at GLASGOW, her well known *Mew* was heard at the Door of her former Mistress, in EDINBURGH, and *there* she was discovered with her young *Offspring*, *They* in the best Condition, *She* very thin and poor. It is clear she could only have carried *one Kitten* at a time. The Distance from EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, is *Forty* Miles, so in returning, she must have travelled *One hundred and twenty*, and her Prudence must have suggested, the Mode of *Travelling* in the *Night*, with many other Circumstances, for the *Safety* of her *Kittens*. Her *Beauty* was the original Cause, for the request of her Removal. When she was admitted at the Door of her old Habitation, she brought *one Kitten* up in her *Mouth*, and deposited it in the Corner of the Drawing-room, which she always occupied, then returned for the *second*, and afterwards seated herself very composedly, without taking particular Notice, of any of the Company present.

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But the most *remarkable* Chase, happened at FALCONER'S *Hall*, YORKSHIRE. Three Couple of Beagle *Whelps*, by the noted *Merryman*, out of *Dido*, being missed, Accounts were given by some Passengers, that they were busy in Pursuit of a *Hare*, and this they were found doing, like *old Hounds*. So much for the EARLY EXCELLENCE, of the *Lap-dog Beagle*.

CHURCH *v.* STURDY.

This was an Action tried at the EXETER Assizes, 1811, to recover the *Value* of a *Hare*, wherein a Verdict had been given for the Plaintiff. Some *Hounds* to which Mr. C. was a *Subscriber*, started a *Hare*, and run her on the grounds of the Defendant, where a Labourer caught her *alive*, whereupon the Defendant came up, and took her from him, as being found on his Land. Mr. CHURCH demanded the Hare, which Mr. STURDY refused to deliver. Mr. Serjeant LENS moved, to have a *new* Trial. He contended, that as the Hare *was not killed*, by the Plaintiff's *Hounds*, no *Right* of Action accrued, because no Right of *Possession*, was vested in the Plaintiff, unless either his Dogs *caught* or *killed* it, in *running*.—That with Respect to *Him*, it was at all Events *feræ naturæ*, and if an Action lay *at all*, it must have been against the *Man*, who had given it to Mr. STURDY. The COURT granted a Rule, observing, "that the *Plaintiff*, was situated pretty much *alike*, with his HOUNDS, and with his ATTORNEY; with his *Hounds*, he had a *Death* in View, and lost his GAME; with his ATTORNEY a *Verdict*, and lost his CAUSE.

In a Company, consisting of *naval* Officers, the Discourse happened to turn, on the

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This CAT, to which the *Print* alludes, is the Property of Mrs. FINCH, of Maldon, ESSEX. In the Account of this *Lusus Naturæ*, for such it may be deemed, the *Mother* has no other Likeness of her Production, than her Colour, which is a *tawny Sandy*, in some parts lightly streaked with *black;* She had this, and another Kitten *like it*, about *two Years* since. The fellow Kitten was killed, in consequence of being troublesome, to the Mistress of the House, where it was presented. *This* is a *Male*, above the *usual* Size, with a *shaggy* Appearance round its Face, resembling that of the LION'S, in *Miniature*. The *Hair* protruding from the *Ears*, formerly grew, like what are termed *Cork-screw Curls*, and which are frequently seen, among the *smart* young *Watermen*, on the THAMES; the Tail is perfectly distinct, from that of the CAT Species, and resembles the *Brush* of a FOX. The Mother, has at this Time (1813), three Young ones, but without the least Difference to *common* Kittens, neither, indeed, has she ever had any *before*, or *since*, similar to *That*, here described. The PROPRIETOR has been offered, and refused, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for this ANIMAL.

Ferocity of small Animals; when an IRISH Gentleman stated, that a KILKENNY CAT, of all Creatures, was the most *ferocious;* and added, " I can prove my Assertion, by a Fact within my own Knowledge:—I once," said he, " saw two of these CATS *fighting* in a Timber-yard, and willing to know the Result of a long Battle, I drove them into a deep Saw-pit, and placing some Boards over the Mouth, left them. Next Morning I went, to learn the Conclusion of the Fight, and what d'ye think I saw?"—" One of the CATS *dead*, probably,"—replied one of the Circle.—" *No, by Ja—s!* there was *Nothing* left in the Pit, *but the two Tails and a bit of Flue!*" *

* Having mentioned the CAT as a Depredator, we shall briefly note, some Peculiarities in an Animal, to whom the CAT is not a more formidable Enemy, than the RAT is, to the feathered *Game*, in particular, by sucking the *Eggs*, and also catching and destroying the young Broods.

In 1812, a RAT of astonishing Size, was killed at a Public-house, in *East Clandon*, near GUILDFORD; it measured from the tip of the Nose, to the end of the Tail, *two Feet three inches*, and was of proportionate Bulk. It is supposed, he had infested the Cellar, where caught, for Years, and the Landlord calculates, he had *drank* at least a *Barrel* of *Beer*, out of the Tap-tub, and *eat* upwards of a *Bushel* of *Bread*, besides a Quantity of other Provisions.

In 1813, a perfectly WHITE RAT, was caught with a Gin, in a Barn, belonging to R. W. MISSING, Esq. of Posbrooke Cottage, near Portsmouth. It has been carefully stuffed and preserved, as an Object for the BRITISH MUSEUM.

A Novel, and *threefold* Plan, for reducing the *Number* of RATS, has been thus recommended. *First*, introduce them at Table, as a *Delicacy*—they would probably be *savoury* Food, and if NATURE, has not made them so, the COOK, may. RAT PIE, would be as good as, ROOK PIE; and four Tails intertwisted, like the *Serpents* of the DELPHIC *Tripod*, and rising in a spiral Obelisk, would crest the *Crust* more fantastically, than *Pigeon's Feet*. After awhile, they might be declared GAME by the LEGISLATURE, which would materially *expedite* their Extirpation. *Secondly*, make use of their FUR—RAT Skin *Robes*, for the LADIES, would be beautiful, warm, costly, and new—FASHION requires only the *two last* Qualities; it is hoped the *two former*, would not be objectionable. The Importance of such a *Fashion* to our FARMERS, ought to have its Weight. When our NOBLES and GENTLEMEN, feed their own *Pigs*, perform for a SPANISH TUP, one of the *Offices* of MERCURY, and provide HEIFERS of great Elegance, for BULLS of acknowledged Merit; our LADIES may perhaps be induced, to receive an Addition to their Wardrobe, from the *Rat-catcher*, for a Purpose of less equivocal Utility.—*Thirdly*, *Inoculate* some Subjects with the *Small-pox*, or any other infectious *Disease*, and turn them *loose*. *Experiments* should *first be made*, lest the Disease should assume in THEM, so *new a Form*, as to be capable, of being *returned to us*, WITH INTEREST.—If it succeeded, MAN, has *Means* in his Hand,

Coursing.

In speaking of the *Isle of Dogs*, it was formerly said, the *Name* was derived, from its being the *Depot*, of the Spaniels and Greyhounds, of Edward III. what follows, is declared to be the real Truth, of its *Nomination*. A *Pedlar*, who had a *Dog* with him, was killed *there*, and the Body buried by the Murderer; the *Dog* would not leave the Spot, but when impelled by *Hunger*, he swam across the Thames to *Greenwich*, for Food. This being *frequently* observed, by the Watermen plying *there*, they followed the *Dog* when he returned, and by that Means, discovered the Body of the *murdered* Man. Some Time afterwards, the *Dog*, as usual, swam over to *Greenwich*, and snarled at a *Waterman*, who sat there, and would not be beaten off, which the other *Watermen* perceiving, and knowing of the *Murder*, they apprehended this Stranger, who confessed the Fact, and was *condemned*, and *executed*, for it.

At the Marlborough Meeting, the Coursing Ground, is chiefly the Property, of one of the oldest *Amateurs* of the present Day, the venerable Sir James Mansfield, and whose Avocations for the *public Service*, call him away too much, from the Wishes of his Friends; for, as his old *Trainer* expresses it, "this Judging Business, has quite spoiled, his Coursing."

The Disguise of a *Greyhound* for the Purpose of Poaching, frequently takes place. A Gentleman lately riding in the Neighbourhood of *Cheltenham*, saw, at the Door of a Farm-house, an *Animal*, that baffled his Sagacity to understand.—"My Boy," says he, to a Lad who was lying by, "what sort of a *Beast* do you call this?" "Why, Zur," says the Boy, "he was once a *Greyhound*, and we call'd'n *Vly*; but *Measter* cut off his *Ears* and his *Tail*, and meade'n into a *Maishtiff*, and now we calls'n *Lion!*"

These Extracts from a Manuscript, containing Directions, for the Household of Henry VIII. display the *Manners*, of Days of Old, and from the *Quantum* of which would *thin* the *Hyenas*, *Wolves*, *Jackalls*, and all gregarious *Beasts* of Prey. N. B. If any of our Patriotic Societies, should think proper to *award* a Gold Medal, Silver Cup, or other Remuneration, to either of these Methods, the Projector, will put in his Claim, to so valid a Testimony of their Zeal, in the Encouragement of *scientific* Adventurers.

Food ordered for the KING'S GREYHOUNDS, the *Number* kept, must have been considerable.

His HIGHNESS'S Baker shall not put *Allum* in the Bread, or mix Rye, *Oaten* or *Bean* Flour, with the same, and if detected, he shall be put in the *Stocks.*

His HIGHNESS'S Attendants are not to *steal* any Locks or Keys, Tables, Forms, Cupboards, or other Furniture, out of Noblemen's or Gentlemen's Houses where he goes to *visit.*

Master-cooks shall not employ such Scullions as go about *naked,* or lie all night on the Ground before the *Kitchen-fire.*

No *Dogs* to be kept in the Court, but only a few *Spaniels* for the LADIES.

Dinners to be at *ten,* and Suppers at *four.*

The Officers of his Privy Chamber, shall be loving together, no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the KING'S Pastime.

The KING'S *Barber* is enjoined to be cleanly, not to frequent the Company of *misguided* Women, for fear of Danger to the KING'S ROYAL PERSON.

There shall be *no romping* with the *Maids* on the Staircase, by which Dishes and *other things,* are often *broken!!!*

Care shall be taken of the *Pewter* Spoons, and that the *Wooden* ones, used in the Kitchen, be not broken or stolen.

The Pages shall not interrupt the *Kitchen-maids*—and *He that gets one of them with Child,* shall pay a fine of *two Marks* to his HIGHNESS, and have his Allowance of *Beer,* withheld for a *Month.*

The Grooms shall not steal his HIGHNESS'S *Straw* for Beds, sufficient being allowed for them.

COAL only to be allowed to the KING'S, QUEEN'S, and Lady MARY'S Chambers.

The *Brewers* not to put any *Brimstone* in the ALE.

Among the *Fishes* for the Table, is mentioned the *Porpoise;* if *too big* for a HORSE LOAD, an extra allowance to the Purveyor.

Twenty-four Loaves a Day allowed for his HIGHNESS'S *Greyhounds.*

Ordered—That all Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the end of the Sessions of the PARLIAMENT, depart to their several COUNTIES, on Pain of the ROYAL DISPLEASURE!!!

As the LAW respecting COURSING, has undergone *different* Interpretations, some *Cases* and *Decisions*, are inserted.

At the STAFFORD Spring Assizes, 1804, in an Action for *killing Game*, by COURSING, the Defendant *not being qualified*, WILLIAMS, Serjeant, for the Plaintiff, insisted, (and in this he was confirmed by Mr. Justice LAWRENCE,) that though a *qualified Person*, may take his Servant or Servants, to assist him to *kill Game*, he cannot *qualify them* to *kill* it, neither will his Presence, *protect* an *unqualified* Person, *not being his Servant*, who goes for the Purpose of taking the Amusement of COURSING. But if such Person take an *active part*, by *beating* across the Fields, or in open Lands, and join in the *Diversion*, in the *same manner* as a *qualified Person*, he is as *much liable to the Penalties*, as if *no such qualified Person, were* PRESENT. The learned JUDGE observes, that the *contrary*, was the usual *Practice*, but *that Practice*, would not alter the LAW.

In 1809, was laid before an eminent Counsel this QUERY.—"Two Parties were *Coursing*, and being threatened with an Information, though in *each* of these Parties there was *One*, who possessed both a *Qualification* and a *Certificate*, and *to whom*, the *Dogs* that run, belonged. "Your Opinion is requested, whether those Persons, who were neither *qualified* nor *certificated*, are *liable* to any Penalty, notwithstanding they were in Company with a *qualified* Man? and if they are so liable, can there be more than *two* Penalties recovered, or will separate Penalties attach, on *each Individual?*" ANSWER.—"I think that *each* Person is *not guilty* of a separate Offence, nor liable to a separate Penalty; but that the Offence committed by each Party, is *one joint* Offence only, (supposing them all to be *unqualified*) for which they are liable to *one Penalty*, for each Party; that is, *two Penalties* for both the Parties, using the *Dogs*, *not being qualified*. Each Person may be guilty of a *separate* Offence, for Coursing *without a Certificate*, who can be *deemed* to be a Person, who, on that Occasion, uses any of the *Dogs* without a Certificate. But the *mere joining* in the Sport, with a *qualified or certificated Person*, who has the *Use and Command of the* DOGS, and of the SPORT, is not *such a using of them, by the Person so joining, as to subject him to* ANY PENALTY."

And this *Opinion*, has been confirmed to be *Right*, by the following Case.

LEWES *v.* TAYLOR.

EAST'S *Term Reports, Trinity Term, 52d* GEO. III.

This was an Action of Debt, for Penalties upon the *Game Laws*, tried at the last AYLESBURY Assizes, before HEATH, J. One Count, charged the Defendant, for the Penalty of 5*l.* upon the stat. 5 ANNE, c. 14. for using a *Greyhound* to kill Game, not being *qualified*. In support of which, it was proved, that W. GOLDBY, a Farmer,

who was by his own Estate, *qualified* to kill Game, went out with *Greyhounds* and other *Dogs*, to course and kill *Hares:* that the Defendant, who was *not qualified*, was in company with GOLDBY, when he coursed and killed a *Hare;* that the Defendant took an active part in the Sport, by beating the Bushes, in order to find a *Hare;* and after the *Hare* had been killed by a *Greyhound*, he alighted from his Horse, went over a Gate, and took up the *Hare*. Upon this Evidence, the learned JUDGE was disposed to have *nonsuited* the Plaintiff; but upon the Authority of a Case, decided by Mr. Justice LAWRENCE, at *Stafford*, in 1804, in which an *unqualified* Person, partaking of the Sport, in Company with *one who was qualified*, was held not to be *protected*, from the Penalty of the Statute, he suffered the Plaintiff, to take a Verdict for the Penalty of 5*l.* with Liberty to the Defendant, to move the COURT, to set it aside, and enter a *Nonsuit*, if the Evidence, did not support the Charge. STORKS accordingly moved the COURT, for this Purpose, and referred to the Case of *King* v. *Newman**, where, upon an Information being moved for in this COURT against *Magistrates*, for having *unduly* convicted, two *unqualified* Persons, in Penalties upon the Game Laws, for using *Greyhounds* to kill the Game, though they offered to prove in their *Defence*, that they were out at the Time, with a *qualified Person*, to whom the *Dogs belonged*, Lord MANSFIELD expressed a strong Opinion, against the Conduct of the *Magistrates*, and only discharged the Rule, upon the Terms of their paying the *whole Costs* of the Application.—And in *Molton* v. *Rogers* †, Lord ELLENBOROUGH also gave his Opinion, that an *unqualified Person*, joining in the Sport, with the *Owner* of the Dogs, *who was qualified*, was *not liable* to the Penalty.

KING now appeared, to shew Cause *against* the Rule; but the COURT expressing, a decided Opinion, in Favour of the Defendant, he submitted to it, without further Discussion. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, C. J. This is no Evidence against this Defendant, upon the Charge of *using* a *Greyhound* for killing the Game. The *Dogs* belonged to a *qualified Person*, who was *out with them at the Time*. This is not a *solitary* Amusement; and there is nothing to prevent a *qualified Person*, from taking *others* with him, to aid him in the Pursuit of the Game, and he is the *Person using the Dogs*.—The *others* have no Use of them, further, than as his Servants, and contemplating with him, the Pleasures of the Chase. The learned JUDGE'S first thoughts were best. If, indeed, an *unqualified* Man, used *his own* Greyhound, for the Purpose of *Coursing*, though in the Company, with a *qualified Person*, the Case would admit of a *different Consideration*. But there can be no Ground, for recovering the Penalty against this Defendant, who went

* Hil. 13. G. 3. LOFT'S Rep. 178. see Rex *v.* Taylor, 15. EAST, 462.

† Four ESP. A. P. Cas. 217.

out with the *Dogs* of *another*, who *was qualified*, and which other, was using them *himself*. The Defendant's picking up the *Hare* after it was killed, is no *using* of the *Dogs* to kill the Game. We had Occasion to consider this Question very lately, in the Case of a Servant, *Rex* v. *Taylor*, 15. EAST, 463. The other JUDGES agreed; and BAYLEY, J. noticed, that the Words of the Statute of ANNE, are, *keep or use* any *Greyhounds*, &c. but this Defendant, neither *kept* the *Dog*, nor was it under his Control, at the time it was *used* to kill the *Hare*. RULE *absolute* for entering a NONSUIT.

In 1812, at the JUSTICES' Room, STAFFORD, an Information was brought—*Fox* v. *Hill*, for using a *Greyhound* to kill Game, *not being qualified*. It appeared, that the Defendant and others, were *coursing* with two Greyhounds on Lord FERRERS's Land, and that *one* of the Party, was his Lordship's *Gamekeeper*, whose *Qualification*, it was submitted, on behalf of the Defendant, *extended* to the others. The MAGISTRATES, however, were of Opinion, that though a *qualified Person*, is *authorised* by LAW, to take as many of his Servants, or other *unqualified Persons* to attend him, as are necessary for the Purpose of assisting, in raising the Game, without subjecting them to *any Penalty*; yet a *Gamekeeper*, who is merely *qualified* in Right of *another*, has no such AUTHORITY, his *Qualification* being *personal*, and confined to *himself only*. The Defendant was accordingly CONVICTED.

In March, 1812, this Degree of *Swiftness* was observed, in the *Coursing* of a *Hare* at *Poynton*, CHESHIRE. A *Hare* was started, which three Greyhounds ran *Fifteen Minutes* and *Fifty-five Seconds*, before she was killed. The Distance run, in that short Period, it is supposed, was SIX MILES.

By the late ACT, the *Addition*, will make the Duty on each *Greyhound*, *Twenty Shillings*.

It may be but a trifling Support, to Mr. GILPIN's FAME, to acknowledge his marked Attention, to the Plates of the GREYHOUNDS, FOXHOUNDS, and FOXES, in the former Volumes, yet it is a Justice, due from ME, to his MEMORY, to say, that his constant Revision, and correcting of the *Proofs*, produced those Engravings, wherein the *Greyhound in Action*, and *at Rest*, and the *Foxhound running*, are drawn with so much *Natural* Grace and Exactness, as to challenge, and have hitherto surpassed, all COMPETITION.

Under the Article COURSING, in the former Volume, Performances both of MAN and HORSE, with respect to *Fleetness*, were

described, some Addition will be now made, from Events that have subsequently taken Place.

We hear much of modern PEDESTRIANS, but do they excel the ANCIENTS?—PHILLIPPIDES, was sent from ATHENS to SPARTA, and in two Days, ran one hundred and fifty, *Roman Miles*. Our KING HENRY the *Fifth*, and two of his Lords, could take any DOE, in a large *Forest*, by fairly running it down; and HAROLD, the Son of CANUTE the *Second*, was so *swift*, that few HORSES were able to *gallop faster*. He could run a *Hare* to *Death*; from which Circumstance, he was surnamed, HAREFOOT.

At ISPAHAN, *Couriers* go *One Hundred and thirty Miles*, in *ten* or *twelve Hours*. The AMERICAN Savages, who hunt the ORIGNAL, pursue those Animals, though as fleet as STAGS, till they tire and catch them. It is likewise asserted, that these Men perform Journeys, of *Five* or *Six Thousand Miles*, in *six Weeks* or *two Months*. There is no other CREATURE, BIRDS alone excepted, that, in similar Periods, can accomplish such *Distances* as THESE.

Let us now revert, to Exertions mostly of the *present Day*, in tracing which, those only will be selected, which are most singular, for *immediate Velocity*, or *lengthened Perseverance*.

In the Beginning of last Century, LEWIS WHITEHEAD, of *Bramham*, YORKSHIRE, ran *Four Miles*, in NINETEEN Minutes, which was at the Rate of somewhat more, than *Twelve Miles* per *Hour*. He was then *twenty-nine* Years old, and lived to be *One Hundred*.—July, 1777, JOSEPH HEADLEY, of RICCAL, near York, ran *Two Miles* on Knavesmire, in *Nine Minutes and fifty-five Seconds*, a Month previous, he went over the same Ground, *Five Miles*, in *Twenty-one Minutes*.—1803, a Mile, from *Hyde-Park Corner*, to the first Mile-stone on the UXBRIDGE Road, was performed in *Four Minutes* and *ten Seconds*, by JOHN TODD, a Scotchman.—1806, GLANVILLE, born in *Shropshire*, walked *One Hundred and twenty-two Miles*, on the BATH Road, in *Twenty-nine Hours and three quarters*; this is the most extraordinary Feat upon *Record*. In April, 1809, THOMAS SWAINE, upwards of *Fifty* Years old, employed at BELVOIR CASTLE, for a small Wager, carried, with great Ease, a Load weighing *twenty Stone*, or *One Hundred and sixty pounds*, the Distance of a *Mile* in *Twenty* Minutes; if the *Stone*, was HORSEMAN'S Weight, the Burden, would be, *Two hundred and Eighty Pounds*.—October, 1811, Mr. RIMINGTON, a Farmer, near Dorchester, walked *Five hundred and sixty Miles*, in SEVEN DAYS, which was at the Rate, of *Eighty Miles*, per Diem. Same Year,

JOSEPH BEAL a *Yorkshireman*, ran *two Miles*, in *Nine Minutes and forty-eight Seconds*, on YORK Race Course.

On the first of June, 1809, Captain BARCLAY started, at *Newmarket-Heath*, to go on Foot, ONE THOUSAND MILES, IN ONE THOUSAND SUCCESSIVE HOURS, at the Rate of a *Mile* in *each*, and *every* Hour, this he effected, and walked ONE THOUSAND MILES, in *two hundred ninety-six Hours*; or in *Twelve Days*, and *Eight Hours*; being at the Rate of about *Eighty-one Miles*, and *One hundred forty-two Yards*, in TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. During the *first Week*, his average Rate, was something *more* than FOUR MILES AN HOUR; and in the *last Week*, somewhat *less* than THREE MILES.

In 1812, Captain AGAR accomplished *Fifty-nine Miles*, in *Eight Hours and twenty-seven Minutes**, winning his Bet by *three Minutes*.

In July, 1811, THOMAS STANDEN, of *Salehurst*, near Silverhill Barracks, finished the arduous Task, which, for a trifling Wager, he had undertaken, of *walking* ELEVEN HUNDRED Miles, in as many *successive Hours*, going *one Mile only*, in *each Hour*. This MAN, is nearly *sixty Years* of Age; and his Performance, considerably outdoes THAT, which Captain BARCLAY, after such great Training, performed at NEWMARKET.

As Evidence, that the *Heels*, will defeat the *Head*, in uncustomary Exertions, it is stated in an EDINBURGH Newspaper, that the young Scotch Clergyman, who undertook to read SIX CHAPTERS of the BIBLE, *every Hour*, for ONE THOUSAND *successive Hours*, after proceeding *Thirteen Days and Nights*, fell into a profound SLEEP, or TRANCE, from which he has never yet *awoke*, although it is manifest, he still LIVES!

Some Exploits in *Riding* and *Driving*, and Anecdotes of the HORSE, will now be introduced.

In 1810, Mr. WESTERN, *Moorfields*, undertook to drive his HORSE, *Scorpion*, One hundred Miles, in *twelve successive Hours*, and which he *won* by *Twenty-eight Minutes and a half*.—A like Distance was done in *Eleven Hours and a half*, by a *Black Mare*, the Property of the late Mr. HUNT, of COLCHESTER, who was precluded the Use of a *Whip*, which by the way, the *Animal* never required.

* It is a Fact, founded on the Experience of all *swift Runners*, that, for the first *two or three hundred Yards*, the Person feels very much distressed, but after that, a *Second Wind* comes, which lasts, until he is spent with *bodily* FATIGUE.

The same Year Mr. MILTON, engaged that he would ride, from the End of DOVER-STREET, Piccadilly, to STAMFORD, in LINCOLNSHIRE, a Distance of more than *Ninety Miles*, in *Five Hours*. On Thursday, December 27, 1810, He started at Eight o'clock in the Morning, in a violent Shower of Rain; at the End of the *first Hour*, he had gone over *Twenty-three Miles*.—When about *Forty* Miles from the Place of *starting*, he was disappointed in not finding a *Horse*, and was obliged to continue for *some Miles*, on *that* which he rode. He arrived at STAMFORD, twenty-five Minutes past *Twelve* —thus *winning* the Wager, by THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES.

In 1811, Mr. GEORGE SEWARD, undertook for a Wager of *Five hundred Guineas*, to drive *Four-in-hand*, FIFTEEN MILES, in FIFTY MINUTES. At Six o'clock in the Morning, he started from *Hyde-Park Corner*, to the *fifteen* Mile-stone, this Side of STAINES. He performed the Distance, in *Fifty-three Minutes* and *twenty Seconds*, having LOST, by *three Minutes* and *twenty Seconds*.

The following Atchievement of the late Sir CHARLES TURNER, for a Bet of *One Thousand Guineas*, with the late Duke of QUEENSBURY, took place on *Fell*, near RICHMOND, *Yorkshire*, about the Year 1752-3. "The Conditions of the Match were, that Sir CHARLES TURNER should ride *Ten Miles*, *within* the Hour, in which He was to take *Forty Leaps*, each Leap, to be one Yard, one Quarter, and Seven inches *high*. Sir CHARLES performed it on a GALLOWAY, with great Ease, in THIRTY-SIX MINUTES."

The celebrated HORSE *Regulus*, died 1812. He was the Sire of *Three Thousand* Colts, that have produced upwards of EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

At a Sale of ARABIAN *Horses*, the Property of the late SAMUEL AMNESTY, at TATTERSALL'S, 1812, a small Horse, *aged*, was purchased by Lord DARTMOUTH, for the enormous Price, of *Seven hundred and ten Guineas*; and a *yearling* Filly, was sold for *One hundred and fifty* Guineas.

As a Proof of the ESTIMATION, in which the *Breed* of HORSES, denominated SUFFOLK PUNCH'S, are held, at Sir ROBERT HARLAND'S Sale, in October, 1812, at WHERSTEAD, near IPSWICH,

			£.	s.	d.	
13	HORSES	averaged	32	8	0	*Each.*
16	do.	do.	61	4	0	do.
4	do.	do.	81	0	0	do.

	£.	s.	d.	
and 5 HORSES do. sold for, 700*l.* or .	140	0	0	do.
Three, 3 Years old Colts, 159*l.* or .	53	0	0	do.
Two, 2 Years do.	51	0	0	do.
Six, Year olds	44	0	0	do.

And what is more out of the Way, *Six Suckerels* averaged the Sum of 37*l.* 16*s.* 8*d. each.* What ought *These* to be worth, at *Five Years* old? At Mr. HOWLETT'S, of *Yoxford*, a few Days *before* the above Sale, a *Three Years old Filly*, SUFFOLK bred, was knocked down at *Ninety-seven Pounds.* The Purchaser sold her, for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS. It is hoped, the above NAGS, inherited all those Qualities, which FITZHERBERT in his HUSBANDRY, declares they should possess, Namely, *Fifty-four* * Properties. *Two* of a MAN, *Two* of a BADGER, *Four* of a LION, *Nine* of an OX, *Nine* of an HARE, *Nine* of a FOX, *Nine* of an ASS, and *Ten* of a WOMAN.

Badger.

The only Instance, the Compiler ever knew, of the complete Domestication of the **Badger,** was one tamed by WINGROVE, a Butcher, in Newport Market, and which in 1812, followed him along the Streets, like a DOG.

Hydrophobia.

It is not to be expected, that the Limits of this Publication, can admit of extended Accounts of this Malady, or the several Means employed, to check its destructive Malignity. The NOTICES under

* This is *extending* the Numeration of JULIANA BARNES; who says " a good Horse sholde haue xv Proprytees and Condycions; that is to wyte, *thre* of a Man, *thre* of a Woman, *thre* of a Foxe, *thre* of an Hare, and *thre* of an Asse."

stated, are Explanatory of the *Increase* of the Disease, and unfortunately its Effects, have been more numerous and fatal of *late Years*, than at *former Periods*. This may have arisen, from the *useless* Dogs, thronging our Streets, and when One, or more of them, are *bitten*, no Caution is used, till the wounded Animal takes the Disorder, and spreads it with an unknown Celerity, however, from whatever Cause it is derived, the Truth of its FREQUENCY, is alarmingly established.

LONDON HOSPITAL, October 14, 1808.—The PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, respectfully represent to the HOUSE COMMITTEE, of the LONDON HOSPITAL, that there have been received into the *Hospital*, within the last *three Months*, two Cases of *Hydrophobia:* that *many* Instances of the same *dreadful* and *fatal Disorder*, within a *short Period*, have come to their Knowledge; that several *Persons* and *Animals*, have very lately been *bitten* by *Dogs, unquestionably mad;* and that in their Opinion, it is highly necessary, that these Facts should be stated, to Persons in HIGH AUTHORITY, in Order, that proper Measures may be taken, for the PUBLIC SAFETY.

A. FRAMPTON, M. D. — WILLIAM BLIZARD.
ISAAC BUXTON, M. D. — THOMAS BLIZARD.
J. YELLOLY, M. D. — R. C. HEADINGTON.

A *Report* was accordingly made to GOVERNMENT, and a Copy of it, sent to the MANSION HOUSE, which occasioned this Placard.

ANSLEY, MAYOR.—Whereas Information hath been given, to the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, that many Instances of HYDROPHOBIA, arising from the *Bite* of a *Mad Dog*, have lately occurred, as well in various parts of the KINGDOM, as in and near, the METROPOLIS; and as there may be just Reason to apprehend, that unless due Measures of Caution are used, to prevent the spreading of so fatal a Calamity, the PUBLIC SAFETY, may become greatly endangered. The LORD MAYOR deems it highly necessary, in a Matter of such Importance, to the Lives and Comfort, of *all Ranks* of his MAJESTY's Subjects, to give this Public Caution; and to require of every *Citizen* and *Inhabitant*, of this CITY, who have *Dogs*, to keep those Animals within their respective Houses or Premises, and not permit them to go into, or perambulate, any of the *public Streets*, until sufficient Proofs are afforded, that the *Prevalence* of the MALADY has ceased, or that such Caution may no longer be necessary; and the LORD MAYOR

will in the mean time, use his utmost Endeavours, to obtain the fullest Information upon the Subject, and not fail to apply such prompt and necessary Measures, as the public Safety may require, not doubting but he will have the willing Co-operation, of his FELLOW-CITIZENS therein.

JOHN ANSLEY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1808.

The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, by Order of GOVERNMENT, had their first Meeting, on the *twenty-second* of *December*, 1808, to inquire into the important Subject of HYDROPHOBIA.

After this Avowal of the Disorder being so rife, as to incite the collected Abilities, of MEDICAL Gentlemen of the first Integrity and Talent, to search into the *Cause*, and to concert *Means*, of Prevention and Cure, for the Consequences of its Prevalency, it will be scarcely credited, that a *Professional* Man, a SURGEON, should, in 1809, publish a Pamphlet, entitled, "A TREATISE, explaining the **Impossibility**, of the DISEASE termed **Hydrophobia**, being conveyed by the **Bite**, of ANY RABID **Animal**." *What* could be the *Inducement* for such a Production, unless THAT of impelling himself into *Notoriety*, it is impossible to conceive. The BASIS upon which his System is founded, is in express Contradiction to DAILY EXPERIENCE, and the Principle is of such dangerous Tendency, to the LIVES and COMFORTS of all Ranks of SOCIETY, as to reduce *both*, by a deceptive Reliance, to Jeopardy and Destruction. The Axiom assumed, of the MIND, not only *fostering*, but *creating*, the DISEASE, he may perhaps have imbibed, from the most preposterous Instance of the FORCE of IMAGINATION, in a Mr. MARSH, of DUBLIN, who died August, 1740, of a *Conceit* that he was MAD. *Four Months* before, as he was riding out, a HORSE in the *Staggers*, took hold of him by the Breeches, shook, and laid him on the Ground, without the *least Harm;* being told, long after, that the HORSE was dead of the *Staggers*, He said, "the HORSE died *Mad*, and I shall die *Mad* too." The Author remarks, "It is well known, that *Dangers* appear more in *Appearance* than in *Reality;*" we agree, that MAN inherits this FEELING, but let us ask this eccentric SURGEON, How the Sensation of *Dread*, this Prepossession of *extreme Peril*, is to operate, upon the MINDS of YOUNG CHILDREN, whose *Reason* has not yet expanded its Powers, and upon CATTLE of *all Sorts*, who have no REFLECTION at all, of *future Dangers*, and likewise upon the DOG himself, who is the wretched Object, with whom this virulent Poison, is supposed to originate, and by whose BITE and SALIVA, so far as SCIENCE, and the most scrutinized FACTS, can illustrate, it is conveyed. True it is, CASES are quoted, as to the Effects of *Apprehension*, but unluckily, those *Terrors* have been derived, from the very *Source*, whence it is so peremptorily

insisted, no *Disorder* can possibly be imparted, namely, the BITE of a RABID ANIMAL. As an Auxiliary, a Man is introduced, who kept a Public-house, and pretended to be a *Gamekeeper*, and *vast knowing*, in DOGS, and who, according to the joint Account of himself and Friend, had undergone and survived, all the Horrors of HYDROPHOBIA, yet now, whenever he is called on for Advice, (which for the Safety of his MAJESTY'S Liege Subjects, it is hoped, rarely happens) tells you, " He has always prevented any *Disease* taking Place, by convincing the SUFFERERS, of the Perfect *Safety* of their *Situation;* telling them, that there was not any Danger, acquainting them of the UTTER IMPOSSIBILITY of DOGS, communicating *Disease* to MAN." One Case we shall state, from this speculative Repository. " A Mr. E. was bitten by a *Mad-dog*, which *died in a few Days* after; being recommended to have the *wounded* Parts cut out, the *Gamekeeper*, successfully persuaded him, it was ridiculous to believe, he could acquire any *Disease* from the *Dog*, and he would convince him of the Truth of his Assertion, by *putting his own Hand, into the Dog's Mouth.*" This *Proof*, as the *Dog was dead*, would be given without much *Risque* to the Performer. The Endeavour, to counteract the *Mischief*, which a TREATISE, so marked with *Stage Effect* might do, with the *Ignorant* and *Incautious*, can at all warrant its *Notice*.

Let us now examine, a few of the Records, of general and scientific Practice. Dr. MOSELY observes,

It has been customary to call this Disease, by the general Name of HYDROPHOBIA, but that is *incorrect;* therefore I divide it, into *three* Stages:

I. *Hydrophobia*, or the dread of *Water*.

II. *Discataposis*, or Difficulty in *swallowing*, and *choaking*.

III. *Rabies*, or *Convulsion*, attended with *spitting* and *foaming* at the *Mouth*.

It is my Practice, and I recommend it to others, when called to Patients bitten by a *Mad-dog*, to try them *immediately*, and from *time to time*, with WATER, either offered to drink, or by having a *Basin* filled with *Water*, and slopping it from that, into a Pewter Pot, and from thence back to the Basin a few Times, in order to detect, as early as possible, the *Hydrophobia*, or first decided Symptom, produced by the *Poison* of a *Mad-dog*. Had I not done so, with Mrs. LACASE, the Patient would have been lost. A few Hours more elapsed, there would have been no Possibility, of exhibiting Medicines *internally;* and the Period, between the *second* Stage of the Disease, and Death, is *so short*, that there is no Time for *external* Applications, to find their Way, *effectually*, into the System.

I have known several Instances, *two* of which lately occurred, in the Neighbourhood of CHELSEA, of People *dying* from the Bites of *Mad-dogs*, without its having ever been ascertained, whether there was *Hydrophobia*. This leaves Room for Doubts, and wrong Conclusions, among those who are not acquainted, with all the Characteristics of the *Disease;* especially when the Power of *swallowing* Liquids, without much Difficulty, returns—as it did, in one of these two Cases, and also in that of young METCALFE. This Return of the Power of *Swallowing*, has never been noticed before; but I must observe, it is very common, after the Cessation of the Violence of the convulsive Struggling, *spitting*, and *foaming* at the Mouth, which usually happen, a little before the Patient *dies* *.

In the Cure of the Bite of a Mad-dog, the *local* Treatment may alone be depended on, when Recourse is had to proper Means, *immediately after* the Accident.

The *injured* Part must be *destroyed*, or be *cut out*. Destroying it, is the most safe and certain; and the best Applications for that Purpose, are the *Lapis Infernalis*, and the *Butter of Antimony*. These are preferable to an *hot Iron*, which the ANTIENTS used; because an *hot Iron* forms a Crust, that acts as a *Defence* to the *under Parts*, instead of *destroying* them. The *Lapis Infernalis*, is much better than any other *Caustic*, as it melts and penetrates during its Application. The *bitten* part, must be *destroyed* to the *Bottom*; and where there is any Doubt, that the *Bottom* of the Wound, is not sufficiently reached, *Butter of Antimony* should be introduced, occasionally, as deep as possible; and Incisions should be made, if necessary, to lay open *every part*, to the Influence of the Caustic. In desperate Cases, Incisions should be made *round* the Wound, to prevent the *Virus* from spreading. The Wound is to be dressed for some time, with Poultices, to assuage the Inflammations caused by the *Caustics;* and afterwards with acrid Dressings, and hot Digestives, to create a Discharge, and drain the injured Parts. The most speedy, and effectual Method of destroying the *Flesh*, or of making an Opening, is, first to apply some *Butter of Antimony;* this must remain, until it causes a Vesication, or Corrosion of the Cuticle. Then the *Lapis Infernalis*, will soon occasion the Destruction, of all Organization within an extensive Sphere of Action; by which, *Insensibility*, to the Operation of the *Poison*, is produced, and an *Incapacity* of diffusing it.

* In two Cases, stated by Dr. BARDSLEY, the Persons were able to *swallow*, with comparatively little Distress, just *before* their Death. A Patient of Dr. DICKSON's also swallowed Fluids, ten Minutes before he expired.

Whether *animal* Poison be distributed, by the Conveyance of the *Solids*, or of the *Fluids*, is a Question with *many;* but not with ME. For the Poison of some *Serpents* acts, in a few Minutes, so as to dissolve the *Bond of Union*, between these Elements, which constitute the *human Frame*, and extinguishes *Life*. Whereas, the Poison of a *Mad Dog*, will remain *inactive* in the System, without any apparent, or perceptible Effect, even *in the Part* where it has been inserted,—for *many Weeks*, and often for *many Months*.

The *lymphatic* Movement, is *too slow*, for *one* of these Operations, and *too quick*, for the *other*.

When the abovementioned Caustics, cannot be procured, Oil of Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Salt, Corrosive Sublimate, Common Caustic, Brine, a strong Solution of Common Salt, or a Plaster of Quick Lime and Soap, may be applied to the Wound. Gunpowder laid on the part, and *fired*, has been used with Success. A person *bitten*, remote from *medical* Assistance, will seldom be so circumstanced, as not to be able to obtain *one or other*, of the preceding Remedies. Should it so happen that he cannot, an *hot Iron*, is always soon to be procured. The Wound should be *seared with that;* which will be a *temporary Arrest*, to the Action of the *Virus*.

MERCURY, in the tardy Manner it has always been employed, is of *no Use;* nor have any of the vaunted Compositions, imposed on MANKIND, ever produced Effects which could be depended on. People have taken them, and *Hydrophobia* has not appeared. So it is often, when no Medicine *whatever*, has been administered.

Where there has been *no Remedy* used, though the *bitten* Part be *healed*, and the Cicatrix shew no sign, of breaking open, or festering, it should be removed, by taking out the Part *all round*, *deeper* than the Wound originally was, with *Butter of Antimony* and *Lapis Infernalis*, in the Manner, already described.

If Pain, Numbness, Tingling, Itching, Redness, or Blackness, *in, or near*, the Wound, or *in the Limb*, in which it is seated, have already taken place, the Patient is in *Peril; Hydrophobia* is not far off; and there is *no Time* to be lost.

Mr. METCALFE had an excruciating Pain, in the Arm of the *bitten* Hand, extending from his Shoulder to the ends of his Fingers, which attacked him two Days *previous* to the *Hydrophobia*. The Pain left his Arm, when the *Hydrophobia came on*. This was

the time to have saved his LIFE. But he thought it was *Rheumatism*, and had no Idea of his Situation.

What could have excited, this long latent Mischief, *into Action?* There are no Grounds for believing, the Poison had ever travelled out of *the Limb, wherein* it was deposited, before *this Time;* for he was in perfect Health. The Flame burst forth in a Moment; from Embers which had been smothered, during a Period of between *four and five Months.* Mrs. LACASE, on the contrary, was never *entirely well*, from the Time she was *bitten;* and became *Hydrophobous*, in *twelve Days.* WHO can *reason* on these *Data?*

The Method here advised, of treating the BITES of *Mad Animals*, accompanied, where there has been *any Delay*, with *Antispasmodics* and *Mercury*, properly used *externally* or *internally*, so as to tranquillise the *Nerves*, and affect the *salival Glands* judiciously, will prevent all evil Consequences. In *this* Disease, and indeed in *all others*, where MERCURY can with equal Efficacy be used *externally*, it ought. The *Stomach* should be reserved for other Medicines; and to be disposed of, according to Exigencies.

The SYMPTOMS arising in the *System*, from the Bite of a *Mad-dog*, antecedent to *Hydrophobia*, are of that Description called *Nervous;* consequently *various*, in different *Constitutions.* Not apprised of this, WRITERS have erroneously considered some *peculiar* SYMPTOMS, as *universal* CHARACTERISTICS of the Disease. The same Error has been committed, in the *convulsed* State.

CANINE MADNESS, seems to be a Mixture, or rather a Succession, of *hysterical* and *tetanic* Affections. Apprehension, Lowness of Spirits, and Fright, *at first;* in which State, the *nervous* Influence is *only* concerned; and the *voluntary* and *involuntary* Functions, remain undisturbed. To *this* Condition, succeed *Spasms* in the *Throat*,—the *Region*, besieged by all PASSIONS, combined with FEAR, or DREAD. *Then*, universal *muscular Convulsion*, makes an horrid Attack, and subverts the *whole Order* of NATURE."

There is a *vulgar* Prejudice, that a Person bitten by a *Mad-dog*, and pronounced *irrecoverable*, may, according to the LAWS of the LAND, be *bled* to *Death*, or *smothered*. —To correct this Prejudice, We quote Sir VICARY GIBBS, 1807, on this Point.

"I am clearly of Opinion, that it is not *lawful*, by any Means, *wilfully* to put *to*

Death, a Person who has been *bitten* by a *Mad-dog*; and those who commit such an Act, are guilty of MURDER, and liable to be *tried* and *convicted* accordingly. It probably will be found upon Inquiry, that the *Bleeding* was applied, as a *Remedy* to the Disorder, and not for the Purpose, of putting an End, to the PATIENT'S LIFE.

"V. GIBBS."

A Case of *successful* Treatment of HYDROPHOBIA, *in* INDIA, has lately been made Public:—

A CALCUTTA Paper, of the 15th of May, 1812, says:—"On Tuesday, the 5th instant, a *Bheestie*, who had been *bitten three Weeks* before, in the *Leg*, by a *Mad-dog*, was carried to the Native Hospital, about three o'clock in the Afternoon, with the Symptoms of HYDROPHOBIA strongly upon him. He was immediately *bled* to the Extent of *Forty Ounces*. The Symptoms of *Disease*, yielded in Succession, as the Blood flowed; and before the Vein was closed, he stretched out his Hand for a Cup of *Water*, and calmly drank it off, though the mere *Approach* of *Water*, but a *few Minutes before*, had thrown him *into Convulsions*.—After the *Bleeding*, he lay down on a Cot, fell asleep, and continued so for nearly two Hours. When he awoke, the *Symptoms* of the *Disease*, were threatening to return; another Vein was *then* opened, and *eight Ounces* more of Blood, were taken away, which so completely subdued the Disorder, that he has not had an Appearance of it since. A Case published in the MADRAS Papers, as successfully treated by *Bleeding*, *Mercury*, and *Opium*, led to the Practice, adopted in *this Instance*, and which, it is highly gratifying to remark, has been much more fortunate, than even on the *former* Occasion; Cure in the *latter*, having been almost instantaneously effected, and that by *Bleeding alone*, without the Aid either of *Mercury* or *Opium*; for though these Remedies were *subsequently* used, it was quite evident, that the *Disease* was *previously*, and *entirely* overcome, by the BLEEDING."

It has been lately said in a Letter, in one of the public Journals, that when the *Hydrophobia* Poison, appears in the HUMAN RACE, it is never *communicated*, and that there is Reason to believe, it *never arises spontaneously* in *other Animals*, or, in other Words, that DOGS cannot PRODUCE this *Disease*, but through the *Bite* of a *rabid* DOG. An Instance, which the Compiler can attest, Occurred in 1803: a *Spaniel Whelp*, about *four Months old*, that had *never* been out of an inclosed Yard, and to which, no strange *Dog* could *find* Access, had the *Disorder*, and *bit* a Child belonging to the Family. Mr. LYNN, of *Great George* Street, cut out the *wounded Part* from the Back of the Child's *Hand*. The *Dog* was preserved, to ascertain the Fact of his being *Mad*, at Mr. LYNN's

express Desire, and died on the *Fifth Day*, after enduring all the painful and convulsive Agitations, of raging MADNESS.

From Mr. GILLMAN'S *Prize Dissertation*, we shall make some Extracts, at the same Time, acknowledging with many Thanks, his obliging Consent, to have the Plate of the *Stomach* of a *Rabid Dog*, copied. The Progress of RABIES in the DOG, He thus delineates.

"The Animal always shows, some MARKED DEVIATION from his accustomed Habits; a *Symptom*, which ought to be particularly regarded. In Lap-dogs, some strange Peculiarities have been observed; as the picking up of the different little Objects, such as Paper, Thread, Straw, &c. or any thing, which may happen to be presented to their Notice. They have sometimes been perceived, to *eat* their own *Excrements*, and *lap* their own *Urine: these last*, perhaps, are the *strongest Proofs* of *Rabies*, and should put us very much upon our Guard, as this *depraved* Appetite, seems peculiarly to denote the Complaint. Still, however, in this Stage of the *Disease*, they seldom attack any one, unless provoked to it.

" It must be remembered, that though a *Dog's* Temper remains *meek*, and frequently continues so, during the whole of the *Disease*, yet he is easily alarmed. He often preserves the same *Obedience* to his MASTER, and shows the same degree of *Attachment*, but still he is extremely *irritable*, and *always treacherous*, suffering any one to fondle him, and then suddenly *snaps* or *bites*, with almost the least apparent Provocation. As the Malady goes forward, his Eyes sometimes become *inflamed*, and a purulent Discharge, issues from the Lids. The *Pharynx*, in some Cases, has been known to become so much swelled, as to render him incapable of *Barking*. This Sign by Sportsmen, has been noted, and termed, *dumb Madness*. When deprived of this Power, he makes a *dismal Howl*, which is so well known, that when *once heard*, it cannot be *mistaken*; nevertheless this is not an universal Symptom. The *incipient* Stage of this Disease, has been *marked* by many WRITERS, with the loss of Appetite, Indifference, Listlessness, and Melancholy; but THESE cannot be relied on, and attend many other *Complaints*, to which *Dogs* are liable. Neither have they the least Dread of *Fluids*, and frequently *eat* voraciously *. I have had several Patients, who were *bitten* by Dogs, decidedly

* This is a Fact of much Importance, as it points out the dangerous Policy, of considering *Hydrophobia*, as a leading, *Characteristic Symptom*, of *Rabies*. Mr. GILLMAN'S Observation, is corroborated by other Practitioners. Dr. CLARKE, of *Nottingham*, relates a Case in that Neigh-

rabid, and which both *ate*, and *drank*, a few Minutes *before*, and *after*, they had committed the Act;—consequently on such Statements, there can be no Dependence.

" As the *Disease* advances, the Animal becomes extremely impatient, and has an inordinate Desire, to *gnaw* every thing around him. He is now seized, with a more than usual *Antipathy* to *Cats*. When chained, or confined, he makes the greatest Efforts to break loose; and, if successful, he wanders about, seeking other Creatures to *bite*, but more particularly, some of his *own Species*. From a *Bite*, in this *particular Stage* of the Disorder, the *Consequences* are most to be *dreaded*, and the greatest Care, should be taken to *avoid him*. It has been a generally received Opinion, that he moves not out of *his Road*, to *bite any one*: but this *apparent Indifference never takes Place*, till he is *nearly spent* by the Distemper, and becomes incapable of the Effort; for, while he is most active, he is industriously seeking for different Objects to *bite*, to which his Attention seems solely directed. It has been before remarked, that he does not *avoid Water*, and frequently laps it *greedily*: still at this Period of the Disease, he is often without the *Power of swallowing it*. Another, and not an unfrequent Attendant of *Rabies*, is Inflammation of the *Bowels*, which may be considered as having taken Place, when the *Dog* sits on his Rump, in apparently great Pain; and very often appears to be *paralytic* behind.

" At this last Crisis, all the preceding Symptoms are aggravated: he now becomes extremely *feeble*; his *Jaw* drops, as if *paralysed*, and the *Saliva* runs from his Mouth; he *wanders*, or rather staggers about, with scarcely the Power of *Biting*, and exhausted by the Disorder, dies generally on the *fourth* or *fifth Day*, from its Commencement."

Mr. GILLMAN has inserted the late Mr. MEYNELL's Sentiments, upon CANINE MADNESS, the greater Part of which, have been previously mentioned, in the former Volume. What was there deficient, is now added, and the *Recollection* of them, will be of no small Utility.

That all Persons should avoid *Familiarity*, with STRANGE DOGS, and never trust or

bourhood, of a Dog that was not suspected to labour under *Rabies*, until *ten Days* after he had *bitten* an unfortunate Person, *who in six Weeks after the Bite, died of Hydrophobia*. This Dog *ate* and *drank* heartily, showed no Signs of Indisposition, *hunted* as usual, and occasionally went into a Neighbour's House among Children, without injuring any of them; but on the Morning of the *tenth Day* (that is *ten Days* after communicating the Disease by *the Bite*, and when he had no *Hydrophobia*) he was seen *snapping* at every Dog in the Street, and was in Consequence destroyed.

fondle *any Dog*, when he has *deviated* from his general *Appearances* or *Habits*, or is out of *Health*.

When a Person is *bitten*, the *Dog* should be confined for *ten Days*, and not killed *immediately*, as is too often practised, in order, that a correct Judgment may be formed of the *Case*.

What follows is Mr. G.'s Account of the *Dog*, whose STOMACH, the PRINT shews the diseased State of.

"June 22d, 1811. A Yard-dog belonging to a Gentleman in *Highgate*, killed one of his *Fowls*, which he carried into his Kennel. His Master put his Hand into the Kennel, took it out, and at the same time beat him: he made no Attempt to *bite* him. The Dog was not observed, to be out of Health, and, as was the usual practice at Night, was unchained, and suffered to run about the Stable yard: on the following Morning, he was found in the Pig-sty, worrying an old Sow, and her two store Pigs, about ten weeks old, which he had *bitten* much, particularly about the *Ears*, (and which afterwards all died *Mad*). A Suspicion now arose, that the Animal was *rabid*, and was ordered to be shot. Being informed of the Circumstance, I immediately went to see him, and found the *Dog* without the least Inclination to be outrageous, or *bite*; on the contrary, he was *shy*, and appeared to be apprehensive of a second Beating. This Passiveness was observed, not to be his natural Character; for when in Health, if Strangers entered the Yard, he barked, and was extremely Violent: this Variation from his usual Habit, placed me on my Guard. There was evidently much Debility about him: he was thin, and had from one Eye, a slight purulent Discharge; he lapped *Milk* freely, and took *Animal Food*. I requested, however, to see the Termination of the Disease; and it was allowed to take its Course. In the Evening he took his *Food* as usual; and it was remarked by the person who fed him, that he had not differed since the Morning, nor could we perceive that he was *ill*. The next Morning he was weaker, and began to *refuse* his Food; in every other Respect, he appeared as Yesterday: the *third* Morning he was still more enfeebled, and *paralytic* in his *hind* Legs; he also refused his Food. He attempted once during the Day, to walk the Length of his Chain, which he could scarcely accomplish; and with the utmost Difficulty, he crawled back to his Kennel. In this State of extreme Debility and Passiveness, he laid the next Day. On the *fourth* Morning, the Gardener saw him so early as four o'Clock, at which time he could scarcely discern his breathing; at Breakfast-time he was dead.

"The following were the Appearances, on *Dissection*. The *Pia mater*, was slightly inflamed, and also the under Surface of the *Epiglottis*; the *Trachea* and *Œsophagus*, exhibited no *morbid* Aspect; the *Stomach* contained a *Chocolate-coloured*, gelatinous-like

Fluid; the villous Coat was very generally inflamed, and several of the *Rugæ* were *livid*, and of a *Chocolate* Colour; there were a great Number of *mortified* Spots, some like flattened *black Currants;* others more raised like *Pustules;* and in Places, the villous Coat was ulcerated and destroyed. No other Parts exhibited any morbid Look. The STOMACH of this Animal, presented such determined Marks of *Disease*, that a Drawing was taken, and a PLATE is subjoined, to illustrate these Appearances. As I wished to prove, if possible, whether the *Fluid* contained in these apparent *Pustules*, had the Power of *infecting* other Animals, I inoculated *two Rabbits* with it, in several Places, but without producing the *Disease*, or affecting the *Health* of the Animals, apparently in the *slightest Degree.*"

Among the *Methods*, which seem to *promise* and *present*, a well-grounded Expectancy, for the *Prevention* of this dreadful Disorder, we shall recite Mr. G.'s Remarks as to EXTIRPATION and ABLUTION.

"Much Caution and Judgment is requisite, in *Excising* the *bitten* Part. I have known of *Failures*, where the Parts were *excised*, and afterwards *cauterized;* but I am fully persuaded, that this arises from Want of sufficient Attention, to some of the *minuter* Circumstances of the Operation.

"The first thing requisite, before the *Excision* of the *bitten part*, is to wash, not only the *Inside* of the Wound, but also the *surrounding* Parts, with great Care; for, if *this* be neglected, and the *poisonous Saliva* be not removed, in making the *Incisions* on each Side of the Wound, the *sound Portions* through which they are made, will be inoculated with the VIRUS. *Two Incisions* should then be made, *one* on *each Side* of the Wound, forming an *Ellipsis* in those that will admit of it, which should be carried to such a *Depth*, as completely to remove the Part. It should then be carefully examined, if there is any Part in the *Piece excised*, through which, the DOG'S TOOTH appears to have passed; and in case there is, the *Excision* should be carried *deeper*. In making the *Incisions*, great Attention should be paid, to the Direction of the TOOTH; and, if the Knife should enter the Wound, made by the DOG'S TOOTH, I should consider it always necessary to *recommence* the Operation, with a CLEAN KNIFE, and this, *as often*, as the Occurrence should take place: for, if we continue to use the *same Knife*, which is likely to be *contaminated*, in consequence of its entering the *wounded* Parts, the Operation may be rendered *useless*, by the *sound* Parts becoming *inoculated* with the CANINE VIRUS *.

* I have, says Mr. G. in two Instances, lately rubbed *Indian Ink* mixed with a little *Vola-*

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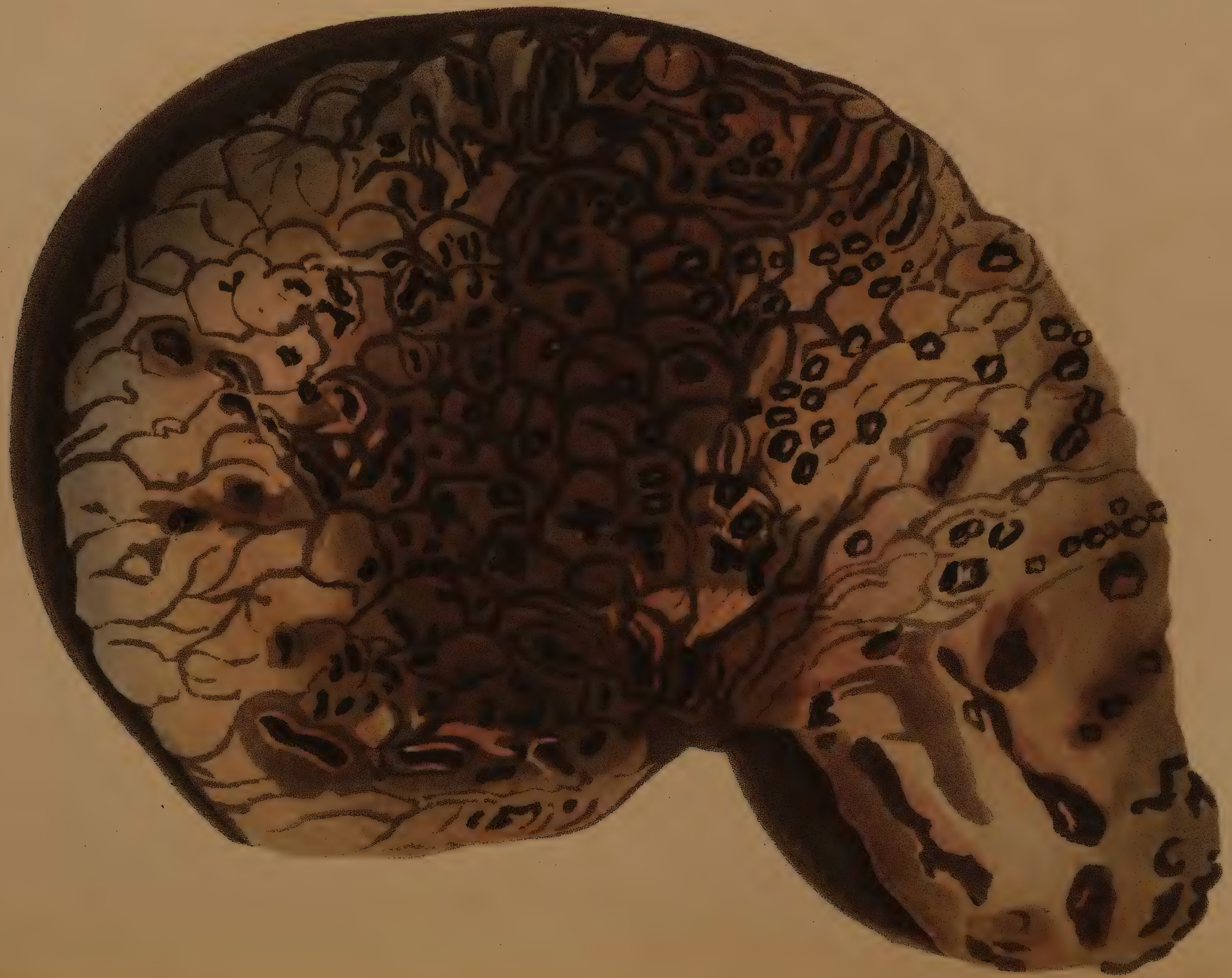


"For the Purposes of ABLUTION, at, and after Excision, I generally employ the *Volatile Alkali* with *Water*, for the following Reasons:—That of the different *Alkalies*, the *Volatile*, gives a greater Fluidity to the *Saliva*, and at the same time, completely dissolves it. Besides it possesses another Advantage, it may be used without much *Pain* to the Patient, from its being a less powerful *Caustic*. Some Attention also is necessary, even in the Cleaning of the Parts, from the *morbid Saliva*. There is another Circumstance, of too much Importance to pass unnoticed, that is, the Employing frequently *clean Sponges* during the *Operation:* perhaps fresh *Lint* will often answer the Purpose, and may prevent the Risk of using the *Sponge*, which may have been contaminated with the VIRUS. The *Wounds* after EXTIRPATION, should then be *again* freely washed, with a weak Solution of *Volatile Alkali*, and dressed with simple Dressing, or may be drawn together, with *adhesive* Plaster.

"A Variety of *Writers*, have recommended strongly, the keeping *open* the Wound by stimulating Applications, for some length of Time, but when the *Whole* of the Parts have been removed (which ought to be done without leaving *the smallest Portion behind*), I cannot see, what *Good* can arise from so doing. There are, however, many Parts of the *Body*, very unfavourable to EXTIRPATION, or where it cannot *possibly* be performed. In such Cases, where they cannot be *excised* with *Safety*, the *Operation*, except the mere Removal of the *ragged Parts*, should not be attempted; and other *Means* should therefore be resorted to; and the next perhaps most *efficacious* Remedy, is ABLUTION. For this Purpose, I recommend a *weak Solution* of the *Volatile Alkali*, *viz.* of *Water* four parts, of *Volatile Alkali* one part. When stronger Solutions are employed, the more solid Parts become corroded, and the corroding Liquor, is very likely to hold the VIRUS in Solution. With the above, as it is fully capable of dissolving the *Saliva*, the wounded Parts should first be freely washed, and Injections with a *Syringe*, be forcibly made into the Wound; which should be persevered in, for a considerable Duration: after this, *warm Water* may be used, in place of the *Solution*, in order to promote a *flow of Blood*, by which means, any Portion that might possibly remain, will be washed out. By ABLUTIONS assiduously employed, (and by the Aid of a *Syringe*, the *Fluids*, may be directed with great Force, into the Wound,) it is to be hoped the Patient will be completely freed, from the *canine* VIRUS, and consequently from the Danger, which usually *follows*, when such Precautions are neglected.

"Perhaps among the *most popular* REMEDIES, *none* can be more *appropriate*, than that recommended, by the late celebrated Dr. PERCIVAL. He advised *all Persons*, the

tile Alkali, (Aq. Ammon. pur.) into the *bitten* Parts, so as to completely *black* the *Inside* of the Wound, which has been a considerable Guide to Me, in performing the OPERATION.

Moment they received the *Bite* of a *rabid Animal*, to apply to the first SPRING, BROOK, POOL, or DITCH; and as WATER is generally within our Reach, the WOUND may be easily *cleansed*. This he urged, to be diligently persevered in, till a SURGEON arrived, to *excise* the *Parts*.

"It has been observed, that there is *always* a peculiar SENSATION in the PARTS which have been *bitten*, PRECEDING the *Accession* of the Disease; therefore there is every Reason to hope, that the *Removal* of the *Part*, may be of Use even after a considerable *Interval*, and consequently, it *always*, if possible, should be done. In the Determination of the Question, as to the *precise Time*, when EXTIRPATION of the PARTS infected by the *Bite*, may be performed; it is of great Importance to consider, whether the *Poison* does not *always* remain in the *Substance*, where it is *first diffused*, until by *Inflammation*, or by some other Cause, a sufficient Dose is generated, to infect the WHOLE SYSTEM. Indeed the notorious Connexion, between a painful or inflamed State of the *original Wound*, immediately *preceding* the constitutional Symptoms, warrants this Supposition, and points out the Expediency, of *removing* or *destroying* the Parts to *the last*, although the *Symptoms* of HYDROPHOBIA should *have commenced*. That different Substances, do remain *insoluble* in the *cellular* Substance, for a considerable length of Time, even during the *Life* of an *Individual*, is sufficiently exemplified, in different Persons that have been *tattowed*, in Consequence of which, the colouring Matter, as *Charcoal*, *Vermilion*, or *Indian Ink*, which has been employed, always remains *conspicuous under the* SKIN, and as the *canine* VIRUS may be considered as a *Fluid*, or nearly so,—if it lodges in the *cellular* Substance of the PART *wounded*, until it accumulates in sufficient Quantity, to *poison* the WHOLE FRAME, it may be expected to diffuse itself *gradually*, to a greater Extent, in Proportion to the Distance of Time *from the Bite;* and hence every *Excision* should embrace, a large Portion of the *surrounding* PARTS, when the PERIOD, from the *Infliction* of the *Wound*, is much *protracted*."

The *Whole* of this DISSERTATION, and the annexed Case from Mr. CARLYLE, exhibit strong, and curious, Discrimination, and is a most valuable Addition towards the *Prevention*, and for the *Treatment* of this terrific, and at PRESENT, *almost universally*, FATAL DISEASE.

Worming Dogs.

So much in RECOMMENDATION of the **Worming** of DOGS, was said in a former Volume, that there would be no Need to resume the *Subject*, had not the Details of *Cases*,

and of the various Modes of *Treatment*, revealed, that both PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, have employed their SCIENCE, and at length candidly admit, that the lamentable Progress and Continuance of CANINE MADNESS, has baffled all their SKILL, and that the Register of their Attempts, to conquer this *mortal* Distemper, will only present a List of *Failures*, as numerous, as the *Cases* described*. Their *Prophilactic Endeavours*, have been most judiciously directed, but the CURE of RABIES, has been left, as they found it, HOPELESS, and perhaps the Recovery of Mrs. LACASE, under the Management of Dr. MOSELY, in 1807, is the only Case, on Record, of COMPLETE HYDROPHOBIA, from the BITE of a MAD DOG, having been SUCCESSFULLY treated. Under these Circumstances, the COMPILER, repeats his anxious Wish, that the PRACTICE of **Worming Dogs**, may become UNIVERSAL with the SPORTSMAN, and with ALL, who choose to have DOGS, in or about, their Dwellings. HE acknowledges, that *Medical Gentlemen*, have argued very learnedly, against the POSSIBILITY of its having any Influence, in *Preventing* the Disorder, or upon the *Subsequent Actions* of a *Rabid Dog*, and also, whether it is *properly* a WORM, a NERVE, or a GLAND; Dr. HAMILTON, in particular, from the Narrative of a Man, who *wormed Dogs*, was convinced the Operation, *only* put the Animal to Extreme Pain, and was *useless*, as to its intended Effect. Against these *Arguments*, HE has to oppose FACT. Upon this *Topic*, He has previously mentioned, various *Evidences* of its Mode of *Acting*, and where the WORM has been ALL extracted (for to save themselves *Trouble*, FARRIERS, &c. if they get out *a Part*, suppose the Remainder will *rot away*,) He never knew it fail to produce STUPOR, and SOMNOLENCY, and that ENLARGEMENT of the TONGUE, which effectually hinders the TEETH, from being *closed together*. Those, who have been most *Sceptical* upon this Point, and have for Years laughed at the Idea, have been compelled from *Ocular Demonstration*, to confess, that the Animal was rendered, from the *Causes above-mentioned*, TOTALLY HARMLESS.

An Incident similar to that which befel the Compiler's Hounds after they were sold to the late Mr. PANTON, (and which is noticed, in the 140th Page, of the first Volume,)

* One of the best informed *Physical* WRITERS, says, with Respect to HYDROPHOBIA, "*There* is no BALM in GILEAD," to soothe the *Pains*, or alleviate the *Distresses* of the unfortunate Patient. "There is no PHYSICIAN," who can yield the afflicted *Relatives* of a Person, labouring under *this Disease*, the most distant HOPE, that the Object of their tender Solicitude, will be *restored*. In all other DISORDERS, the STROKE OF DEATH is parried, to the *latest Moment*, but in THIS, his Interference is rather welcomed, as the ONLY RELIEF that can be obtained. The *fatal Termination* of this Disorder," he continues, "cannot be TOO GENERALLY KNOWN, as it may induce THOSE who are *bitten* by *rabid Animals*, to seek in *due Time*, that SECURITY, which PREVENTIVE METHODS, under the Direction of MEDICAL ART, affords."

occurred in 1811. A *Mad-dog* got amongst, and bit many of the *Harriers* of Mr. HODDEN, of *Fountainstown*, in IRELAND, the CANINE MADNESS was communicated, and the *Hounds* in a short Time, were biting and tearing each other to Pieces, but it was particularly remarked, that *such* of the *Dogs*, as had been WORMED, died, without any Symptoms of that FURY, which actuated the Others. If then, by the *Loss* of this WORM or NERVE, call it what you please, the ACTIVITY and FIERCENESS of the *Dog* in a *Rabid* State, can positively be *restrained;* surely the Practice ought to become *universal*, and if possible, compelled, to be adopted. The POLICY of COMMUNITIES, has ever deemed, the *Safety* and *Health* of its POPULATION, One of the most essential Objects of their Attention. IN THIS COUNTRY, the REWARD bestowed upon Dr. JENNER, was highly proper, even if the COW-POCK, had merely rescued MAN, from the MORTALITY of a *Disorder*, that was in many Seasons and Places, a *Scourge* like the PLAGUE, and in its Stead, produced a MILDNESS in the *Distemper*, that required neither *Medicine*, nor *Alteration* from the Patient's usual Course of Living; and however PLINY may be *sneered* at, for what is styled his *Credulity*, in recommending the WORMING of DOGS, as a Preventive against the Dangers, their Madness might excite; the *Principle* is founded in TRUTH, and EXPERIENCE will, there is no Doubt, confirm its VALUE. So far as the *Dog itself* is concerned, the WORMING has this Ascendancy, that let *Two Dogs*, the one WORMED, and the other NOT, be *fed* the same, have similar Care as to their *Lodging*, &c. and the *Dog* that has *undergone the Operation*, will carry a *Coat*, of more glossy Texture and Appearance. *This*, probably, is not *extensively* known to *Sportsmen*, and may be a STIMULUS, to try an Experiment, whereby the *Personal Safety* of the HUMAN, will go Hand in Hand, with the *increased Beauty*, of the DOG, SPECIES. This precautionary Remedy, whereby the Mischiefs of a DISEASE, for which NO CURE is yet ascertained, may be of such momentous Benefit, that the COMPILER hopes it will have its due Appreciation. To explain *how* the *Worm* is situate, a PLATE is given of the Dog's *Tongue*, with the WORM in its *natural State*, and also after *Extraction*.

The COMPILER has now brought his Labours, to a Conclusion. If He has concentrated a Variety of Materials, and so arranged them, as to Entertain the SPORTSMAN, or been enabled to give a Hint to the NATURALIST; that has before escaped his Enquiries,

Fig. 1.

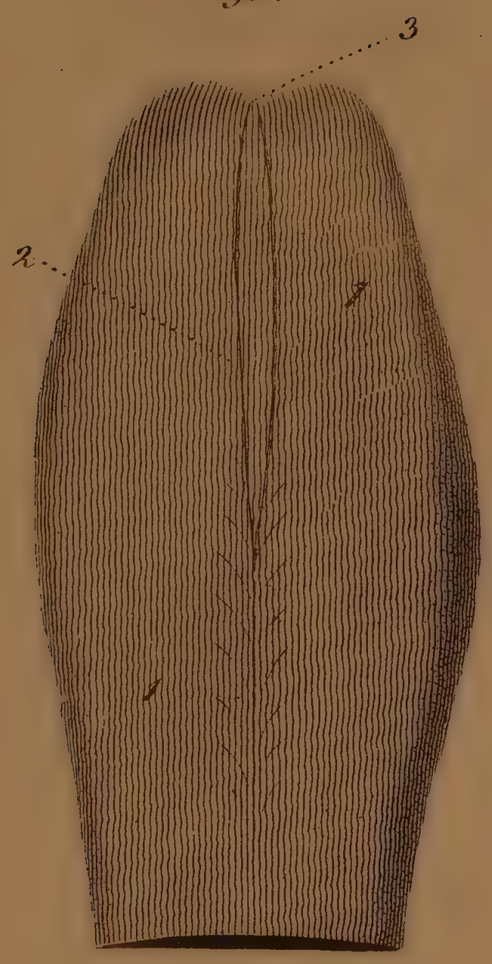
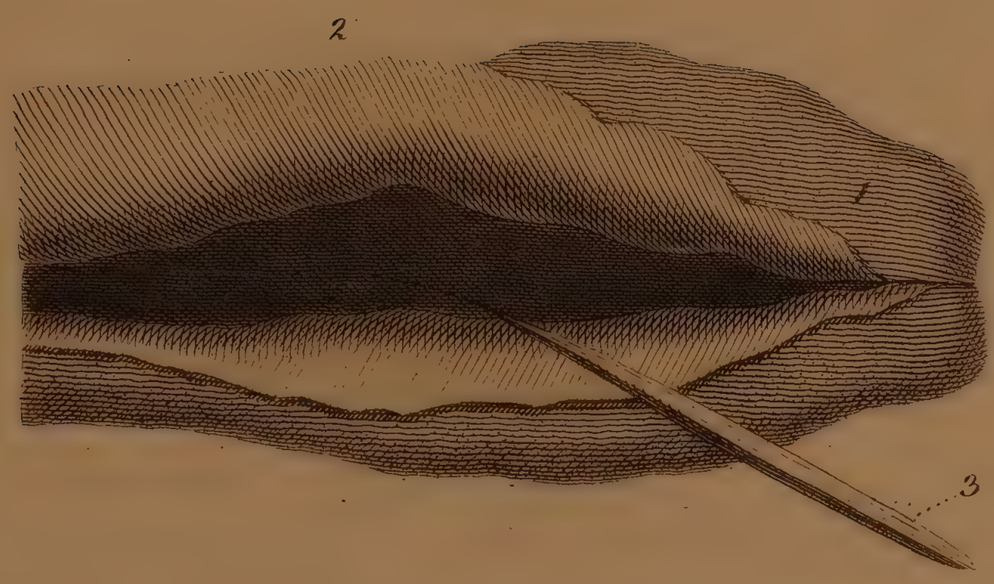


Fig. 2.



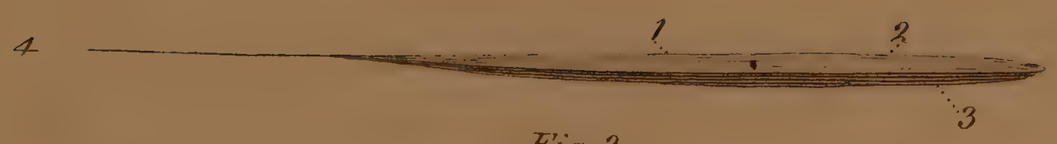


Fig. 3.

and superior to ALL; if his SETTLED SENTIMENT, respecting the UTILITY, of WORMING DOGS; should, by its Adoption, preserve ONE HUMAN BEING, from the deadly Ravages of HYDROPHOBIA; He shall experience the most consoling Reflections. FAVOURED he has largely been, by an indulgent PUBLIC, in THEIR SANCTION, of his FORMER VOLUMES, and his SENSE of that OBLIGATION, is too PERSONALLY GRATIFYING, TO BE EVER FORGOTTEN.

THE END.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

FIG. 1.

1. Part of the *Tongue* of a *Dog;* the under Side turned upwards, to shew the WORM in Situ.
2. The WORM, as it appears through the *Cuticle.*
3. Its Communication, with the marginal Line of the *Tongue.*

FIG. 2.

1. The *Tongue* dissected.
2. The *Cuticle* separated and laid back, to shew the *Muscle* wherein the WORM lies.
3. The WORM raised from its Situation, with its Attachment to the *Muscle.*

FIG. 3.

1. The WORM taken out.
2. The *tendonous* Part.
3. The *ligamentous.*
4. The *ligamentous* running out, to a *Point,* but which unites and mixes with the *muscular* Fibres, so as to be lost among them.

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